



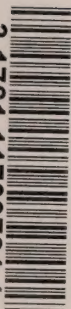
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Ministre d'État à la Jeunesse  
Céline Hervieux-Payette

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# Youth/Jeunesse

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**A new  
statistical  
perspective  
on Youth  
in Canada**





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This is a companion document to Focus on Youth. Both are available from the following sources:

Public Affairs Branch  
Employment and Immigration  
Canada  
140 Promenade du Portage  
Hull, Quebec  
K1A 0J9

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## A. PREFACE

### Purpose

The main purpose of this statistical perspective is to provide additional detail on elements of the context and analysis contained in Focus on Youth. It presents data gathered or retabulated from various sources designed to give a comprehensive, current and new view of the characteristics of Canadian youth. At the same time as the information is comprehensive, it is also both selective and limited: selective since much more is available and limited because of identified gaps in certain kinds of data which would have been useful in the analysis. It is hoped that the information conveyed here will serve to stimulate interested researchers and analysts at all levels in society to undertake additional work which furthers a collective understanding about the Canadian youth situation and prospects. In this context, then, the material which follows may be viewed as the beginning of a fresh approach on the part of the federal government to such an examination.

### Format and Organization

The format used for presentation of material in this document has been designed to facilitate analysis and understanding. Each section begins with a descriptive analysis of a dimension of youth (eg. The Recent Labour Market Context, etc.). This is followed by the sets of data which provide greater detail on particular aspects discussed in the analysis. The sets of data are presented in tabular form on the left hand page with corresponding graphs, charts and highlights on the right hand page aimed at identifying the main points for analysis. Together, each set of left and right hand pages presents a 'vignette' of information on a particular aspect of youth for the discussion in each section.

In terms of overall presentation, the material has been organized to relate generally to the flow of discussion in the other document.

### Data and Terminology

The data are new tabulations, cross tabulations and disaggregations selected from a variety of existing sources and expressed as numbers, rates, percentages or distributions. A wide variety of characteristics has been examined. These include: the full range of labour market characteristics and indicators, education, demography, income, health, family characteristics, criminality, linguistic characteristics, social integration and leisure, mobility, native youth and participation in government programs and services. For the most part, the data are at the national level with some disaggregations to the provincial level where this was readily available or thought to be highly desirable. Similarly, extensive use is made of annual averages and totals with some monthly comparisons where appropriate.

In many cases, a comparison of the youth category, defined as

the 15 to 24 year age group (and various subsets thereof), is made to the overall population set involved. Various characteristics examined are also frequently cross-classified with others. In all cases, the statistical source is clearly indicated. It should also be noted that the definitions of specific characteristics match those in the data sources quoted. These may be noted specifically where it is important to the understanding of a particular table, chart or graph. Explanatory notes, where required, are included in a separate section after the last data set.

## B. DEFINITION AND DILEMMA

The pressures on and challenges for young people in contemporary society have been the product of many factors involving continuously evolving relationships among gender, family, education and work. While distinguished in the first instance by age, (including those from 15 to 24 years of age in most contexts including our own), youth is perhaps best characterized as a segment of the population in transition. It is a period when individuals, for example, begin making their own education decisions, forming their own households, seeking employment, assuming personal debt and falling under the full force of criminal and civil law.

There is also no denying that an age category spanning a period of ten years is as difficult to study as a single entity as it is to experience personally. At one end, there are limited legal and economic rights and responsibilities and strong influences from the family, peers and the education system. At the other, the individual will usually face two of the most important decisions affecting his or her social and economic future: that of choosing a partner and entry into the labour market. The transition is by no means smooth either. Opposing pressures must often be dealt with simultaneously. As one recent study puts it:

'Most obviously, young people are caught in a kind of no-man's land, where they are neither children nor adults but where one must be both child-like and adult-like at the same time. On the one hand, they are told to experiment and be free before the responsibilities take hold. On the other, they are chastised for being irresponsible, for not recognising the seriousness of their behaviour. They are protected and segregated, and then condemned for being overly self-centred. They are simultaneously viewed as harbingers of a new society and as junior representatives of the existing adult world.'(1)

The dilemma of youth in part results from the establishment of youth as a separate category in society. Age segregation is apparent in school, in the home (with progressively fewer siblings and more working parents away during the day), in youth-specific leisure activities and at work (with lack of access to non-workers). As a result, today's young people increasingly have to confront the maturing process with less benefit of experience with real life situations and of exposure to adulthood. At the same time, youths are presented with an increasing number of difficult choices in today's society. Two examples serve to illustrate this. The current situation of the slow growth economy has operated both to extend the transition from school to work and to call into question the merits of staying in school. Family responsibilities have been separated from sexual activity by more widespread availability and use of contraceptive devices.(2)

A review of the situation of youth serves to bring understanding to the dilemma - understanding which can be then translated into policy approaches which ease the burden and respond to existing and

emerging needs. The balance of the chapter presents a profile of Canadian youth aimed at facilitating this understanding. Because it is but one of several important inputs to the development of a longer term policy approach and agenda for action, it is presented in an analytically descriptive fashion. The drawing of policy implications is therefore purposely left to the other document which essentially synthesizes the profile with the results of the Minister's consultations and other considerations.

To begin the examination, the short group of data sets which follows gives an overview of the situation of young Canadians.





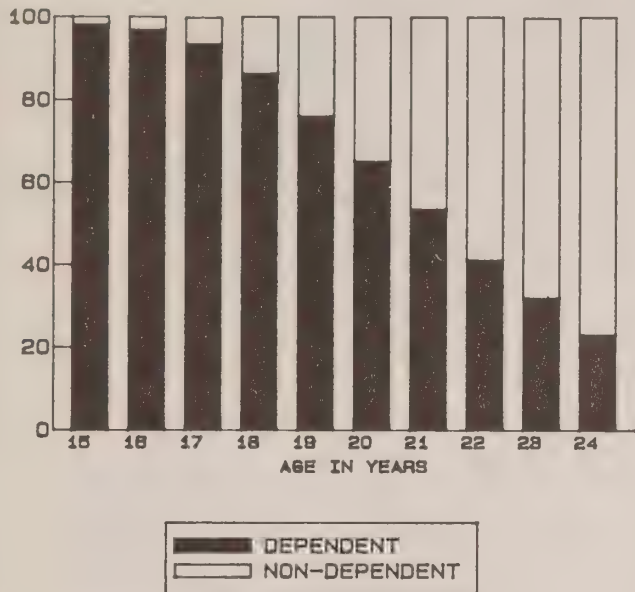
DATA SET 1:  
DEPENDENCY STATUS AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
BY SINGLE YEAR OF AGE  
CANADA, 1983

PERCENT OF POPULATION BY YEAR

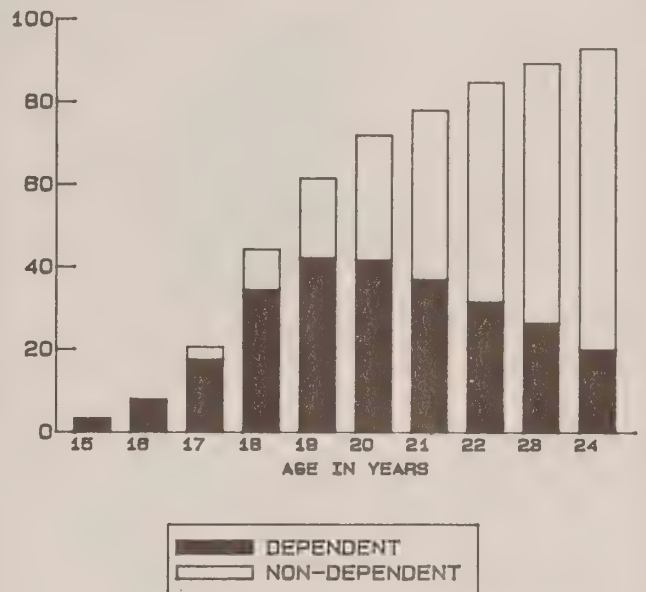
	15 Yrs	16 Yrs	17 Yrs	18 Yrs	19 Yrs	20 Yrs	21 Yrs	22 Yrs	23 Yrs	24 Yrs
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
BOTH SEXES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In-School	96.8	91.8	79.2	55.9	38.4	28.2	21.7	15.0	10.1	6.5
Not In-School	3.2	8.0	20.8	44.1	61.6	72.0	78.3	85.0	89.9	93.5
Dependent	98.1	96.9	93.4	86.3	76.0	65.0	53.4	41.1	31.9	23.0
In-School	95.2	89.4	85.8	63.1	40.6	29.1	20.6	12.0	7.0	3.5
Not In-School	3.2	7.2	17.5	34.4	42.2	41.7	37.0	31.6	26.5	20.0
Non-dependent	1.9	3.1	6.4	13.7	24.0	35.0	61.9	58.9	67.9	77.0
In-School	1.6	2.3	3.3	4.0	4.7	4.7	5.3	5.5	4.8	3.7
Not In-School	NA	0.8	3.1	9.9	19.3	30.3	41.1	53.4	63.1	73.3
Males	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In-School	96.9	91.4	80.0	56.5	39.4	29.8	23.8	17.9	12.0	8.1
Not In-School	3.1	8.6	20.5	43.0	60.2	70.2	76.2	82.1	88.0	92.4
Dependent	98.4	97.5	95.9	90.9	83.2	73.9	63.4	52.8	40.5	31.0
In-School	95.3	89.4	77.3	53.5	35.4	25.2	18.7	12.3	7.0	4.3
Not In-School	3.1	8.1	18.6	37.0	48.2	49.2	44.7	40.4	33.5	26.7
Non-dependent	2.1	2.5	4.5	9.1	16.4	26.1	36.6	47.2	59.5	69.5
In-School	1.6	2.0	2.7	3.0	4.4	4.6	5.1	6.0	5.0	3.8
Not In-School	NA	NA	1.4	6.1	12.4	21.4	31.5	41.7	54.5	65.7
Females	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In-School	96.7	92.6	78.7	54.9	37.3	26.5	19.6	12.1	8.3	5.4
Not In-School	3.3	7.9	21.3	45.1	62.7	73.5	80.0	88.3	91.3	94.6
Dependent	98.4	96.8	91.1	81.7	68.4	55.7	43.4	29.7	23.2	15.8
In-School	95.1	89.9	74.8	50.4	32.0	21.3	14.0	6.7	3.7	1.8
Not In-School	2.7	6.3	16.3	31.3	36.4	33.9	29.4	23.0	19.5	14.0
Non-dependent	1.6	3.7	8.9	18.3	31.6	44.3	56.6	70.3	76.8	84.2
In-School	1.6	2.6	4.0	4.9	5.3	5.2	6.0	5.0	4.6	3.6
Not In-School	NA	1.1	5.0	13.8	26.2	39.6	50.6	65.3	71.8	80.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.

PERCENT OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
BY DEPENDENCY STATUS  
CANADA, 1983



PERCENT OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
WHO ARE NOT IN SCHOOL BY  
DEPENDENCY STATUS, CANADA, 1983



### DEPENDENCY/EDUCATION

- The percent of persons who are dependent on their parents falls off sharply during the age period 15-24, particularly for those aged 19, 20, 21, and 22
- Girls start leaving home earlier than boys. By age 19, 83% of boys are still at home, compared to only 68% for girls. At age 22, over half the boys are still at home (52.8%) but only 30% of the girls
- The right-hand chart above shows the sharp growth in the number of young people who leave school at ages 17, 18, and 19. The number who have left school and also are still living at home declines only gradually from the age of 19

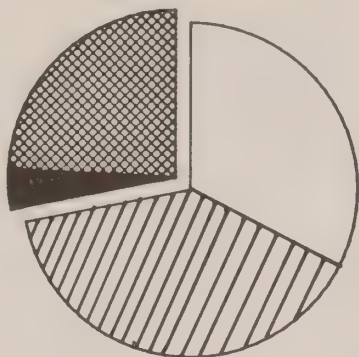
DATA SET 2:  
DEPENDENCY STATUS FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
BY AGE, SEX AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY  
CANADA, 1983

	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	000'S	%	000'S	%	000'S	%
15-24 YEARS	4,415	100.0	2,226	100.0	2,189	100.0
In-School	1,862	42.2	976	43.8	886	40.5
Not In-School	2,553	57.8	1,250	56.2	1,303	59.5
Dependent	2,876	65.1	1,601	71.9	1,274	58.2
In-School	1,682	38.1	890	40.0	791	36.1
Not In-School	1,194	27.0	711	31.9	483	22.1
Non Dependent	1,539	34.9	625	28.1	914	41.8
In-School	181	4.1	86	3.9	95	4.3
Not In-School	1,358	30.8	539	24.2	819	37.4
15-19 Years	2,088	47.3	1,066	47.9	1,024	46.8
In-School	1,480	33.5	762	34.2	719	32.8
Not In-School	608	13.8	304	13.7	305	13.9
Dependent	1,872	42.4	990	44.5	883	40.3
In-School	1,412	32.0	732	32.9	680	31.1
Not In-School	460	10.4	258	11.6	203	9.3
Non-Dependent	216	4.9	76	3.4	140	6.4
In-School	68	1.5	30	1.3	38	1.7
Not In-School	148	3.4	46	2.1	102	4.7
20-24 Years	2,326	52.7	1,160	52.1	1,166	53.3
In-School	382	8.7	214	9.6	168	7.7
Not In-School	1,944	44.0	946	42.5	998	45.6
Dependent	1,004	22.7	613	27.5	391	17.9
In-School	270	6.1	159	7.1	111	5.1
Not In-School	734	16.6	454	20.4	280	12.8
Non-Dependent	1,322	29.9	549	24.7	774	35.4
In-School	112	2.5	56	2.5	57	2.6
Not In-School	1,210	27.4	493	22.1	717	32.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.

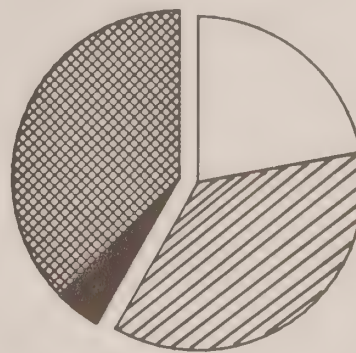


POPULATION DEPENDENCY STATUS FOR MALES  
15-24 YEARS BY EDUCATIONAL  
ACTIVITY, CANADA, 1983



	DEPENDENT NOT IN SCHOOL
	DEPENDENT IN SCHOOL
	NON DEPENDENT IN SCHOOL
	NON DEPENDENT NOT IN SCHOOL

POPULATION DEPENDENCY STATUS FOR FEMALES  
15-24 YEARS BY EDUCATIONAL  
ACTIVITY, CANADA, 1983



	DEPENDENT NOT IN SCHOOL
	DEPENDENT IN SCHOOL
	NON DEPENDENT IN SCHOOL
	NON DEPENDENT NOT IN SCHOOL

## DEPENDENCY

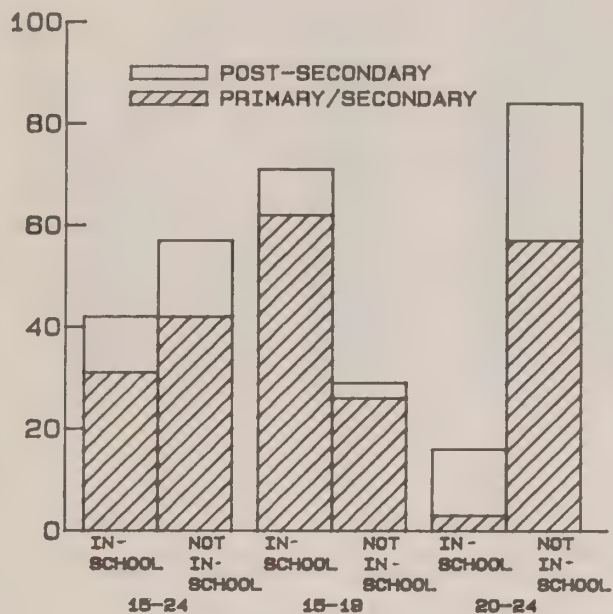
- Two thirds (61%) of youth are still dependent on their parents. Some 90% of those 15-19 years are dependent, and the figure for those aged 20-24 is also quite high at 43%
- There is a strong link between dependency and school attendance. Three-quarters of dependent 15-19 year olds are in school while only a third of those who have left home are still in school
- There are about 1 million young people aged 20-24 who are still living with their parents. 270,000 of these are in school and a much larger number, 734,000 have left school
- Some 53% of males aged 20-24 are still living with their parents. About three quarters of these have also left school. Only 34% of females are still at home

DATA SET 3:  
EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
BY AGE AND SEX  
CANADA, 1983

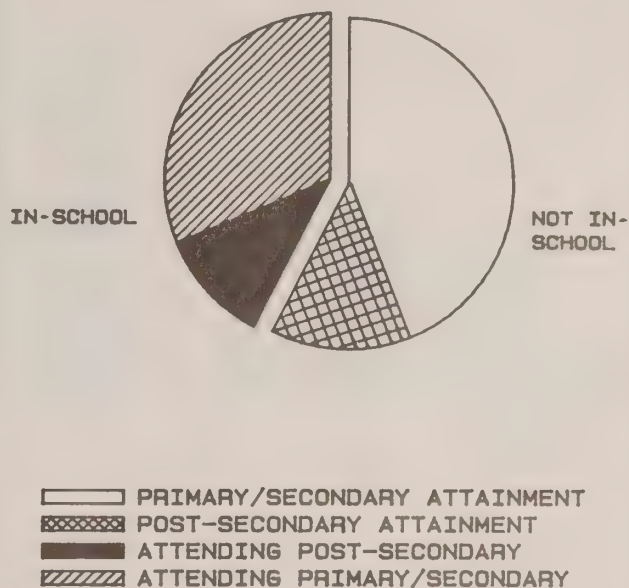
	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	000's	%	000's	%	000's	%
15-24 YEARS	4,415	100.0	2,226	100.0	2,189	100.0
In-School	1,862	42.2	976	43.8	886	40.5
Primary/Secondary	1,360	30.8	716	32.2	644	29.4
Post-Secondary	502	11.4	260	11.7	243	11.1
Not In-School	2,553	57.8	1,250	56.2	1,303	59.5
Primary/Secondary	1,876	42.5	956	42.9	920	42.0
Post-Secondary	677	15.3	294	13.2	382	17.5
15-19 Years	2,089	47.3	1,065	47.8	1,024	46.8
In-School	1,480	33.5	762	34.2	719	32.8
Primary/Secondary	1,290	29.2	676	30.4	614	28.0
Post-Secondary	190	4.3	85	3.8	105	4.8
Not In-School	608	13.8	304	13.7	305	13.9
Primary/Secondary	552	12.5	281	12.6	271	12.4
Post-Secondary	57	1.3	23	1.0	34	1.6
20-24 Years	2,326	52.7	1,160	52.1	1,165	53.2
In-School	382	8.7	214	9.6	168	7.7
Primary/Secondary	70	1.6	40	1.8	30	1.4
Post-Secondary	312	7.1	174	7.8	138	6.3
Not In-School	1,944	44.0	946	42.5	998	45.6
Primary/Secondary	1,324	30.0	675	30.3	649	29.6
Post-Secondary	620	14.0	271	12.2	349	15.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.

PERCENT OF POPULATION 15-24 YEARS BY EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY AND AGE, CANADA, 1983



PERCENT OF POPULATION 15-24 YEARS BY EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY, CANADA, 1983



## EDUCATION

- Over half (57%) of youth have left school
- Among those 15 to 19 years, 71% are in school, mainly in secondary school. Among those 20-24 years, this figure drops to 16%
- Among those 20-24, 40% have some present or past experience with post-secondary education. The figure for males is 38% and for females is 42%

DATA SET 4:  
LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
BY DEPENDENCY STATUS AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY  
CANADA, 1983

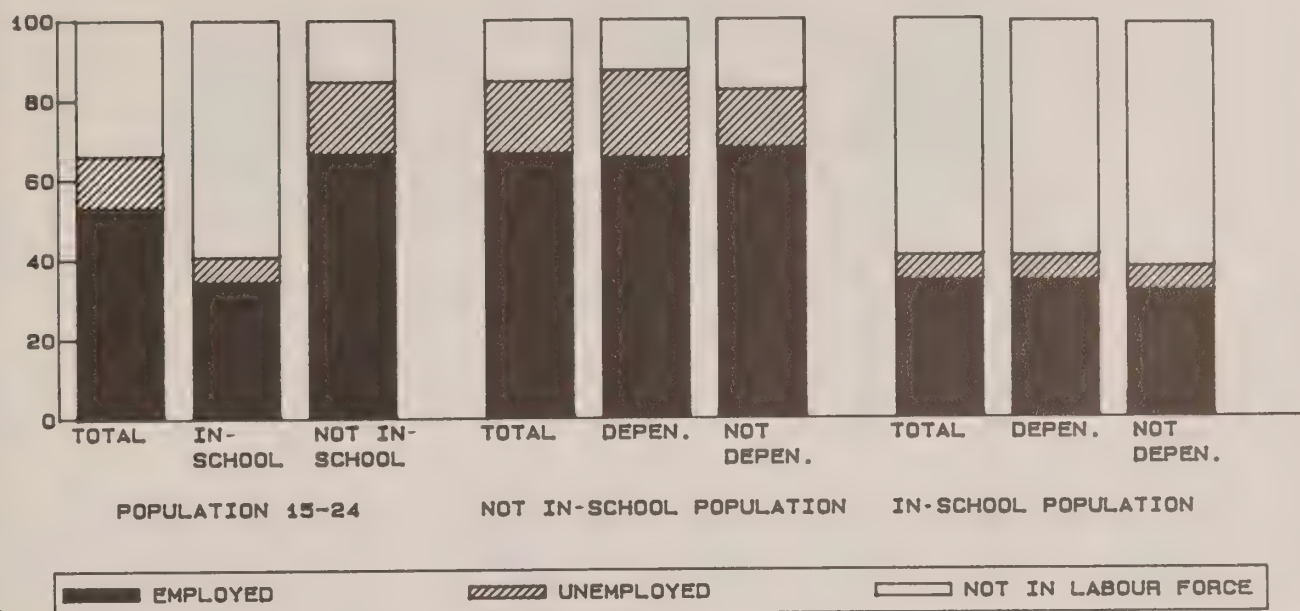
	IN-SCHOOL			NOT IN-SCHOOL			TOTAL
	Total	Primary/ Secondary	Post- Secondary	Total	Primary/ Secondary	Post- Secondary	
	(Thousands)						
ALL STATUS							
Employed	639	439	200	1,698	1,168	530	2,337
Unemployed	117	87	30	462	367	96	579
Not In L.F.	1,106	833	273	392	341	51	1,499
Population	1,862	1,360	502	2,553	1,876	677	4,415
Dependent							
Employed	582	421	161	778	563	215	1,360
Unemployed	106	82	24	264	212	52	371
Not In L.F.	994	784	209	152	132	20	1,146
Population	1,682	1,287	395	1,194	908	287	2,876
Non-Dependent							
Employed	57	19	39	920	605	315	977
Unemployed	11	6	5	198	154	43	209
Not In L.F.	112	49	63	240	209	31	353
Population	181	73	107	1,358	968	390	1,539

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

ALL STATUS							
Employed	34.3	32.3	39.8	66.5	62.3	78.3	52.9
Unemployed	6.3	6.4	6.0	18.1	19.6	14.2	13.1
Not In L.F.	59.4	61.3	54.4	15.4	18.2	7.5	34.0
Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dependent							
Employed	34.6	32.7	40.8	65.2	62.0	74.9	47.3
Unemployed	6.3	6.4	6.1	22.1	23.3	18.1	12.9
Not In L.F.	59.1	60.9	52.9	12.7	14.5	7.0	39.8
Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Dependent							
Employed	31.5	26.0	36.4	67.7	62.5	80.8	63.5
Unemployed	6.1	8.2	4.7	14.6	15.9	11.0	13.6
Not In L.F.	61.9	67.1	58.9	17.7	21.6	7.9	22.9
Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



PERCENT OF YOUTH IN DIFFERENT LABOUR MARKET CATEGORIES  
CANADA, 1983



### LABOUR FORCE STATUS

- 53% of young people were employed in a average week in 1983. 13% were unemployed and 34% were not in the labour force. Note that the unemployed figure is 13% of the population aged 15-24. This is distinct for the unemployment rate at 19.9%. The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed as a percent of the labour force (employed plus unemployed)
- These averages hide much diversity. For youth still going to school, only 34.3% were employed (part-time work after school, summer jobs). The figure for out-of-school youth was double that amount, with 67% employed
- About 15% of young people who left school were out of the labour force, that is, neither employed nor unemployed. The comparable figure for those who had at least some post-secondary education was much lower (7.5%, compared to 18.2% for those without post-secondary)
- The labour force activity patterns of dependent and non-dependent youth were quite similar

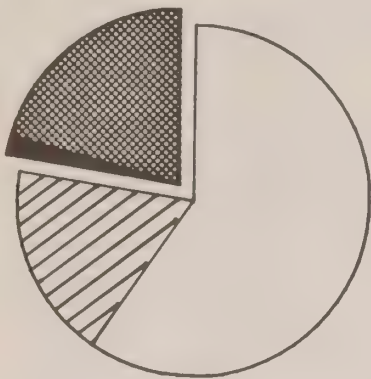
DATA SET 5:  
UNEMPLOYMENT FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
BY AGE AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY  
CANADA, 1983

	IN-SCHOOL			NOT IN-SCHOOL			TOTAL
	Total	Primary/ Secondary	Post- Secondary	Total	Primary/ Secondary	Post- Secondary	
TOTAL	(Thousands)						
UNEMPLOYED							
15-24 Years	117	87	30	462	367	96	579
15-19 Years	95	82	12	144	132	12	239
20-24 Years	22	5	17	318	234	83	340
Longer Duration Unemployed							
15-24 Years	10	8	2	120	100	20	129
15-19 Years	8	7	NA	32	30	2	39
20-24 Years	2	NA	NA	88	70	18	90
Shorter Duration Unemployed							
15-24 Years	108	80	28	342	267	76	450
15-19 Years	87	76	12	113	102	10	200
20-24 Years	20	4	16	230	164	66	250

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

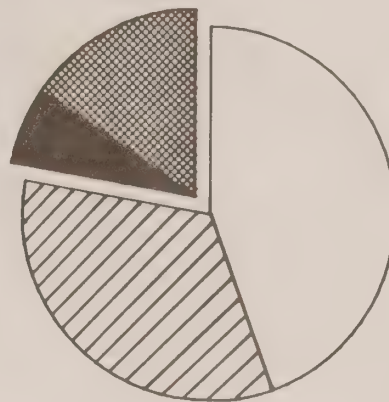
TOTAL							
UNEMPLOYED							
15-24 Years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19 Years	81.2	94.3	40.0	31.2	36.0	12.5	41.3
20-24 Years	18.8	5.7	56.7	68.8	63.8	86.5	58.7
Longer Duration Unemployed							
15-24 Years	8.5	9.2	6.7	26.0	27.2	20.8	22.3
15-19 Years	6.8	8.0	NA	6.9	8.2	2.1	6.7
20-24 Years	1.7	NA	NA	19.0	19.1	18.8	15.5
Shorter Duration Unemployed							
15-24 Years	92.3	92.0	93.3	74.0	72.8	79.2	77.7
15-19 Years	74.4	87.4	40.0	24.5	27.8	10.4	34.5
20-24 Years	17.1	4.6	53.3	49.8	44.7	68.8	43.2

PERCENT OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS 15-24 YRS  
BY EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY



[White Box] SHORTER DURATION UNEMP. NOT IN-SCHOOL  
 [Diagonal Lines Box] SHORTER DURATION UNEMP. IN-SCHOOL  
 [Solid Black Box] LONGER DURATION UNEMP. IN-SCHOOL  
 [Cross-hatched Box] LONGER DURATION UNEMP. NOT IN-SCHOOL

PERCENT OF UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS BY AGE



[White Box] SHORTER DURATION UNEMPLOYED 20-24 YRS  
 [Diagonal Lines Box] SHORTER DURATION UNEMPLOYED 15-19 YRS  
 [Solid Black Box] LONGER DURATION UNEMPLOYED 15-19 YRS  
 [Cross-hatched Box] LONGER DURATION UNEMPLOYED 20-24 YRS

## UNEMPLOYMENT

- Some 579,000 young people were unemployed in an average week in 1983. That is they were without work and looking for work
- Most of the unemployed were youth who had left school. However, 20% were still in school. These latter include people looking for work in the summer and young people who are looking for regular work and would drop out of school if work were found
- Most young people (78%) were unemployed for durations of less than 6 months. Among out-of-school youth, 26% were unemployed for more than six months
- Some 22% of out-of-school youth in the 15-19 year group were unemployed for more than six months. This compared to 28% for those aged 20 to 24

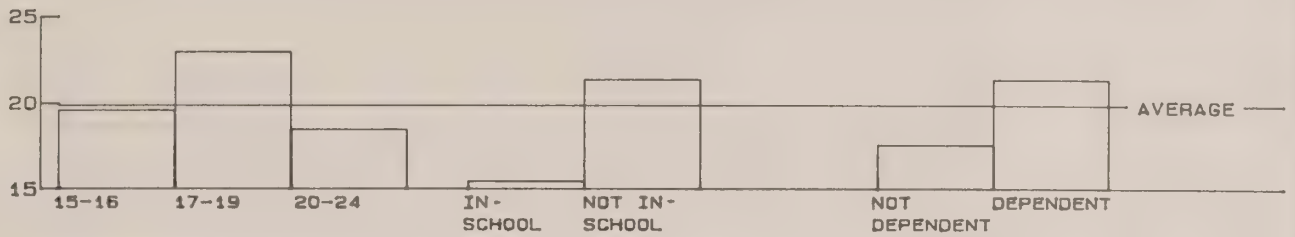


DATA SET 6:  
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE  
BY AGE, SEX, DEPENDENCY STATUS AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY  
CANADA, 1983

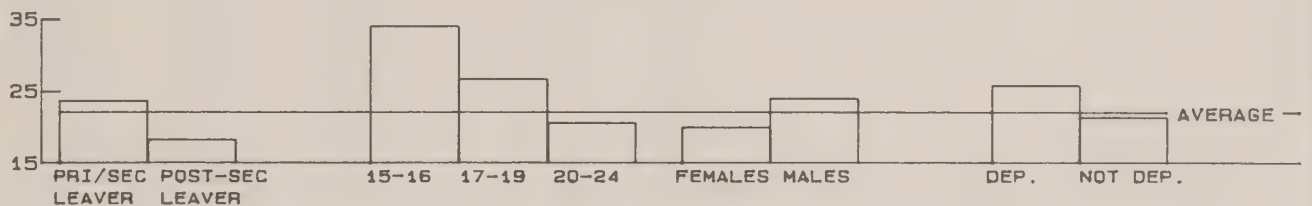
	IN-SCHOOL			NOT IN-SCHOOL			TOTAL
	Total	Primary/ Secondary	Post- Secondary	Total	Primary/ Secondary	Post- Secondary	
BOTH SEXES							
15-24	15.5	16.6	13.0	21.4	23.9	15.3	19.9
15-19	16.2	16.4	14.9	29.3	29.9	24.6	22.2
15-16	17.5	17.5	NA	40.5	40.5	NA	19.6
17-19	15.4	15.6	14.9	28.8	29.3	24.6	23.0
20-24	13.0	19.2	11.9	19.0	21.5	14.5	18.5
Males							
15-24	16.5	17.7	13.6	24.5	26.6	17.9	22.4
15-19	17.4	17.7	15.8	32.1	32.4	28.4	24.2
15-16	18.6	18.6	NA	41.3	41.3	NA	21.0
17-19	16.7	17.0	15.8	31.6	31.9	28.4	25.2
20-24	13.6	18.8	12.6	22.2	24.4	17.1	21.4
Females							
15-24	14.3	15.3	12.3	18.0	20.4	13.1	17.0
15-19	14.9	15.0	14.2	26.3	26.9	22.0	20.1
15-16	16.2	16.2	NA	39.4	39.4	NA	18.1
17-19	14.0	14.0	14.2	25.7	26.3	22.0	20.7
20-24	12.2	19.7	10.9	15.5	17.6	12.3	15.2
Dependent							
15-24	15.4	16.3	13.2	25.4	27.4	19.6	21.4
15-19	16.0	16.2	14.7	30.0	30.4	26.1	21.7
15-16	17.2	17.2	NA	39.4	39.4	NA	19.2
17-19	15.2	15.4	14.7	29.4	29.8	26.1	22.6
20-24	12.8	17.2	12.1	22.7	24.9	18.5	21.1
Non-Dependent							
15-24	16.0	23.1	12.2	17.7	20.3	12.1	17.6
15-19	21.2	22.4	NA	27.1	28.0	19.9	26.1
15-16	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	37.3
17-19	18.8	19.3	NA	26.7	27.5	19.9	25.6
20-24	13.4	24.8	11.3	16.6	19.2	11.9	16.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS BY AGE,  
DEPENDENCY STATUS AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY, CANADA, 1983



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS OUT OF SCHOOL  
BY AGE, SEX, DEPENDENCY STATUS AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY  
CANADA, 1983



## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

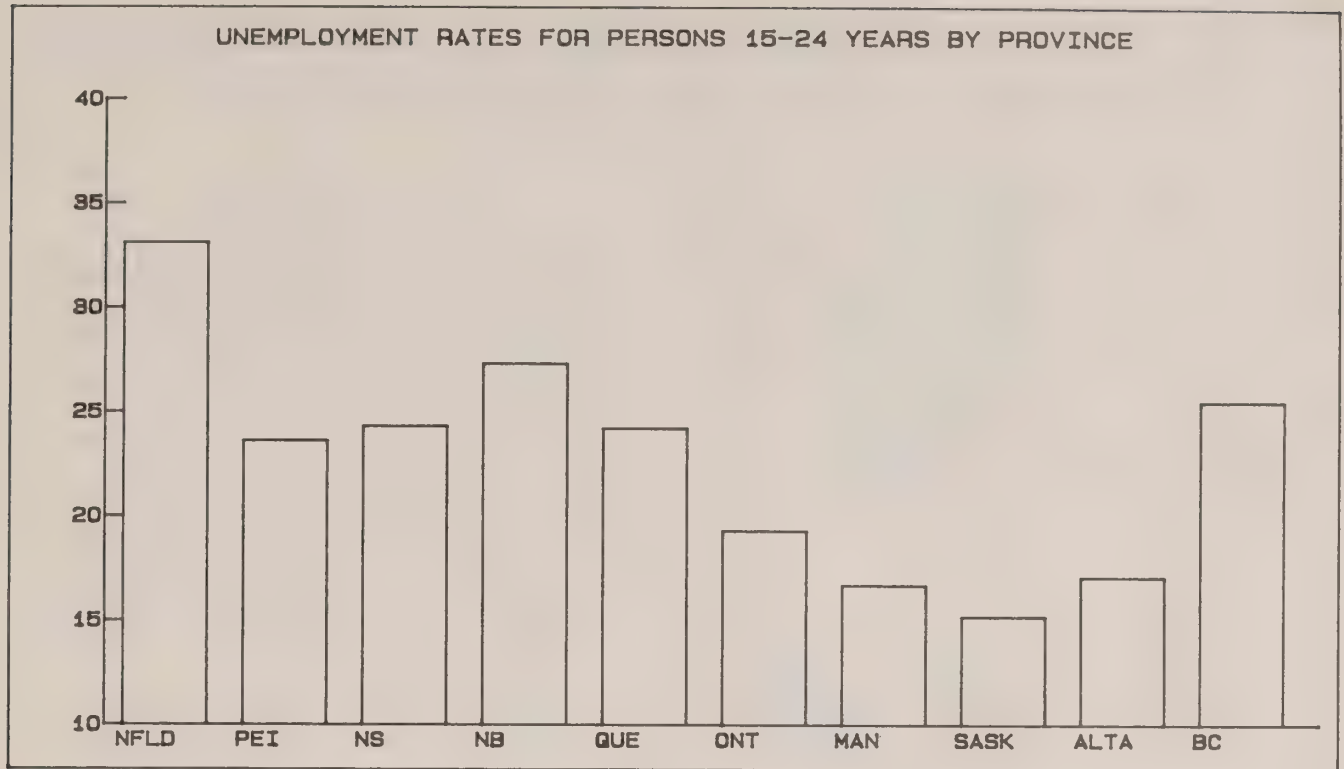
- In an average week in 1983, 19.9% of the labour force (the unemployed plus the employed) were unemployed. This figure is known as the unemployment rate
- Unemployment rates are inversely linked to age and educational attainment. Among out-of-school youth, the rate for those 15 and 16 was 40.5% while for those aged 20-24 it was 19.9%. The rate for those with at least some post-secondary education was 15.3% compared to 23.9% for those with no post-secondary education
- While unemployment rates are lower for in-school youth, they are still very high, averaging 15.5%
- Young men have higher unemployment rates than young women (24.5% as against 18.0% for the out-of-school group)
- Dependence on the parental home makes a difference. Among out-of-school youth, the unemployment rate for dependents was 25.4%, opposed to 17.7% for those no longer dependent

DATA SET 7:  
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY  
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1983

	IN-SCHOOL			NOT IN SCHOOL		
	Total	Primary/ Secondary	Post- Secondary	Total	Primary/ Secondary	Post- Secondary
15-24 YEARS						
CANADA	15.5	16.6	13.0	21.4	23.9	15.3
Newfoundland	NA	NA	NA	33.1	38.0	23.3
Prince Edward Island	NA	NA	NA	23.6	26.4	NA
Nova Scotia	16.6	18.6	NA	24.3	27.0	16.6
New Brunswick	16.3	16.9	NA	27.3	29.6	19.5
Quebec	17.9	17.3	18.4	24.2	27.2	17.7
Ontario	14.9	16.4	10.3	19.3	21.6	13.9
Manitoba	11.6	12.8	NA	16.7	18.8	10.8
Saskatchewan	10.2	11.7	NA	15.2	17.5	8.3
Alberta	14.7	16.8	NA	17.1	19.4	10.9
British Columbia	17.3	18.9	13.0	25.5	27.5	19.5
15-19 Years						
CANADA	16.2	16.4	14.9	29.3	29.9	24.6
Newfoundland	NA	NA	NA	41.8	42.4	NA
Prince Edward Island	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	17.8	18.7	NA	34.6	35.5	NA
New Brunswick	17.0	17.1	NA	35.3	36.8	NA
Quebec	18.3	17.1	20.8	34.2	35.6	26.9
Ontario	15.7	16.2	9.8	26.4	26.6	23.0
Manitoba	12.2	13.0	NA	23.5	24.3	NA
Saskatchewan	11.2	11.8	NA	23.8	24.4	NA
Alberta	16.2	16.9	NA	21.9	22.5	NA
British Columbia	17.9	18.5	NA	32.8	33.4	27.1
20-24 Years						
CANADA	13.0	19.2	11.9	19.0	21.5	14.5
Newfoundland	NA	NA	NA	29.2	35.4	19.9
Prince Edward Island	NA	NA	NA	21.8	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	NA	NA	NA	21.5	24.0	16.0
New Brunswick	NA	NA	NA	24.6	26.6	19.5
Quebec	16.6	NA	16.2	21.2	23.9	16.5
Ontario	12.1	19.0	10.5	17.4	19.6	13.4
Manitoba	NA	NA	NA	14.5	16.3	10.6
Saskatchewan	NA	NA	NA	12.3	14.5	NA
Alberta	NA	NA	NA	15.6	18.1	10.7
British Columbia	15.0	NA	12.5	23.2	25.1	18.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.





### UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - PROVINCES

- Youth unemployment varied considerably from province to province, especially for out-of-school youth
- For out-of-school youth, the unemployment rate ranged for 33.1% in Newfoundland and 27.3% in New Brunswick to 15.2% in Saskatchewan, 16.7% in Manitoba and 17.1% in Alberta
- The variation in unemployment rates for students was much less, ranging from 10.2% in Saskatchewan to 12.3% in British Columbia

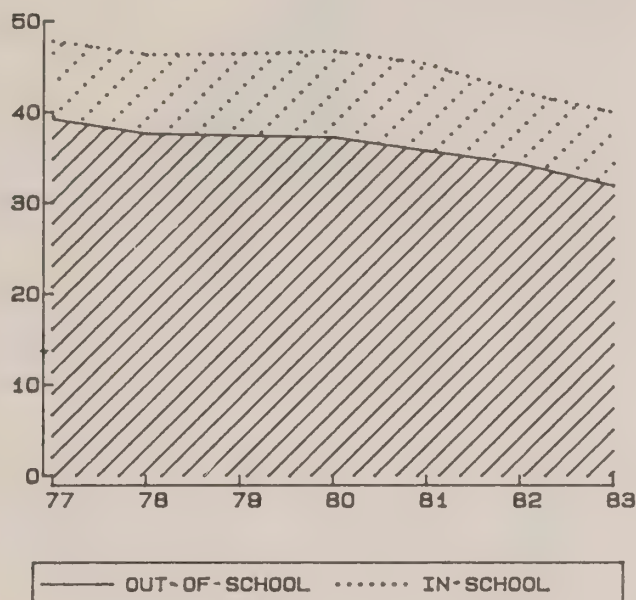
DATA SET 8:  
UNEMPLOYMENT: PERSONS 15-24 YEARS COMPARED TO TOTAL POPULATION  
1977-1983

	15-24 YEARS			25 Yrs and Over	15 Yrs and Over
		In	Not In		
	Total	School	School		
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	(Thousands)				
1977	406	73	333	444	849
1978	420	79	341	489	908
1979	388	75	313	447	836
1980	404	82	322	462	865
1981	407	86	321	491	898
1982	555	104	451	759	1314
1983	579	117	462	869	1448

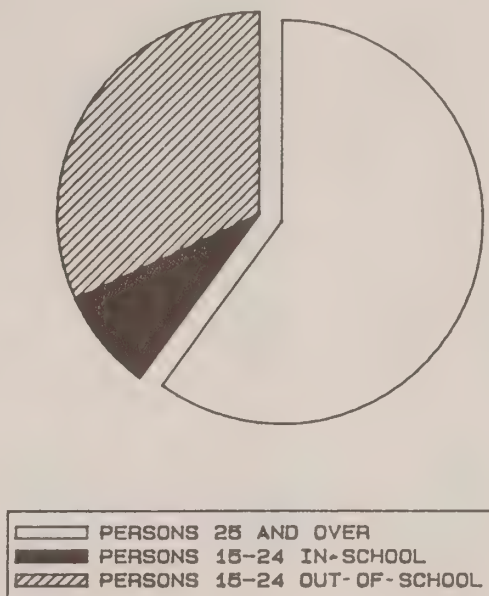
	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION				
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT					
1977	47.8	8.6	39.2	52.3	100.0
1978	46.3	8.7	37.6	53.9	100.0
1979	46.4	9.0	37.4	53.5	100.0
1980	46.7	9.5	37.2	53.4	100.0
1981	45.3	9.6	35.7	54.7	100.0
1982	42.2	7.9	34.3	57.8	100.0
1983	40.0	8.1	31.9	60.0	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.

EMPLOYMENT FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT,  
CANADA, 1977-1983



PERCENT OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT  
BY AGE, CANADA, 1983



### YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT SHARE

- In an average week in 1983, some 1,448,000 Canadian of all ages were unemployed. Of these 579,000 or 40% were aged 15-24
- Youth therefore account for a much greater share of total unemployment (40%) than it does for employment (where an earlier chart showed youth accounting for only 22% of all employment)
- The share of youth of total unemployment (as was the case with employment) has been falling in recent years. The 40% figure for 1983 compares with 42% in 1982, 45% in 1981 and 47% in 1980



DATA SET 9:  
EMPLOYMENT FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
BY AGE AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY  
CANADA, 1983

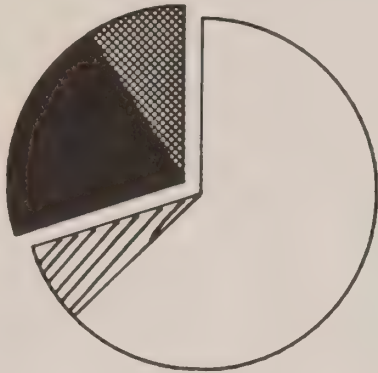
	IN-SCHOOL			NOT IN-SCHOOL			TOTAL
	Total	Primary/ Secondary	Post- Secondary	Total	Primary/ Secondary	Post- Secondary	
TOTAL EMPLOYED	(Thousands)						
15-24 Years	639	439	200	1,698	1,168	530	2,337
15-19 Years	489	418	71	348	310	38	837
20-24 Years	150	21	129	1,350	858	492	1,500
Employed Full-Time							
15-24 Years	153	76	77	1,485	1,016	469	1,638
15-19 Years	90	67	22	271	243	29	361
20-24 Years	63	9	55	1,214	774	440	1,277
Employed Part-Time							
15-24 Years	486	363	123	213	152	61	699
15-19 Years	399	351	49	76	67	9	476
20-24 Years	87	13	74	136	84	52	223





PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

TOTAL EMPLOYED							
15-24 Years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19 Years	76.5	95.2	35.5	20.5	26.5	7.2	35.8
20-24 Years	23.5	4.8	64.5	79.5	73.5	92.8	64.2
Employed Full-Time							
15-24 Years	23.9	17.3	38.5	87.5	87.0	88.5	70.1
15-19 Years	14.1	15.3	11.0	16.0	20.8	5.5	15.4
20-24 Years	9.9	2.1	27.5	71.5	66.3	83.0	54.6
Employed Part-Time							
15-24 Years	76.1	82.7	61.5	12.5	13.0	11.5	29.9
15-19 Years	62.4	80.0	24.5	4.5	5.7	1.7	20.4
20-24 Years	13.6	3.0	37.0	8.0	7.2	9.8	9.5

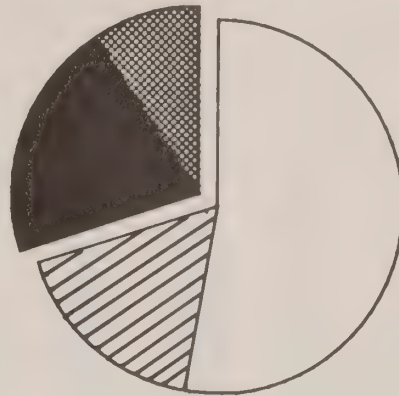
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.





PERCENT OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 15-24 YRS  
BY EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY, CANADA, 1983



	FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES NOT IN-SCHOOL
	FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES IN-SCHOOL
	PART-TIME EMPLOYEES IN-SCHOOL
	PART-TIME EMPLOYEES NOT IN-SCHOOL

PERCENT OF EMPLOYED YOUTHS BY AGE



	FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES 20-24 YRS
	FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES 15-19 YRS
	PART-TIME EMPLOYEES 15-19 YRS
	PART-TIME EMPLOYEES 20-24 YRS

## EMPLOYMENT

- Some 2,300,000 young people were employed in average week in 1983. Some 70% of those were employed full-time
- For youth still in school, only 24% were employed full-time, mainly summer jobs. Some 87% of out-of-school youth were employed full-time
- Some 10% of out-of-school employees aged 20-24 were working full-time. This compares to 22% for those 15 to 19

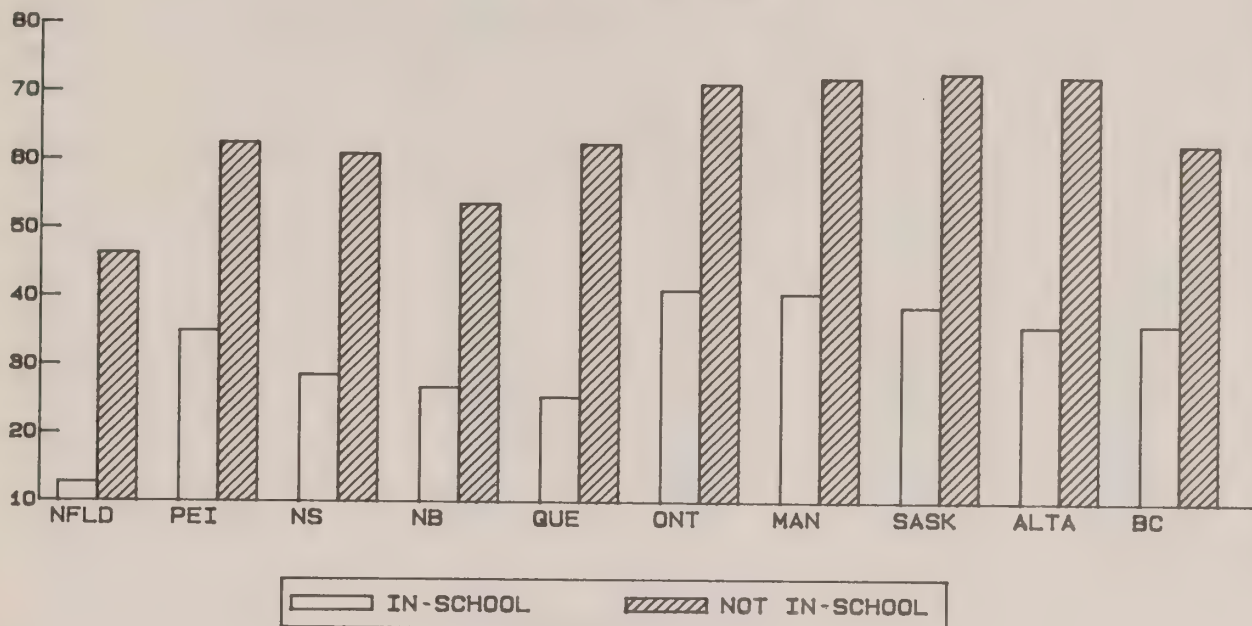
DATA SET 10:  
EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIOS, BY EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY  
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1983

	IN-SCHOOL			NOT IN-SCHOOL			TOTAL
	Total	Primary/ Secondary	Post- Secondary	Total	Primary/ Secondary	Post- Secondary	
15-24 YEARS							
CANADA	34.3	32.3	39.7	66.5	62.3	78.3	52.9
Newfoundland	12.7	10.2	23.6	46.3	38.7	67.6	33.8
Prince Edward Island	34.9	32.4	NA	62.5	58.4	79.7	50.7
Nova Scotia	28.5	25.4	42.2	60.9	56.6	74.6	46.3
New Brunswick	26.7	24.4	35.9	53.6	49.5	71.0	42.3
Quebec	25.3	20.6	33.0	62.4	57.3	74.9	47.0
Ontario	41.0	39.5	46.0	71.2	67.3	81.0	57.2
Manitoba	40.5	38.3	47.0	72.1	68.7	82.6	59.3
Saskatchewan	38.6	37.7	43.2	72.9	69.0	86.3	59.9
Alberta	35.8	34.0	41.5	72.5	68.6	84.0	59.7
British Columbia	36.1	34.3	41.9	62.6	59.4	73.2	52.1
15-19 Years							
CANADA	33.0	32.4	37.4	57.1	56.2	66.3	40.1
Newfoundland	11.8	9.9	NA	37.2	34.7	52.3	21.7
Prince Edward Island	34.7	32.9	NA	56.6	54.7	NA	41.4
Nova Scotia	26.8	25.3	44.5	48.0	46.7	NA	32.1
New Brunswick	25.0	24.2	NA	44.8	42.9	NA	31.0
Quebec	22.8	20.5	30.2	51.2	49.3	62.8	31.3
Ontario	40.3	39.7	46.2	62.8	62.4	69.3	45.8
Manitoba	40.0	38.8	49.0	64.7	63.9	74.1	47.8
Saskatchewan	38.9	38.3	46.5	63.3	62.3	74.8	47.2
Alberta	35.3	34.5	42.5	65.3	64.3	80.7	46.2
British Columbia	35.7	34.7	45.3	55.6	54.8	63.6	42.0
20-24 Years							
CANADA	39.2	30.3	41.2	69.5	64.8	79.4	64.5
Newfoundland	NA	NA	NA	50.9	41.3	70.9	47.9
Prince Edward Island	NA	NA	NA	64.8	60.1	79.1	60.7
Nova Scotia	37.0	NA	41.0	64.7	60.4	75.4	60.4
New Brunswick	35.2	NA	37.0	56.8	52.5	71.0	53.9
Quebec	34.6	24.2	35.8	65.9	60.6	76.6	60.7
Ontario	43.8	35.7	45.9	73.5	69.3	81.7	67.7
Manitoba	42.5	NA	45.8	74.6	70.8	83.3	69.9
Saskatchewan	37.0	NA	41.3	76.3	72.1	87.5	71.8
Alberta	37.5	28.4	40.9	74.7	70.4	84.2	70.0
British Columbia	38.0	25.8	40.3	64.9	61.3	74.3	61.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.



# EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIOS, BY EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY AND PROVINCE, 1983



## EMPLOYMENT RATIOS - PROVINCES

- There were wide differences among provinces in the employment experience of out-of-school youth. Some 46% of the 15-24 population in Newfoundland were employed. The ratio was also low in New Brunswick. In Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, on the other hand, the ratio was over 70%
- The differences in employment among in-school youth were even larger. Only 13% of students in Newfoundland had jobs. The figures for Ontario and Manitoba were over 40%

DATA SET 11:  
EMPLOYMENT: PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
COMPARED TO TOTAL POPULATION  
1977-1983

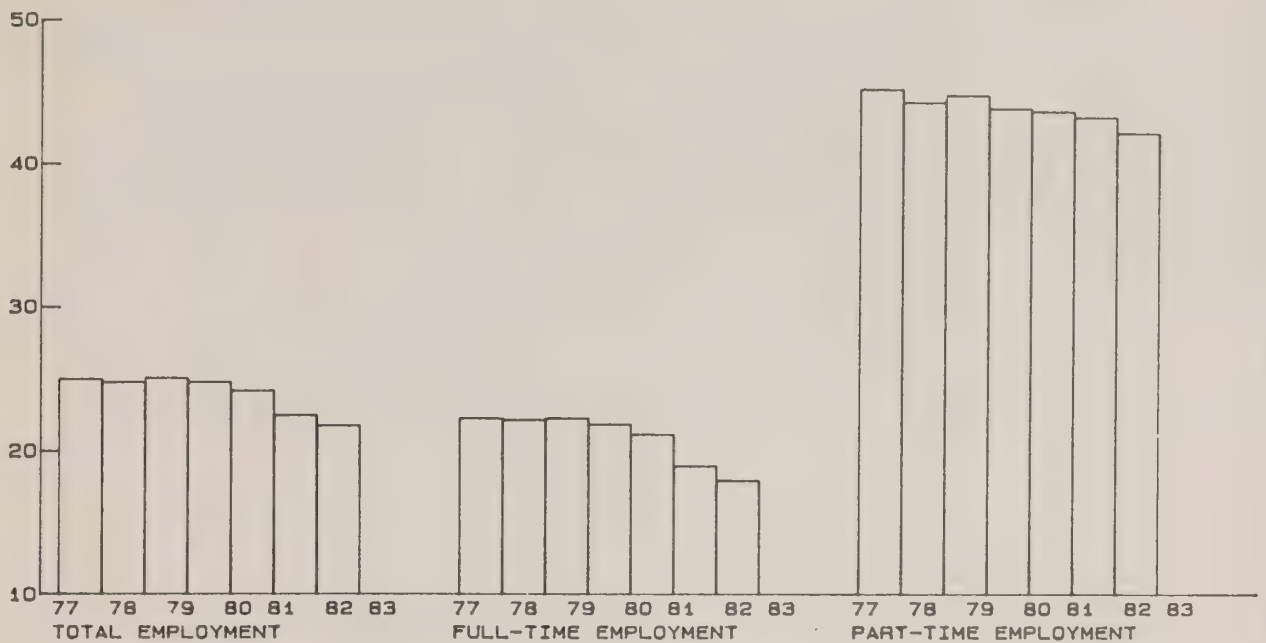
	15-24 YEARS			25 Yrs and Over	15 Yrs and Over
	Total	In- School	Not In- School		
	(Thousands)				
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					
1977	2,413	591	1,822	7,239	9,651
1978	2,481	581	1,900	7,505	9,987
1979	2,612	625	1,987	7,783	10,395
1980	2,657	661	1,996	8,051	10,708
1981	2,668	697	1,970	8,338	11,006
1982	2,398	625	1,773	8,245	10,644
1983	2,337	639	1,698	8,397	10,734

	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION				
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					
1977	25.0	6.1	18.9	75.0	100.0
1978	24.8	5.8	19.0	75.1	100.0
1979	25.1	6.0	19.1	74.9	100.0
1980	24.8	6.2	18.6	75.2	100.0
1981	24.2	6.3	17.9	75.8	100.0
1982	22.5	5.9	16.7	77.5	100.0
1983	21.8	6.0	15.8	78.2	100.0

Full-Time Employment					
1977	22.3	2.2	20.1	77.7	100.0
1978	22.2	2.0	20.2	77.9	100.0
1979	22.3	2.0	20.3	77.7	100.0
1980	21.9	2.0	19.9	78.1	100.0
1981	21.2	2.1	19.1	78.8	100.0
1982	19.0	1.6	17.4	81.0	100.0
1983	18.0	1.7	16.3	82.0	100.0

Part-Time Employment					
1977	45.3	35.9	9.4	54.6	100.0
1978	44.4	33.8	10.6	55.5	100.0
1979	44.9	34.3	10.6	55.0	100.0
1980	44.0	34.1	10.1	55.9	100.0
1981	43.8	33.7	10.2	56.2	100.0
1982	43.4	31.3	12.1	56.6	100.0
1983	42.3	29.4	12.9	57.6	100.0

EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS AS A  
PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, 1977-1983



### YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SHARE

- In 1983, some 10,734,000 persons of all ages were employed in an average week. Of those 2,337,000 or 22% were young people aged 15 to 24
- Youth's share of total employment has been falling in recent years. The 22% in 1983 compares to 23% in 1982, 24% in 1981 and 25% in 1980
- Looking only at full-time employment, young people accounted for 18% of all such employment in 1983. Again the share of youth has been falling in recent years
- Young people account for a much larger share of part-time employment. Of all employees in Canada in 1983, some 42% were aged 15 to 24. Youth share of part-time employment has also edged down in recent years
- Most youth part-time work is in the in-school group, working part-time after school. Nearly 30% of all part-time work in Canada is among these students





## C. THE RECENT LABOUR MARKET CONTEXT

### Longer Term Historical Trends

Over the longer term, the general historical trend was for a relatively steady increase in virtually all major labour market indicators for youth and adults alike. In the period from 1966 to 1981 the principal labour market developments for the youth group were as follows:

- the population increased by over 40 %, from 3,221,000 to 4,539,000
- the labour force increased by nearly 70 %, from 1,810,000 to 3,075,000
- the participation rate increased from 56.2 % to 67.7 %
- youth employment increased by one half (1,709,000 to 2,668,000)
- the level of youth unemployment level quadrupled from 102,000 to 407,000
- the youth rate of unemployment more than doubled from 5.6 to 13.3 %
- the employment to population ratio increased from 53 % to 58.8 %.

However, over the period 1981 to 1983, every indicator dropped except for unemployment (which increased from 407,000 to 579,000) and the unemployment rate (which increased from 13.9 to 19.9 %).

When the overall group is analysed by sub-age groups - 15 to 19 year old and 20 to 24 year olds - several long term historical trends and important differences emerge

- the 15 to 19 year old population peaked in 1978 and is now declining, whereas the 20 to 24 year old population continued to increase up to 1983
- participation rates for the 15 to 19 year age group have generally been significantly lower than those of the 20 to 24 year old group, but the gap is narrowing
- for the 15 to 19 year old group, the labour force, the number of employed and the employment /population ratio have always been smaller than those for the 20 to 24 year old group
- while the numbers unemployed in the 15 to 19 year old group have been smaller than those in

the 20 to 24 year old group, their unemployment rate has been consistently higher, although again the gap in rates has narrowed recently.

#### Trends from 1981 to 1984

Over the last several years, there have been a number of important trends regarding the participation of Canadian young people in the labour market.

First, the population aged 15 to 24 years has declined, and is continuing to decline at an accelerated rate. Between August 1981 and March 1984 it declined by 4 % (180,000), from a level of 4,536,000 to 4,356,000. All losses occurred in the 15 to 19 year age group (10.1 % or 228,000), while the 20 to 24 age group increased marginally (2.1 % or 47,000).

Second, the decline in the youth population has been mirrored in the youth labour force, which fell by 5.1 % or 154,000 over the same period, again with the 15 to 19 year group recording all the fall. The seasonally adjusted labour force for persons aged 15 to 19 years declined 16.8 % (210,000) from a level of 1,250,000 to 1,040,000 between August 1981 and March 1984. For the 20 to 24 age group, it increased by 1.6 % (29,000) from 1,811,000 to 1,840,000 over the same period, with all of the rise due to females. While the 20 to 24 year old female labour force increased by 34,000 (4.1 %), that for males decreased by 5,000 (0.5 %).

Third, seasonally adjusted participation rates for youth are lower now than they were in 1981. Rates gradually drifted downward for the youth group as a whole from August 1981 (66.9 %) until January 1983 (65.2 %). Since then they have been gradually increasing, with the level in March 1984 being up to 66.2 %, although still short of the pre-recession level. Again, differences between age groups are quite marked, with the 15 to 19 year group's rate having fallen by 4.1 percentage points over the period to a level of 51.5 % in March 1984. For the 20 to 24 group the overall rate declined only slightly (0.3 %) to a level of 78.8 % in March 1984. In general, the gap between male and female youth participation rates is narrowing.

Fourth, youth employment on the whole is down significantly - 12 % (or 322,000) on a seasonally adjusted basis between August 1981 and March 1984. Male employment recorded a much larger decline (14.7 % or 210,000) than female employment (8.9 % or 117,000).

The 15 to 19 year old group was the hardest hit, with an employment loss of 22.2 % (24.3 % for males and 19.8 % for females.) The level of employment for this group was 829,000 in March 1984, down from a level of 1,066,000 in August 1981.

The 20 to 24 year old group was less severely affected, with an overall job loss of 6.8 % (111,000) from 1,638,000 to 1,527,000 over the same period. In this group, males again suffered more employment loss than females (10.1 % compared to 3 %). A general but modest upward swing in employment has been noticed, (particularly in the 20

to 24 group) since the spring of 1983. Overall, youth employment declined to a greater extent than the youth population.

Fifth, unemployment rates and levels are up over the period, although the most recent trends are downward. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for both youth groups rose by 6.5 percentage points to 18.2 % over the period from August 1981 to March 1984.

For persons aged 15 to 19 years, the increase in this same period was 5.6 percentage points, from 14.7 % to 20.3 %. The highest rate in this group (24.2 %) occurred in July and October 1982. For persons aged 20 to 24 years the increase was 7.4 percentage points, from 9.6 % to 17 % in the period. The highest rate in this group (19.7 %) was recorded in February 1983.

Expressed in terms of levels, the number of youth unemployed (seasonally adjusted) rose by 47.2 % (168,000), from 356,000 to 524,000 over the period under consideration. Male unemployment increased by 50.7 % (103,000), while female unemployment rose by 42.5 % (65,000). For persons aged 15 to 19 years, the increase was relatively small, at 27,000 (14.7 %), from 184,000 to 211,000. The 20 to 24 group recorded a much larger increase of 140,000 (80.9 %) from 173,000 to 313,000 over the period. The greater employment loss but smaller unemployment increase for 15 to 19 year olds is explained by the significant drop in their labour force participation rates, as noted above.

Finally, long-term unemployment within the youth group is increasing. Comparing youth unemployed in 1981 to those unemployed in 1982, 3 % of them were unemployed 12 months and over in 1981. This percentage increased to 4 in 1982. A fuller discussion of long-term youth unemployment in Canada and other countries follows in part G., The International Context.

### Special Labour Market Indicators

A more dynamic general perspective of the labour market experiences of young people may be gained by examining the extent of, and trends in, the monthly movements between the states of being employed, unemployed and not in the labour force on the one hand, and by tracking a sample of youth over a relatively long time horizon on the other. This is particularly helpful in understanding the youth unemployment situation leading up to the recession, both nationally and regionally.

An analysis of gross flows data shows that youth experienced increases difficulties in entering the labour market as a result of the recession. On average, in any one month in 1982 a total of 223,000 persons in the 15 to 24 year age group found employment, down almost 15,000 per month from the highest monthly level which was recorded in 1981. This was accounted for almost entirely by the decline in the numbers of youth entering or re-entering the labour force. The monthly flow of youth from unemployment to employment remained virtually unchanged between 1981 and 1982 following steady increases from 1975 onward. At the same time, the monthly flow into



unemployment increased by almost 35,000 from 1981 to 1982. Again, movements of youth from out of the labour force into unemployment rather than from employment to unemployment accounted for the major component of the increase.

Tracking a sample of youth longitudinally over the period from 1972 to 1982 similarly provides valuable information on the experiences of youth, particularly in respect to the incidence and duration of unemployment. One point of note is that the incidence of unemployment is greater among young men - they experienced more than half the total unemployment in the period. Another is that not an insubstantial proportion of youth (12.2 %) suffered chronic unemployment (i.e. more than 65 weeks during the period), with males accounting for 74 % of this group. At the regional level, young people in Atlantic Canada experienced the highest average duration of unemployment (accounting for 23.5 % of unemployment over 65 weeks), with Quebec second highest in these categories.

### Employed Youth

As noted above, youth employment had grown to a peak of almost 2.7 million by 1981, but has subsequently declined. In order to obtain a greater insight into the employed youth dimension of the labour market, what follows reviews their distribution by industry and occupation and looks at aspects of their relationships and attachments to the labour force.

An examination of these characteristics yields some interesting findings. Census data from 1981 reveal, for example, that a majority of young people were employed in Manufacturing, Trade, Community Services and Business Services. The 15 to 19 year group was more heavily concentrated in Trade and Community and Business Services while the 20 to 24 year olds tended to be more evenly spread among these and the Manufacturing sectors. Of some significance is the fact that 12 % of all employed women and only 2.5 % of employed men 20 to 24 years old worked in the Finance sector. In contrast, only 1.4 % of employed women and 11 % of employed men in this age group worked in Manufacturing.

For all industries, approximately 24 % (2.6 million) of all employed workers were young persons. Trade was the industry sector with the largest youth component (31 % of employees), while the Transportation industry had the lowest representation of youth (18 % of employees). In every industry, the proportion of young women to all women was higher (27.2 % on average) than that for young men to all men (21.2 % on average). In all sectors except agriculture, there were more employed 20 to 24 year olds than 15 to 19 year olds.

In examining the proportion of men and women in industry, 54 % of the employed in the youth group were males and 46 % were females. Primary industries continue to be male dominated with nearly 90 % of those employed in Forestry, Fishing and Construction being male regardless of age.

The Canadian Occupational Projection System (C.O.P.S.) and the



1981 Census can be used to carry the industry analysis one step further. An analysis was carried out to identify and outline the occupational concentration of youth in the experienced labour force and focus on the distribution of youth within a specific occupation.

Table 1: Occupational Concentration of the Youth Experienced Labour Force		
Occupational Code and Title	Occupational Distribution of Youth %	Occupational Distribution of Adults %
5135 Sales: Commodities	6.4	3.4
4133 Tellers	4.5	1.3
6125 Waiters	4.3	1.0
4131 Bookkeepers	3.8	3.4
4111 Secretaries	3.7	3.0
9175 Truck Drivers	2.1	2.3
6121 Chefs and Cooks	2.0	1.0
6191 Janitors	1.8	2.0
6198 Labourers: Other Services	1.6	0.4
8581 Motor Vehicle Mechanics	1.6	1.1
4197 General Office Clerks	1.5	1.1
7182 General Workers: Farm	1.4	0.5
4155 Stock Clerks	1.4	0.7
4113 Typists	1.4	0.7
4153 Shipping Clerks	1.2	0.7
4171 Receptionists	1.2	0.7
5130 Supervisors: Sales	1.1	2.9
7195 Nursery Workers	1.1	0.4
9317 Packing Occupations	1.0	0.5
4143 EDP Equipment Operators	1.0	0.6
Total of above	44.1	27.7
Sources: Canadian Occupational Projection System, 1981 Census.		

Table 1, Occupational Concentration of the Youth Experienced Labour Force, indicates that in 1981 44 % of the youth labour force was concentrated in 20 occupations. These 20 were also among the largest in the economy. Sales persons, Commodities (5135) had the largest concentration of youth, followed by Tellers (4133) and Waiters (6125). It is of interest that in as little as six occupations one can locate 20 % of the youth experienced labour force. A number of these occupations entail labouring activities while age plays a significant role in determining participants in

others. Many of them require some high school with little or no post-secondary education. Others call for little classroom activity (eg. Sales), or a combination of on-the-job development and classroom instruction, (eg. Motor Vehicle Mechanics and Chefs and Cooks). Of notable absence are long-term apprenticeship and highly-skilled occupations, for instance, Machining, and Product Fabricating and Repair.

A sectoral assessment indicates that most youth opportunities are located in the tertiary sector. This includes the Finance, Services and Public Administration sectors where the youth occupations are located. Also, it would appear that occupations located in the service sector are attractive because they are less likely to experience economic fluctuations than are occupations found in the secondary sector (i.e. Mining and Manufacturing).

Table 2: Experienced Labour Force: Youth Distribution	
Occupational Code and Title	Percentage of youth in the occupation
5145 Service Station Attendants	80.6
2359 Libraries & Museums,	75.6
5143 Newspaper Vendors	73.4
3375 Attendants, Sports	60.0
3371 Referees	59.8
6198 Labouring: Services	58.4
9923 Trade: Labourers	57.7
6144 Guides	56.4
6125 Waiters	55.8
2339 Occupations in Social Science	52.7
4133 Tellers	52.2
6135 Porters	51.9
6119 Protective Services	51.9
7518 Labouring: Forestry	51.8
2189 Occupations In Mathematics	50.5
Sources: Canadian Occupational Projection System, 1981 Census.	

Table 2, Experienced Labour Force: Youth Distribution, contains the 15 occupations in which youth comprised over 50 % of the labour force in 1981. When absolute numbers are examined, however, the group amounts to about 15 % of the total youth experienced labour force. The occupations in the list with the highest numbers of youth are as follows: 4133 Tellers (115,000), 6125 Waiters (109,400), 6198 Labouring Services (41,700) and 5145 Service Station Attendants (24,000). Of contrast is 3371 Referees, in which the 59.8 % share of youth was comprised of 300 individuals.

Employment in these occupations may attract high school dropouts, since they require only some secondary education. Particularly important have been the occupations' low remuneration, and low skill requirements. Their high turnover rates make entry in the labour market easier than others which require substantial working experience. Because some jobs are seasonal or temporary, they attract young workers to fill short-term financial needs. Workers seeking security, job satisfaction and stability tend not be attracted to them.

In addition to the industrial and occupational concentration of youth, other aspects of their employment experience, such as multiple job holding and this role of part-time employment, are of particular interest in examining the youth labour market. For instance, when youth multiple job holders are compared to adults, on a annual averages basis, fewer youth are multiple job holders but their numbers doubled between 1975 (41,000) and 1983 (82,000). In 1983, there were almost equal numbers of young male multiple job holders (42,000) and young female multiple job holders (40,000). During this same period the adult multiple job holders increased from 170,000 to 292,000. Youth in 1983 thus comprised 21.9 % of the 374,000 multiple job holders, compared to 19.4 % in 1975.

In this same period, part-time employment among youth also increased and there are indications that a tight labour market was in part responsible. Of 988,000 part-time workers in 1975, almost half (461,000) were under 25 years of age. By 1983 the total number had increased significantly to 1,651,000 of which a slightly smaller portion (699,000) were youth. In 1983, a majority of young people reported working part-time because they were attending school. But since 1975, the percentage of youth who reported taking part-time work because it was the only work available has increased dramatically (from 11.7 to 29.9 %), while attending school has dropped markedly as a reason given (72 to 57.6 %). The percentages of young men reporting that they could only find part-time employment increased from 9.5 in 1975 to 26.3 in 1983; for young women the corresponding increase was from 13.8 % to 32.8 %. Young women were consistently lower than young men in citing school attendance as a reason for taking part-time employment.

### Unemployed Youth

Beyond the aggregates of the level, rates and duration of unemployment, other data exists which throws further light on the experiences of those unemployed. Particularly valuable sets of information relate for reasons for unemployment and the activity of persons while seeking work.

For those who became unemployed, layoff or involuntary job loss as a reason given for leaving last employment increased dramatically, regardless of age. In the adult group, the proportion citing this reason increased from 50.8 % in 1975 to 72.6 % in 1983, while for the youth group as a whole it increased from 39.4 % to 61.1 % in the same period. The proportion of youth who reported returning to school increased only marginally over the period (from 9.2 to 10.2 %) with

only minor differences between young men and young women. The 1983 numbers of unemployed (on an annual averages basis) were: 579,000 in the youth group and 869,000 in the adult group.

In respect to the amount of time elapsed since a previous job, data from 1975 to 1983 indicate that the number of unemployed for all age groups drops off after six months. However, adult workers have been harder hit by longer periods of unemployment than younger workers. The number of adult workers unemployed one year or more increased from 59,000 in 1975 to 231,000 in 1983, while the number of youth experiencing unemployment of longer than one year increased from 63,000 in 1975 to 102,000 in 1983.

In an analysis of what the unemployed were doing before looking for work in 1975, 1979 and 1983, the overall pattern of activity remained fairly stable among young people over the period, although attending school and keeping house have fallen slightly and working has increased slightly more in all groups.

#### Youth Not in the Labour Force

The final dimension of the set of relations with the labour market that can be experienced is that of not being in the labour force at all. In respect to youth, the numbers who were not in the labour force (that is, not working nor looking for work) were far larger than the numbers unemployed. In 1983 (on an annual average basis), they numbered 1,499,000, while the figure for adults was 5,236,000. For this group, 38 % of youth not in the labour force in 1983 reported that they had never worked before. Some 32.1 % of young men not in the labour force reported they had quit their last job to return to school in 1983. For young women, the corresponding percentage was 21.7 %. Lower percentages (22 for young men and 17.2 for young women) not in the labour force reported having left their last job because of layoffs or closures in 1983. These percentages were far higher than they had been for youth in 1976 and for the adult group overall.

An examination of persons who wanted work and were available for work but who were not seeking employment was also made. It revealed that between 1979 and 1983, the number of youth citing personal and other reasons increased from 45,000 to 53,000. Labour market reasons, however, were cited by 59,000 in 1979 but by 106,000 in 1983. In both cases, this represented a 10 % increase. Believing no work was available as a reason more than doubled from 29,000 in 1979 to 59,000 in 1983 for the youth group.

#### Native Youth

Data from the 1981 Census show that in that year, the proportion of native youth to the native population as a whole was about 50 % higher than the proportion of the total youth group in the Canadian population as a whole (i.e. 37.2 % compared to 24.9 %). The difference is even more marked in the 15 to 19 year old group and is a reflection of a later 'baby boom' in the native population and higher fertility among Native Canadians.



### Youth Income

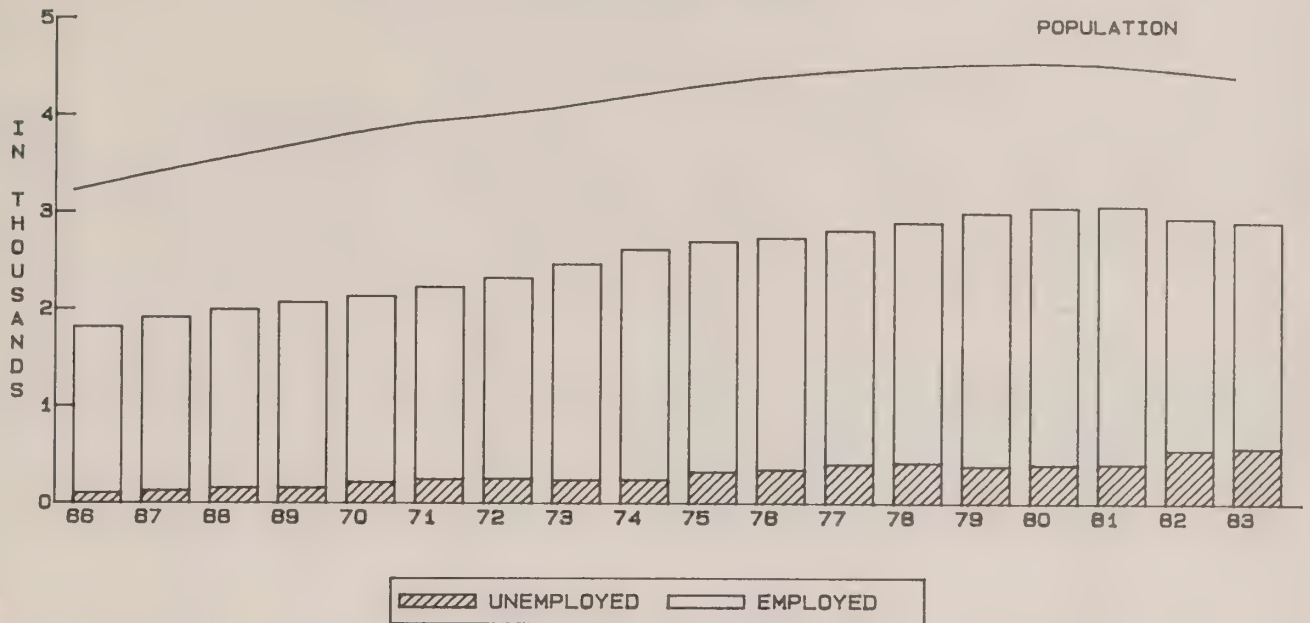
Census data reveal that the average annual income for the youth group in 1980 (\$6,061) was considerably lower than the national average (\$12,993). Moreover, the average for the 15 to 19 year old group (\$3,233) was lightly less than half that for the 20 to 24 year old group (\$8,832). Male/female differentials in income in the youth group were also less pronounced than in the adult group. In each subgroup of the youth category, female incomes were lower but approached three quarters of their male counterparts. For the total population, female annual incomes were only half those of males for Canada as a whole. Interesting regional differences were also noted, with youth annual incomes in the Atlantic provinces being generally lower and youth incomes becoming increasingly higher the further westward one looked. Regional income differences for youth followed those of the overall population as a whole.

DATA SET 12:  
YOUTH IN THE CANADIAN LABOUR MARKET  
1966-1983

15-24 Years	Population	Part. Rate	Labour Force	Employment	Unemployment		Emp/ Pop Ratio
					Level	U.R.	
	(000's)	(%)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(%)	(%)
1966	3,221	56.2	181	171	102	5.6	53.0
1967	3,378	56.6	191	179	124	6.5	52.9
1968	3,525	56.5	199	184	154	7.7	52.2
1969	3,662	56.4	206	191	155	7.5	52.2
1970	3,806	55.9	213	192	214	10.0	50.3
1971	3,927	56.7	223	198	246	11.1	50.5
1972	3,996	58.1	232	207	252	10.8	51.8
1973	4,080	60.5	247	223	238	9.7	54.7
1974	4,190	62.4	262	237	243	9.3	56.7
1975	4,297	62.8	270	238	325	12.1	55.3
1976	4,391	62.4	274	239	348	12.7	54.5
1977	4,457	63.2	282	241	405	14.4	54.1
1978	4,506	64.4	290	248	420	14.5	55.1
1979	4,536	66.2	300	261	388	13.0	57.6
1980	4,554	67.2	306	266	403	13.2	58.3
1981	4,539	67.7	308	267	408	13.3	58.8
1982	4,488	65.8	295	240	555	18.8	53.4
1983	4,415	66.1	292	234	579	19.9	52.9

Source: Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.

POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE, PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
CANADA, 1966-1983



### GENERAL TRENDS

- The youth population increased over the period 1966 to 1980, then started to decline
- Youth labour force participation rates were generally increasing until 1982, when there was a sharp drop, since then there has been a slight recovery
- The youth labour force grew each year until 1981, before falling in 1982 and 1983
- Youth employment grew each year until 1981, although the increase from 1974 to 1975 was extremely small
- The number of unemployed youth has grown each year since 1966, with the exception of slight declines in 1973 and 1979
- While youth unemployment rates have moved with the economic cycle, the underlying trend has been steadily upward
- The employment to population ratio for 15-24 year olds also moved up from 1966 to 1981. The sharp decline in 1982, however, brought the ratio back to its 1966 level

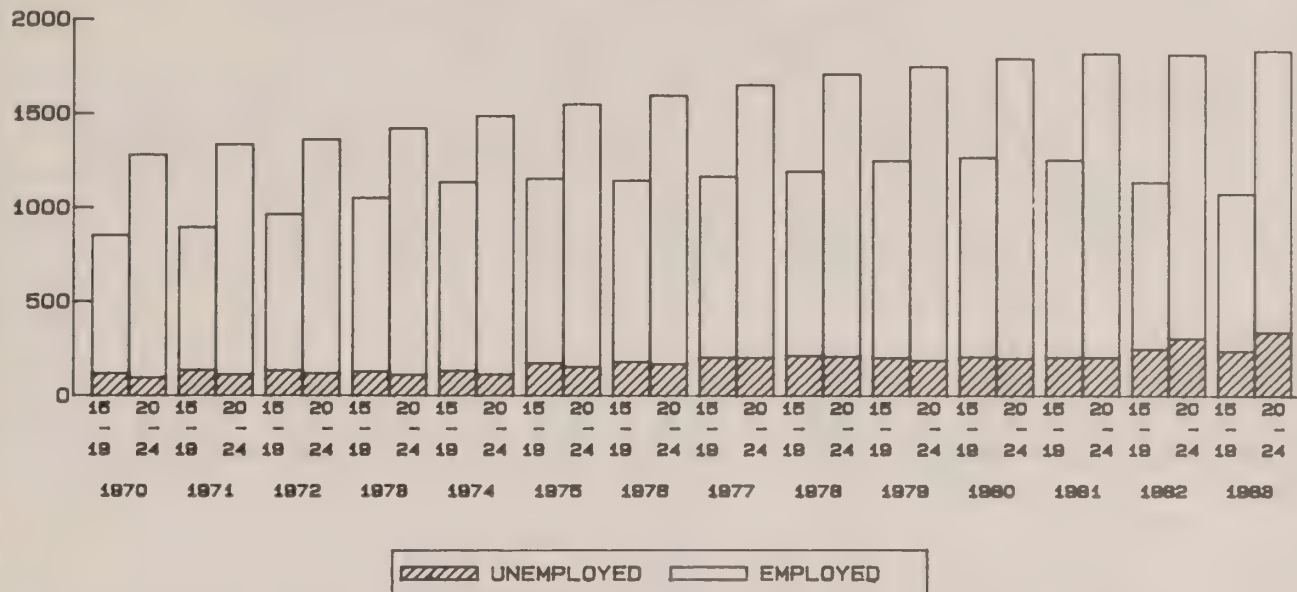
DATA SET 13:  
YOUTH IN THE CANADIAN LABOUR MARKET  
1970-1983

15-19 Years	Population	Part. Rate	Labour Force	Employment	Unemployment		Emp/ Pop Ratio
					Level	U.R.	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(000's)	(%)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(%)	(%)
1970	2,018	42.1	851	733	118	13.8	36.3
1971	2,084	42.9	894	759	135	15.0	36.4
1972	2,134	45.1	963	928	134	14.0	38.8
1973	2,178	48.2	1,049	922	128	12.3	42.3
1974	2,220	51.0	1,133	1,002	131	11.6	45.1
1975	2,258	51.1	1,153	981	172	15.0	43.4
1976	2,297	49.8	1,144	964	180	15.8	42.0
1977	2,310	50.4	1,165	962	203	17.5	41.6
1978	2,316	51.4	1,192	980	213	18.0	42.3
1979	2,316	54.0	1,250	1,049	201	16.3	45.3
1980	2,302	55.1	1,267	1,061	206	16.3	46.1
1981	2,254	55.7	1,254	1,051	204	16.4	46.6
1982	2,182	52.1	1,137	888	249	21.9	40.7
1983	2,089	51.5	1,076	837	239	22.3	40.1
20-24 Years							
-----							
1970	1,788	71.5	1,280	1,184	96	7.5	66.2
1971	1,843	72.4	1,334	1,222	112	8.4	66.3
1972	1,862	73.0	1,359	1,241	118	8.7	66.8
1973	1,902	74.6	1,419	1,308	110	7.8	68.8
1974	1,970	75.4	1,485	1,372	113	7.6	69.7
1975	2,039	75.9	1,548	1,395	153	9.9	68.4
1976	2,094	76.2	1,596	1,428	168	10.6	68.2
1977	2,148	77.0	1,653	1,451	202	12.3	67.6
1978	2,189	78.1	1,709	1,502	208	12.2	68.6
1979	2,220	78.9	1,750	1,562	188	10.8	70.4
1980	2,253	79.6	1,794	1,596	198	11.1	70.8
1981	2,285	79.7	1,821	1,617	204	11.3	70.8
1982	2,306	78.7	1,816	1,511	306	16.8	65.5
1983	2,326	79.1	1,840	1,500	340	18.5	64.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.



LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT  
PERSONS 15-19 YEARS AND 20-24 YEARS  
CANADA, 1970-1983



### LABOUR FORCE TRENDS

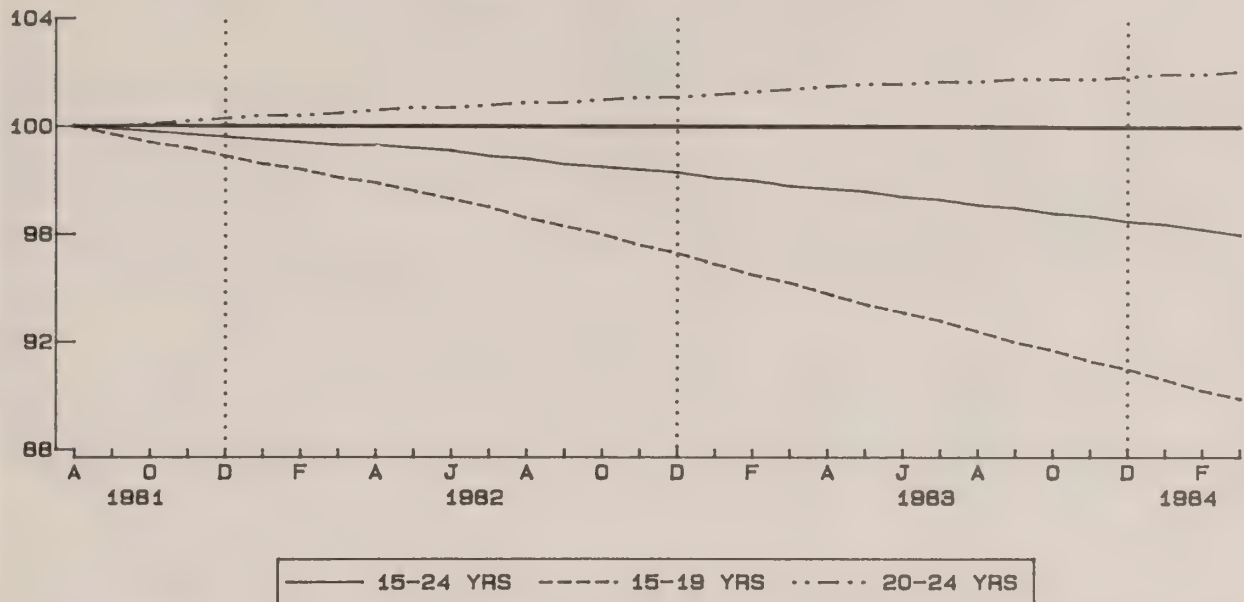
- The population of 15-19 year olds reached a maximum in 1978, while the 20-24 year old group has continued to increase
- The labour force participation rates for both groups grew until 1981. The participation rates for the younger group had grown more rapidly, but dropped sharply in 1982 and continued to fall in 1983, while the rate for the 20-24 years old recovered
- The labour force of 15-19 year olds started to decline in 1980, as declining population outweighed the rising labour force participation rates. For older youth, labour force grew through the period, with only a slight dip in the trend in 1982
- Employment for 15-19 year olds reached a maximum in 1980, and for 20-24 year olds in 1981. The decline was much sharper for the younger group
- Unemployment levels and rates have fluctuated for both groups, although the longer term trend was upward
- Employment to population ratios peaked for both groups in 1981. The ensuing decline brought the ratio for 20-24 year olds lower than 1970 levels by 1983. For the younger group, whose population has been declining, the ratio fell to pre-1973 levels

DATA SET 14:  
POPULATION FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
BY AGE AND SEX  
CANADA, AUGUST 1981 - MARCH 1984  
INDEX, AUGUST 1981 = 100

	15-24 YEARS			15-19 YEARS			20-24 YEARS		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
1981									
Aug.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sep.	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.6	99.7	100.0	100.1	100.0
Oct.	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.4	99.5	99.5	100.1	100.2	100.1
Nov.	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.2	99.3	99.2	100.2	100.3	100.2
Dec.	99.6	99.7	99.6	98.9	99.0	98.9	100.3	100.4	100.2
1982									
Jan.	99.5	99.6	99.5	98.6	98.8	98.6	100.4	100.4	100.3
Feb.	99.4	99.5	99.3	98.4	98.5	98.3	100.4	100.5	100.4
Mar.	99.3	99.4	99.3	98.1	98.3	98.0	100.5	100.6	100.4
Apr.	99.3	99.3	99.2	97.9	98.1	97.7	100.6	100.7	100.4
May	99.2	99.3	99.0	97.6	97.8	97.6	100.7	100.8	100.5
June	99.1	99.2	98.9	97.3	97.5	97.1	100.7	100.9	100.6
July	98.9	99.1	98.8	97.0	97.2	96.8	100.8	101.0	100.6
Aug.	98.8	99.0	98.6	96.6	96.9	96.4	100.9	101.1	100.7
Sep.	98.6	98.8	98.5	96.3	96.5	96.1	100.9	101.1	100.7
Oct.	98.5	98.7	98.3	96.0	96.2	95.7	101.0	101.2	100.8
Nov.	98.4	98.6	98.2	95.6	95.9	95.5	101.1	101.3	100.9
Dec.	98.3	98.5	98.1	95.3	95.5	95.1	101.1	101.4	100.9
1983									
Jan.	98.1	98.3	97.9	94.9	95.2	94.7	101.2	101.5	101.0
Feb.	98.0	98.2	97.7	94.5	94.8	94.3	101.3	101.7	101.0
Mar.	97.8	98.1	97.6	94.2	94.5	93.9	101.4	101.8	101.0
Apr.	97.7	98.0	97.4	93.8	94.1	93.7	101.5	101.9	101.0
May	97.6	97.8	97.3	93.4	93.7	93.2	101.6	101.9	101.2
June	97.4	97.7	97.1	93.1	93.4	92.8	101.6	102.0	101.2
July	97.3	97.5	97.0	92.8	93.1	92.6	101.7	102.1	101.2
Aug.	97.1	97.4	96.8	92.4	92.7	92.1	101.7	102.2	101.2
Sep.	97.0	97.3	96.6	92.0	92.3	91.9	101.8	102.3	101.2
Oct.	96.8	97.2	96.5	91.7	92.0	91.5	101.8	102.4	101.2
Nov.	96.7	97.0	96.3	91.3	91.6	91.1	101.8	102.5	101.3
Dec.	96.5	96.9	96.1	91.0	91.3	90.9	101.9	102.6	101.3
1984									
Jan.	96.4	96.8	96.0	90.6	90.9	90.4	102.0	102.6	101.3
Feb.	96.2	96.6	95.8	90.2	90.5	90.0	102.0	102.7	101.3
Mar.	96.0	96.5	95.6	89.9	90.1	89.7	102.1	102.8	101.3

Source: Based on data from Statistics Canada.

POPULATION, PERSONS 15-24 YEARS BY AGE GROUP  
CANADA, AUGUST 1981 - MARCH 1984  
INDEX, AUGUST 1981 = 100



### RECENT TRENDS BY AGE

- The population of persons 15-24 years has been declining and continues to decline at an accelerated rate. Between August 1981 and March 1984, it declined by 4.0% (180,000) from 4,536,000 to 4,356,000. Male population declined by 3.6% (81,000) and female by 4.4% (99,000)
- All losses occurred in the 15-19 age group (10.1% or 228,000) while the 20-24 age groups recorded an increase of 2.1% (47,000). The proportion of the teenage group in the youth population declined from 49.6% in August 1981 to 46.4% in March 1984
- The decrease of the teenage population is due to demographic factors. As a consequence of the decline in the number of births in the late 1960s and early 1970s, a relatively small number of persons will reach working age during this decade. While the number of persons 15-19 years is now declining at an increasing rate after peaking in 1978, the number of persons 20-24 is still growing marginally and will reach its peak shortly

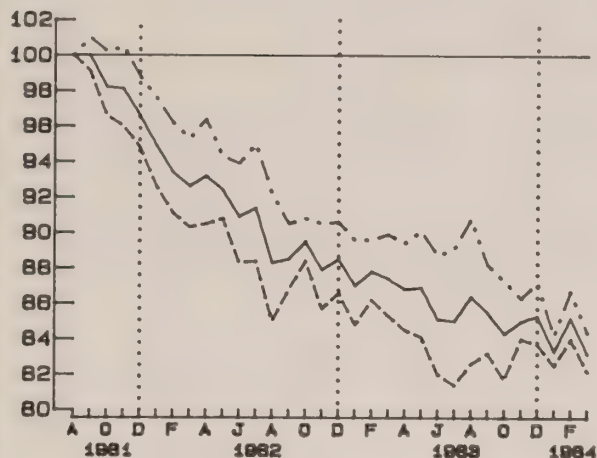
DATA SET 15:  
LABOUR FORCE 15-24 YEARS  
BY AGE AND SEX  
CANADA, AUGUST 1981 - MARCH 1984  
INDEX, AUGUST 1981 = 100  
(Seasonally-Adjusted)

	15-24 YEARS			15-19 YEARS			20-24 YEARS		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
1981									
Aug.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sep.	101.5	101.2	101.8	100.0	99.1	101.0	100.9	100.8	101.1
Oct.	100.3	100.2	100.5	98.2	96.6	100.2	100.4	100.8	100.0
Nov.	100.4	99.8	101.2	98.1	96.0	100.5	100.6	100.2	101.0
Dec.	99.7	99.3	100.1	96.6	94.8	98.8	100.1	100.1	100.0
1982									
Jan.	98.9	98.0	100.0	94.9	92.6	97.6	100.2	99.7	100.8
Feb.	98.3	97.6	99.1	93.4	91.1	96.2	100.2	100.1	100.4
Mar.	98.2	97.4	99.2	92.6	90.3	95.3	100.7	100.3	101.1
Apr.	98.4	96.7	100.2	93.2	90.5	96.4	100.6	99.7	101.7
May	97.0	96.2	98.0	92.4	90.8	94.3	99.0	97.9	100.1
June	97.1	96.3	98.0	90.9	88.3	93.9	99.7	99.2	100.4
July	98.6	97.6	99.6	91.4	88.4	95.0	100.8	100.4	101.2
Aug.	96.3	95.2	97.7	88.3	85.0	92.2	100.0	98.7	101.6
Sep.	96.8	95.9	97.8	88.5	86.8	90.5	100.9	100.3	101.7
Oct.	97.3	96.5	98.2	89.5	88.4	90.8	101.2	100.2	102.4
Nov.	96.4	94.8	98.2	87.9	85.7	90.5	101.0	99.7	102.5
Dec.	96.4	94.7	98.4	88.5	86.6	90.6	101.0	99.3	103.0
1983									
Jan.	95.7	93.6	98.1	87.0	84.8	89.6	100.7	98.7	100.3
Feb.	96.0	94.0	98.3	87.8	86.2	89.6	100.7	98.5	103.3
Mar.	96.0	94.3	98.1	87.4	85.3	89.9	101.1	99.7	102.8
Apr.	95.6	93.9	97.7	86.8	84.5	89.4	101.0	99.8	102.5
May	96.6	95.2	98.3	86.9	84.1	90.1	101.9	100.5	103.5
June	96.4	94.8	98.3	85.1	82.0	88.7	102.9	101.2	104.8
July	97.0	95.6	98.7	85.0	81.4	89.1	103.5	102.5	104.8
Aug.	96.4	95.2	97.7	86.4	82.6	90.8	102.2	101.4	103.0
Sep.	96.0	94.8	97.4	85.5	83.2	88.2	101.4	100.5	102.5
Oct.	95.0	93.5	96.7	84.3	81.7	87.3	100.9	99.8	102.2
Nov.	95.2	94.2	96.2	85.0	84.0	86.3	100.9	99.8	102.3
Dec.	95.4	94.2	96.7	85.3	83.7	87.2	101.1	99.9	102.4
1984									
Jan.	94.7	93.5	96.2	83.3	82.5	84.2	101.3	99.6	103.2
Feb.	95.5	93.8	97.4	85.2	84.0	86.7	101.3	99.1	103.9
Mar.	94.9	93.4	96.7	83.2	82.2	84.4	101.6	99.5	104.1

Source: Based on data from Statistics Canada.

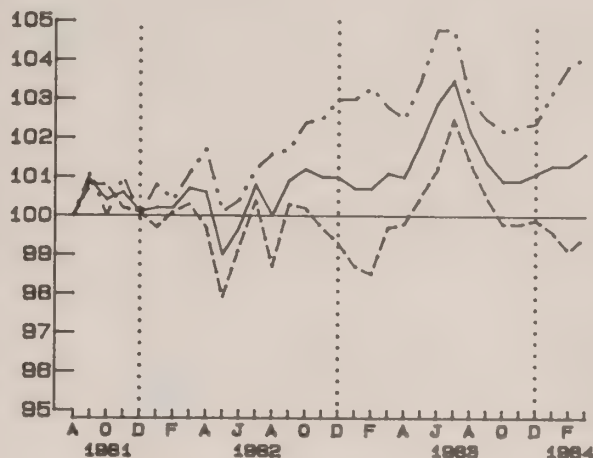


LABOUR FORCE 15-19 YEARS  
BY SEX, CANADA, AUGUST 1981-MARCH 1984  
INDEX, AUGUST 1981=100  
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



— BOTH SEXES    ···· FEMALES  
- - - - - MALES

LABOUR FORCE 20-24 YEARS  
BY SEX, CANADA, AUGUST 1981-MARCH 1984  
INDEX, AUGUST 1981=100  
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



— BOTH SEXES    ···· FEMALES  
- - - - - MALES

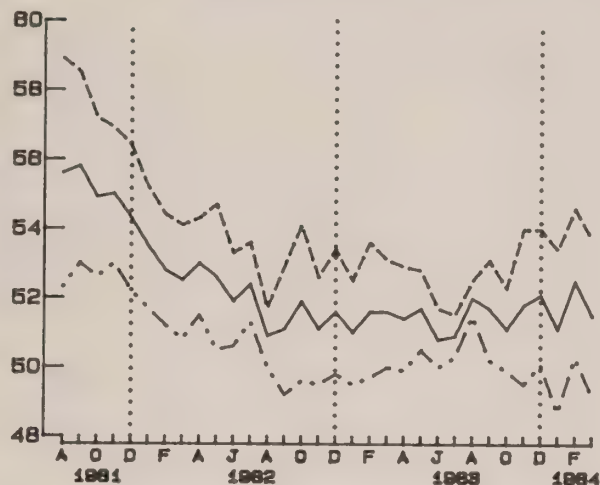
### RECENT TRENDS, LABOUR FORCE

- The seasonally-adjusted labour force for persons 15-19 years declined by 16.8% (210,000), from 1,250,000 to 1,040,000, between August 1981 and March 1984. Population decline accounted for about 60% and participation rate for 40% of the decline in the labour force. The male labour force declined by 17.8% (120,000) and the female labour force by 15.6% (90,000)
- The seasonally-adjusted labour force for persons 20-24 years increased by 1.6% (29,000) from 1,811,000 to 1,840,000 over the same period. Population changes accounted entirely for this increase in the labour force. The Male labour force declined by 0.5% (5,000), due entirely to the decline in the participation rate. The female labour force rose by 4.1% (34,000), due mostly to the increase in the participation rate (about 70%)
- The labour force for persons 20-24 recorded a significant increase between April and July 1983 (3.5% over the August 1981 level), which was lost during the following three months. This increase was presumably due to a labour market intervention
- The labour force for both age group (15-24) declined by 5.1% (154,000) over the period under consideration. The male labour force recorded a decline of 6.6% (107,000) and the female labour force a decline of 3.3% (47,000)

DATA SET 16:  
PARTICIPATION RATES FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
BY AGE AND SEX  
CANADA, AUGUST 1981 - MARCH 1984  
(Seasonally-Adjusted)

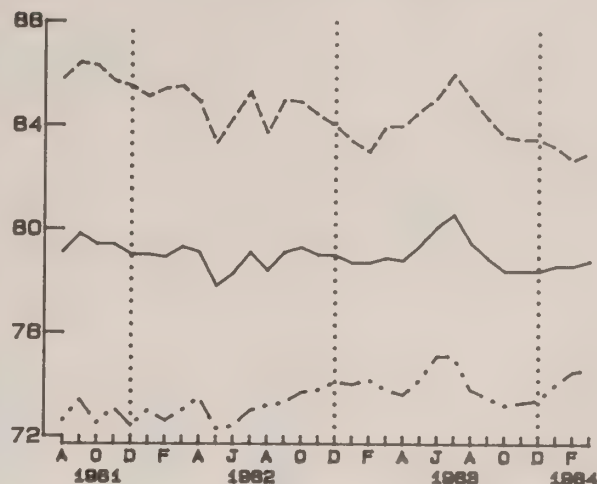
	15-24 YEARS			15-19 YEARS			20-24 YEARS		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
1981									
Aug.	66.9	71.4	62.4	55.6	58.9	52.3	79.1	85.8	72.6
Sep.	68.0	72.4	63.6	55.8	58.5	53.0	79.8	86.4	73.4
Oct.	67.3	71.7	62.8	54.9	57.2	52.6	79.4	86.3	72.5
Nov.	67.4	71.4	63.3	55.0	56.9	53.0	79.4	85.7	73.1
Dec.	67.0	71.1	62.7	54.3	56.4	52.2	79.0	85.5	72.4
1982									
Jan.	66.5	70.3	62.7	53.5	55.2	51.7	79.0	85.1	73.0
Feb.	66.2	70.1	62.2	52.8	54.4	51.2	78.9	85.4	72.6
Mar.	66.2	70.0	62.3	52.5	54.1	50.8	79.3	85.5	73.0
Apr.	66.3	69.6	63.0	53.0	54.3	51.5	79.1	84.9	73.5
May	65.5	69.2	61.7	52.6	54.7	50.5	77.8	83.3	72.3
June	65.6	69.3	61.8	51.9	53.3	50.6	78.3	84.3	72.4
July	66.7	70.4	62.9	52.4	53.6	51.3	79.1	85.3	73.0
Aug.	65.3	68.7	61.8	50.9	51.7	50.0	78.4	83.7	73.2
Sep.	65.7	69.4	62.0	51.1	52.9	49.2	79.1	85.0	73.3
Oct.	66.1	69.8	62.3	51.9	54.1	49.6	79.3	84.9	73.7
Nov.	65.6	68.7	62.4	51.1	52.6	49.5	79.0	84.4	73.8
Dec.	65.7	68.7	62.6	51.6	53.4	49.8	79.0	84.0	74.1
1983									
Jan.	65.2	68.0	62.5	51.0	52.5	49.5	78.7	83.4	74.0
Feb.	65.6	68.4	62.7	51.6	53.6	49.7	78.7	83.0	74.2
Mar.	65.7	68.7	62.7	51.6	53.1	50.0	78.9	84.0	73.8
Apr.	65.5	68.4	62.5	51.4	52.9	49.9	78.8	84.0	73.6
May	66.3	69.5	63.0	51.7	52.8	50.5	79.4	84.6	74.2
June	66.3	69.4	63.1	50.8	51.7	50.0	80.1	85.1	75.1
July	66.8	70.0	63.5	50.9	51.5	50.3	80.6	86.0	75.1
Aug.	66.4	69.8	63.0	52.0	52.5	51.5	79.5	85.1	73.8
Sep.	66.3	69.6	62.9	51.7	53.1	50.2	78.9	84.3	73.5
Oct.	65.7	68.8	62.5	51.1	52.3	49.9	78.4	83.6	73.2
Nov.	65.9	69.4	62.3	51.8	54.0	49.5	78.4	83.5	73.3
Dec.	66.1	69.4	62.7	52.1	54.0	50.1	78.4	83.5	73.4
1984									
Jan.	65.8	69.0	62.5	51.1	53.4	48.7	78.6	83.2	74.0
Feb.	66.4	69.4	63.4	52.5	54.6	50.3	78.6	82.7	74.5
Mar.	66.2	69.2	63.1	51.5	53.7	49.2	78.8	83.0	74.6

PARTICIPATION RATES FOR PERSONS 15-19 YEARS  
BY SEX, CANADA, AUGUST 1981-MARCH 1984  
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



— BOTH SEXES    ···· FEMALES  
- - - - - MALES

PARTICIPATION RATES FOR PERSONS 20-24 YEARS  
BY SEX, CANADA, AUGUST 1981-MARCH 1984  
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



— BOTH SEXES    ···· FEMALES  
- - - - - MALES

### RECENT TRENDS, PARTICIPATION

- The seasonally-adjusted participation rate for persons 15-19 years declined by 4.1 percentage points to 51.5% between August 1981 and March 1984. The male rate declined by 5.2 percentage points to 53.7% and the female rate by 3.1 percentage points to 49.2%. The lowest level for both sexes was recorded in June 1983 (50.8%). For males it was recorded in July 1983 (51.5%) and for females in January 1984 (48.7%). Recent trends are upward for males and downward for females
- The seasonally-adjusted participation rate for persons 20-24 years declined slightly by 0.3 of a percentage point to 78.8% over the period August 1981 to March 1984. The male rate declined by 2.8 percentage points to 83.0% while the female rate rose by 2.0 percentage points to 74.6%. The lowest levels for both sexes (77.8%) and for females (72.3%) were recorded in May 1982. For males it was recorded in February 1983 (83.0%). The participation rate for both sexes rose considerably between April and July 1983 reaching an all time high of 80.6%. Recent months show a downward trend for males and an upward trend for females
- The participation rate for both age groups (15-24) declined by 0.7 of a percentage point to 66.2% over the period under consideration. The male rate declined by 2.2 percentage points to 69.2% while the female rate rose by 0.7 of a percentage point to 63.1%
- The gap between male and female participation rates is narrowing

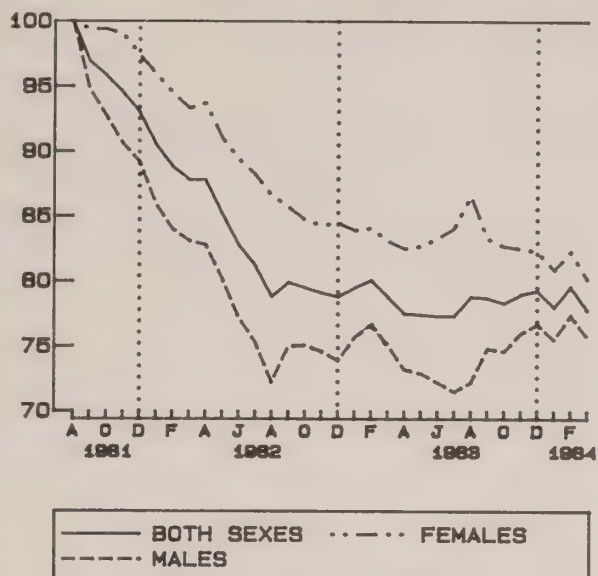
DATA SET 17:  
EMPLOYMENT FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
BY AGE AND SEX  
CANADA, AUGUST 1981 - MARCH 1984  
INDEX, AUGUST 1981 = 100  
(Seasonally-Adjusted)

	15-24 YEARS			15-19 YEARS			20-24 YEARS		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
1981									
Aug.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sep.	98.7	98.2	99.4	96.9	94.8	99.4	98.5	98.4	98.6
Oct.	97.8	96.8	98.9	95.8	92.7	99.4	97.6	97.5	97.8
Nov.	96.8	95.6	98.2	94.5	90.6	99.0	96.8	96.4	97.1
Dec.	96.1	94.9	97.5	93.0	89.2	97.4	96.5	96.2	96.9
1982									
Jan.	94.9	93.0	97.0	90.5	85.9	95.9	96.2	95.4	97.0
Feb.	94.1	92.3	96.3	88.8	84.0	94.5	96.1	95.5	96.7
Mar.	93.2	91.2	95.5	87.8	83.1	93.3	95.2	94.4	96.2
Apr.	92.6	89.6	96.0	87.8	82.8	93.7	94.5	92.6	96.6
May	90.5	87.8	93.6	85.2	80.2	91.0	92.7	90.7	94.9
June	89.2	86.5	92.3	82.8	77.2	89.4	91.5	89.9	93.4
July	88.2	85.3	91.5	81.2	75.3	88.2	90.4	88.4	92.7
Aug.	86.5	83.2	90.2	78.8	72.2	86.6	89.4	86.4	92.8
Sep.	86.9	83.8	90.5	79.9	75.0	85.7	90.0	87.7	92.7
Oct.	86.8	83.7	90.4	79.5	75.1	84.7	90.2	87.5	93.4
Nov.	86.6	83.1	90.6	79.1	74.6	84.3	90.3	87.4	93.6
Dec.	86.3	82.1	91.0	78.8	73.9	84.5	90.2	86.7	94.3
1983									
Jan.	86.1	82.1	90.7	79.5	75.7	83.9	89.9	86.1	94.3
Feb.	86.2	82.1	90.8	80.1	76.7	84.1	89.4	85.2	94.3
Mar.	86.0	82.2	90.4	78.8	75.1	83.1	89.9	86.1	94.3
Apr.	85.4	81.3	90.1	77.5	73.2	82.5	90.1	86.4	94.3
May	86.7	83.3	90.6	77.4	72.9	82.7	91.4	88.2	95.1
June	87.5	84.2	91.3	77.3	72.2	83.3	92.6	89.4	96.1
July	88.5	85.1	92.4	77.3	71.5	84.1	94.0	91.0	97.4
Aug.	88.1	84.9	91.7	78.8	72.2	86.6	92.9	90.5	95.6
Sep.	88.1	85.6	91.1	78.7	74.8	83.3	92.6	90.2	95.2
Oct.	87.5	84.8	90.7	78.3	74.6	82.7	92.1	89.7	94.8
Nov.	87.4	84.6	90.6	79.0	76.0	82.5	91.8	88.9	95.2
Dec.	87.7	84.8	91.0	79.3	76.7	82.3	91.9	88.6	95.6
1984									
Jan.	87.3	84.8	90.1	78.0	75.5	80.9	92.1	89.4	95.2
Feb.	88.2	85.3	91.4	79.6	77.4	82.3	92.5	89.1	96.4
Mar.	88.0	85.3	91.1	77.8	75.7	80.2	93.2	89.9	97.0

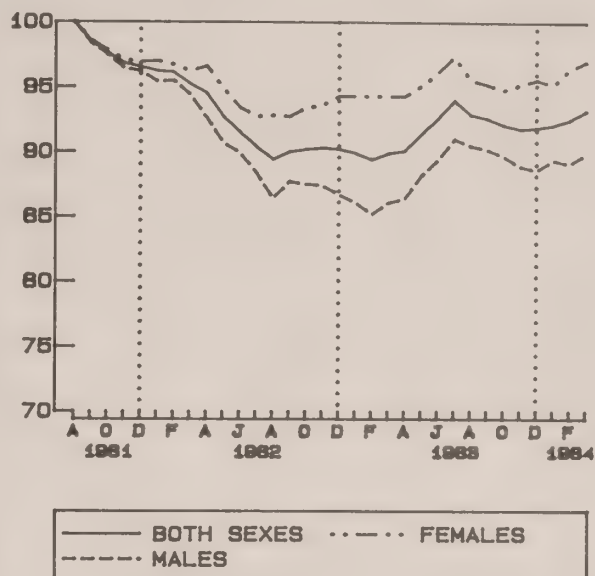
Source: Based on data from Statistics Canada.



EMPLOYMENT FOR PERSONS 15-19 YEARS  
BY SEX, CANADA, AUGUST 1981-MARCH 1984  
INDEX, AUGUST 1981=100  
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



EMPLOYMENT FOR PERSONS 20-24 YEARS  
BY SEX, CANADA, AUGUST 1981-MARCH 1984  
INDEX, AUGUST 1981=100  
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



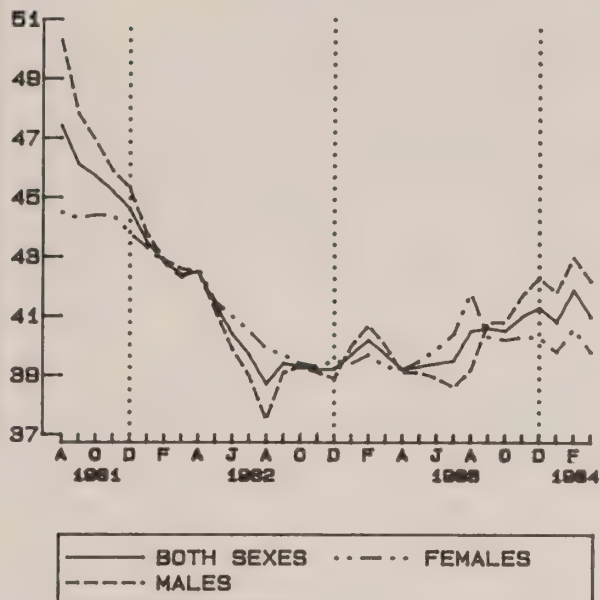
### RECENT TRENDS, EMPLOYMENT

- Seasonally-adjusted employment for persons 15-19 years declined by 22.2% (237,000), from 1,066,000 to 829,000 between August 1981 and March 1984. Males lost 140,000 jobs (24.3%) and females 97,000 (19.8%). The lowest level of employment for both sexes was recorded in June and July 1983 (22.7% below the August 1981 level). Recent data suggest an upward trend for male employment and a downward trend for female employment.
- Seasonally-adjusted employment for persons 20-24 years declined by 6.8% (111,000), from 1,638,000 to 1,527,000 over the same period. Male employment declined by 10.1% (88,000) and female by 3.0% (23,000). The lowest level of employment for both sexes was recorded in August 1982 and in February 1983 (10.6% below the August 1981 level).
- A significant recovery for persons of both sexes and for males 20-24 years was registered in the period between March and July 1983, and for females between October 1982 and July 1983.
- Employment for both age groups (15-24) declined by 12.0% (322,000) over the period August 1981 - March 1984. Male employment recorded a decline of 14.7% (210,000) and female employment of 8.9% (117,000).
- The lower employment losses suffered by females are due to the concentration of female employment mostly in the service sector, which was less affected by the recession.

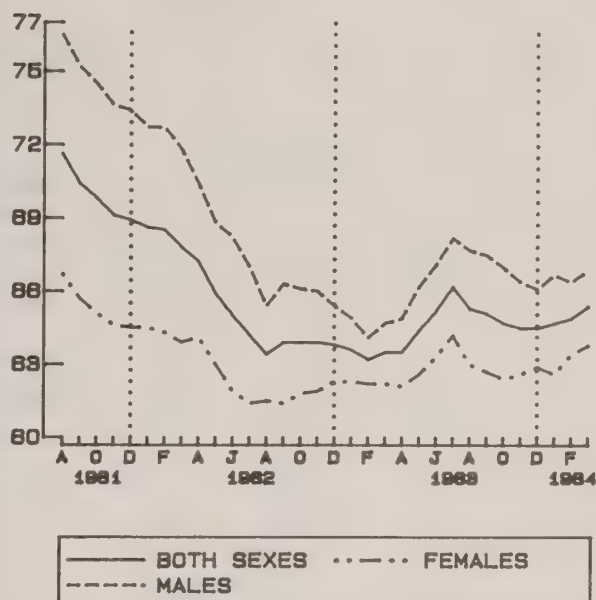
DATA SET 18:  
EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIOS FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
BY AGE AND SEX  
CANADA, AUGUST 1981 - MARCH 1984  
(Seasonally-Adjusted)

	15-24 YEARS			15-19 YEARS			20-24 YEARS		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
1981									
Aug.	59.1	62.5	55.6	47.4	50.3	44.5	71.6	76.5	66.7
Sep.	58.4	61.5	55.3	46.1	47.8	44.3	70.4	75.2	65.7
Oct.	57.9	60.7	55.1	45.7	46.9	44.4	69.8	74.5	65.1
Nov.	57.4	59.9	54.8	45.2	45.9	44.4	69.1	73.6	64.6
Dec.	57.0	59.5	54.4	44.6	45.3	43.8	68.9	73.4	64.5
1982									
Jan.	56.3	58.4	54.2	43.5	43.8	43.3	68.6	72.7	64.5
Feb.	55.9	58.0	53.9	42.8	42.9	42.8	68.5	72.7	64.3
Mar.	55.4	57.3	53.5	42.4	42.6	42.3	67.8	71.8	63.9
Apr.	55.1	56.4	53.8	42.5	42.5	42.6	67.2	70.4	64.1
May	53.9	55.3	52.6	41.4	41.2	41.5	65.9	68.8	63.0
June	53.2	54.5	51.9	40.4	39.9	41.0	65.0	68.2	61.9
July	52.7	53.8	51.5	39.7	39.0	40.5	64.2	67.0	61.4
Aug.	51.7	52.6	50.9	38.7	37.5	39.9	63.4	65.4	61.5
Sep.	52.1	53.0	51.1	39.4	39.1	39.7	63.9	66.3	61.4
Oct.	52.1	53.0	51.1	39.3	39.3	39.4	63.9	66.1	61.8
Nov.	52.0	52.7	51.3	39.2	39.1	39.3	63.9	66.0	61.9
Dec.	51.9	52.1	51.6	39.2	38.9	39.5	63.8	65.4	62.3
1983									
Jan.	51.9	52.2	51.5	39.7	40.0	39.4	63.6	64.9	62.3
Feb.	52.0	52.3	51.7	40.2	40.7	39.7	63.2	64.1	62.2
Mar.	52.0	52.4	51.5	39.7	40.0	39.3	63.5	64.7	62.2
Apr.	51.7	51.9	51.4	39.2	39.1	39.2	63.5	64.9	62.1
May	52.5	53.3	51.8	39.3	39.1	39.5	64.4	66.2	62.6
June	53.1	53.9	52.3	39.4	38.9	39.9	65.2	67.1	63.3
July	53.8	54.5	53.0	39.5	38.6	40.4	66.2	68.2	64.2
Aug.	53.6	54.5	52.7	40.5	39.2	41.8	65.3	67.7	63.0
Sep.	53.7	55.0	52.4	40.6	40.8	40.3	65.1	67.5	62.7
Oct.	53.4	54.6	52.3	40.5	40.8	40.2	64.7	67.0	62.4
Nov.	53.4	54.6	52.3	41.0	41.7	40.3	64.5	66.4	62.6
Dec.	53.7	54.7	52.6	41.3	42.3	40.3	64.5	66.1	62.9
1984									
Jan.	53.5	54.8	52.2	40.8	41.8	39.8	64.7	66.7	62.6
Feb.	54.2	55.3	53.0	41.9	43.0	40.6	64.9	66.4	63.4
Mar.	54.1	55.3	52.9	41.0	42.2	39.8	65.4	66.9	63.8

EMP/POP RATIOS FOR PERSONS 15-19 YEARS  
BY SEX, CANADA, AUGUST 1981-MARCH 1984  
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



EMP/POP RATIOS FOR PERSONS 20-24 YEARS  
BY SEX, CANADA, AUGUST 1981-MARCH 1984  
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



## RECENT TRENDS, EMPLOYMENT RATIOS

- The seasonally-adjusted employment/population ratio for persons 15-19 years declined by 6.4 percentage points to 41.0% between August 1981 and March 1984. The male rate declined by 8.1 percentage points to 42.2% and the female rate by 4.7 percentage points to 39.8%. The lowest levels for both sexes (38.7%) and for males (37.5%) were recorded in August 1982, and for females in April 1983 (39.2%). Recent trends are unclear
- The seasonally-adjusted employment/population ratio for persons 20-24 years declined by 6.2 percentage points to 65.4% over the period from August 1981 to March 1984. The male rate declined by 9.6 percentage points to 66.9% and the female rate by 2.9 percentage points to 63.8%. The lowest levels for both sexes (63.2%) and for males (64.1%) were recorded in February 1983, and for females in July and September 1982 (61.4%). A significant improvement was registered during the period between March and July 1983. Recent months show an upward trend
- The seasonally-adjusted employment/population ratio for both age groups (15-24) declined by 5.0 percentage points to 54.1% over the period under consideration. The male rate declined by 7.2 percentage points to 55.3% and the female rate by 2.7 percentage points to 52.9%

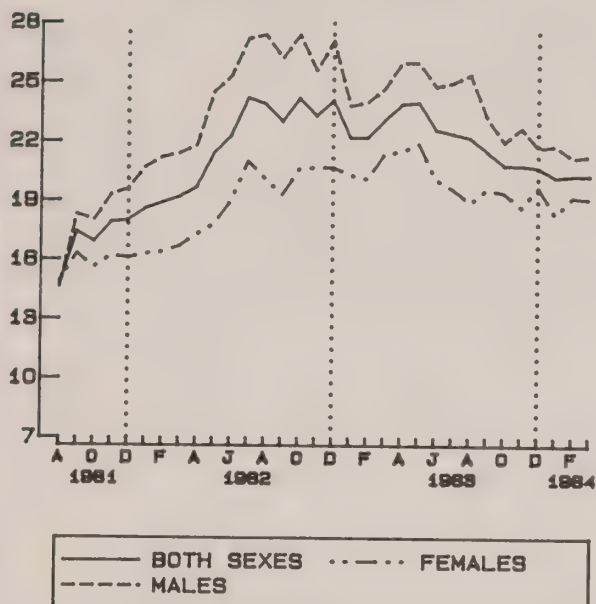
DATA SET 19:  
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
BY AGE AND SEX  
CANADA, AUGUST 1981 - MARCH 1984  
(Seasonally-Adjusted)

	15-24 YEARS			15-19 YEARS			20-24 YEARS		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
1981									
Aug.	11.7	12.5	10.9	14.7	14.6	14.9	9.6	10.8	8.1
Sep.	14.1	15.1	13.0	17.4	18.3	16.3	11.8	12.9	10.4
Oct.	14.0	15.4	12.3	16.9	18.0	15.6	12.1	13.7	10.2
Nov.	14.9	16.1	13.5	17.9	19.3	16.2	13.0	14.1	11.6
Dec.	14.9	16.3	13.2	18.0	19.6	16.1	12.7	14.2	11.0
1982									
Jan.	15.3	17.0	13.5	18.6	20.7	16.3	13.2	14.6	11.6
Feb.	15.5	17.2	13.5	18.9	21.2	16.4	13.3	14.9	11.4
Mar.	16.2	18.0	14.2	19.2	21.4	16.7	14.4	16.1	12.5
Apr.	16.9	19.0	14.6	19.7	21.8	17.3	15.0	17.1	12.7
May	17.7	20.1	14.9	21.4	24.5	17.8	15.3	17.4	12.9
June	18.9	21.4	16.1	22.3	25.3	19.0	17.0	19.1	14.5
July	21.0	23.5	18.2	24.2	27.2	21.0	18.8	21.5	15.8
Aug.	20.8	23.5	17.7	23.9	27.4	20.1	19.1	21.8	16.0
Sep.	20.7	23.5	17.5	23.0	26.2	19.3	19.3	22.0	16.2
Oct.	21.2	24.1	17.9	24.2	27.4	20.6	19.4	22.1	16.2
Nov.	20.7	23.3	17.8	23.3	25.6	20.7	19.1	21.8	16.1
Dec.	21.0	24.1	17.6	24.1	27.1	20.7	19.2	22.1	15.9
1983									
Jan.	20.5	23.2	17.6	22.2	23.8	20.3	19.2	22.1	15.9
Feb.	20.7	23.5	17.6	22.2	24.0	20.1	19.7	22.8	16.2
Mar.	20.9	23.7	17.8	23.1	24.7	21.4	19.6	22.9	15.7
Apr.	21.1	24.1	17.8	23.9	26.0	21.5	19.3	22.7	15.5
May	20.8	23.4	17.9	24.0	26.0	21.9	18.9	21.7	15.6
June	19.9	22.3	17.2	22.6	24.8	20.1	18.6	21.2	15.8
July	19.5	22.1	16.6	22.4	25.0	19.6	17.9	20.7	14.6
Aug.	19.3	21.9	16.4	22.2	25.4	18.9	17.8	20.4	14.8
Sep.	19.0	21.0	16.7	21.5	23.2	19.6	17.5	19.9	14.7
Oct.	18.6	20.6	16.4	20.8	22.0	19.4	17.5	19.8	14.8
Nov.	18.9	21.4	16.1	20.8	22.7	18.7	17.7	20.6	14.5
Dec.	18.8	21.2	16.2	20.7	21.7	19.7	17.8	20.8	14.3
1984									
Jan.	18.7	20.6	16.5	20.2	21.8	18.3	17.7	19.9	15.3
Feb.	18.5	20.4	16.4	20.3	21.2	19.2	17.4	19.8	14.8
Mar.	18.2	20.1	16.0	20.3	21.3	19.1	17.0	19.4	14.4

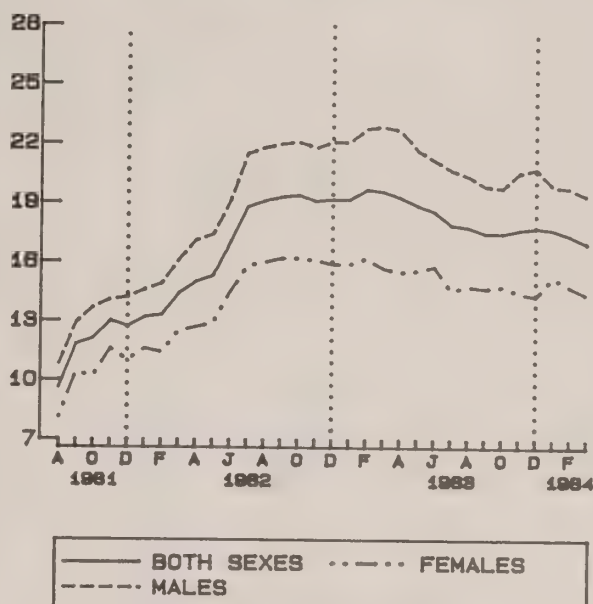
Source: Statistics Canada.



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR PERSONS 15-19  
BY SEX, CANADA, AUGUST 1981-MARCH 1984  
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR PERSONS 20-24  
BY SEX, CANADA, AUGUST 1981-MARCH 1984  
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



## RECENT TRENDS, UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

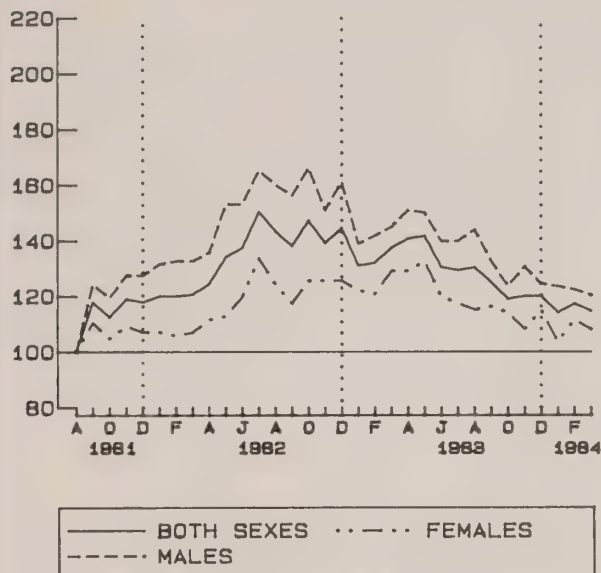
- The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate for persons 15-19 years rose by 5.6 percentage points, from 14.7% to 20.3%, between August 1981 and March 1984. The male rate increased by 6.7 percentage points to 21.3% and the female rate by 4.2 percentage points to 19.1%. The highest unemployment rate for both sexes (24.2%) was recorded in July and October 1982. The highest rate for males (27.4%) was registered in August and October 1982 and for females in May 1983 (21.9%)
- The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate for persons 20-24 years increased by 7.4 percentage points, from 9.6% to 17.0%, between August 1981 and March 1984. The male rate rose by 8.6 percentage points to 19.4% and the female rate by 6.3 percentage points to 14.4%. The highest unemployment rate for both sexes was recorded in February 1983 (19.7%). The highest rate for males was recorded in March 1983 (22.9%) and for females in September, October 1982 and February 1983 (16.2%). Recent data show a downward trend
- Seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate for both age groups (15-24) rose by 6.5 percentage points to 18.2% over the period under consideration. The male rate increased by 7.6 percentage points to 20.1% and the female rate by 5.1 percentage points to 16.0%. Recent trends are downward

DATA SET 20:  
UNEMPLOYMENT FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
BY AGE AND SEX  
CANADA, AUGUST 1981 - MARCH 1984  
INDEX, AUGUST 1981 = 100  
(Seasonally-Adjusted)

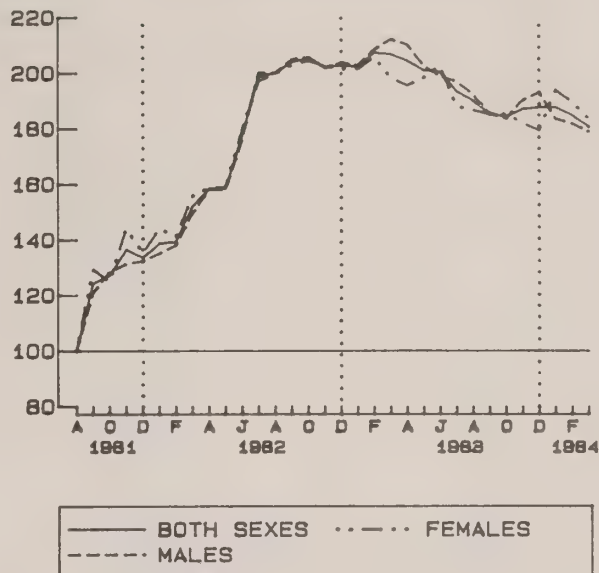
	15-24 YEARS			15-19 YEARS			20-24 YEARS		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
1981									
Aug.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sep.	122.2	122.7	121.6	117.9	124.5	110.5	124.3	121.0	129.4
Oct.	119.4	123.6	113.7	112.5	119.4	104.7	127.2	128.6	125.0
Nov.	127.5	129.1	125.5	119.0	127.6	109.3	136.4	131.4	144.1
Dec.	126.4	130.1	121.6	117.9	127.6	107.0	133.5	132.4	135.3
1982									
Jan.	129.5	133.5	124.2	120.1	131.6	107.0	138.7	135.2	144.1
Feb.	129.8	135.0	122.9	120.1	132.7	105.8	139.3	138.1	141.2
Mar.	136.0	140.9	129.4	120.7	132.7	107.0	152.0	149.5	155.9
Apr.	141.9	147.3	134.6	124.5	135.7	111.6	158.4	158.1	158.8
May	146.1	155.2	134.0	134.2	153.1	112.8	158.4	158.1	158.8
June	156.5	165.0	145.1	137.5	153.1	119.8	177.5	176.2	179.4
July	176.7	184.2	166.7	150.5	165.3	133.7	198.8	200.0	197.1
Aug.	170.5	179.3	158.8	143.5	160.2	124.4	200.0	200.0	200.0
Sep.	171.1	181.3	157.5	138.0	156.1	117.4	204.0	204.8	202.9
Oct.	175.8	186.7	161.4	147.3	166.3	125.6	205.2	205.7	204.4
Nov.	170.2	177.3	160.8	139.1	151.0	125.6	202.3	201.9	202.9
Dec.	173.0	183.3	159.5	144.6	161.2	125.6	202.9	203.8	201.5
1983									
Jan.	167.4	173.9	158.8	131.0	138.8	122.1	202.3	202.9	201.5
Feb.	169.7	177.3	159.5	132.1	141.8	120.9	207.5	208.6	205.9
Mar.	171.3	179.3	160.8	137.5	144.9	129.1	206.9	212.4	198.5
Apr.	172.2	181.8	159.5	140.8	151.0	129.1	204.6	210.5	195.6
May	171.1	178.3	161.4	141.8	150.0	132.6	201.2	202.9	198.5
June	163.5	169.5	155.6	130.4	139.8	119.8	200.6	199.0	202.9
July	161.2	169.5	150.3	129.3	139.8	117.4	193.6	197.1	188.2
Aug.	158.7	167.5	147.1	130.4	143.9	115.1	190.2	192.4	186.8
Sep.	155.3	159.6	149.7	125.0	132.7	116.3	185.5	185.7	185.3
Oct.	150.8	154.7	145.8	119.0	123.5	114.0	184.4	183.8	185.3
Nov.	153.4	161.6	142.5	120.1	130.6	108.1	187.3	190.5	182.4
Dec.	153.1	160.1	143.8	120.1	124.5	115.1	187.9	193.3	179.4
1984									
Jan.	150.8	154.7	145.8	114.1	123.5	103.5	187.9	183.8	194.1
Feb.	150.6	153.2	147.1	117.4	122.4	111.6	185.0	181.9	189.7
Mar.	147.2	150.7	142.5	114.7	120.4	108.1	180.9	179.1	183.8

Source: Based on data from Statistics Canada.

UNEMPLOYMENT FOR PERSONS 15-19 YEARS  
BY SEX, CANADA, AUGUST 1981-MARCH 1984  
INDEX, AUGUST 1981=100  
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



UNEMPLOYMENT FOR PERSONS 20-24 YEARS  
BY SEX, CANADA, AUGUST 1981-MARCH 1984  
INDEX, AUGUST 1981=100  
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



### RECENT TRENDS, UNEMPLOYMENT

- Seasonally-adjusted unemployment for persons 15-19 years rose by 14.7% (27,000), from 184,000 to 211,000, between August 1981 and March 1984. Male unemployment rose by 20.4% (20,000) and female unemployment by 8.1% (7,000). The highest levels of unemployment for both sexes and for females were recorded in July 1982 (50.5% and 33.7% respectively over the August 1981 level). The highest level for males was recorded in October 1982, 66.3% over the August 1981 level. Recent data show a downward trend of unemployment for persons 15-19 years
- Seasonally-adjusted unemployment for persons 20-24 year rose by 80.9% (140,000), from 173,000 to 313,000, between August 1981 and March 1984. Male unemployment increased by 79.1% (83,000) and female unemployment by 83.8% (57,000). The highest levels of unemployment for both sexes and for females were recorded in February 1983 (107.5% and 105.9% respectively over the August 1981 level). Male's highest unemployment was registered in March 1983 (112.4% over the August 1981 level). Recent months show a downward trend
- The difference in levels of unemployment between the two age groups is due to a different degree of attachment to the labour force
- Seasonally-adjusted unemployment for both age groups (15-24) rose by 47.2% (168,000), from 356,000 to 524,000, over the period under consideration. Male unemployment increased by 50.7% (103,000) and female unemployment by 42.5% (65,000)

DATA SET 21:  
FLOWS INTO EMPLOYMENT  
AVERAGE MONTHLY FLOW  
PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
1975-1982

	Unemployment To Employment (UE)	Not in Labour Force To Employment (NE)	Total Flow Into Employment (UE + NE)
	----- (000's)	----- (000's)	----- (000's)
1975	83.1	144.6	227.7
1976	86.2	139.0	225.2
1977	95.3	129.1	224.3
1978	101.5	128.5	230.0
1979	102.7	133.9	236.6
1980	101.7	131.9	233.6
1981	104.6	133.3	237.9
1982	104.5	118.6	223.1

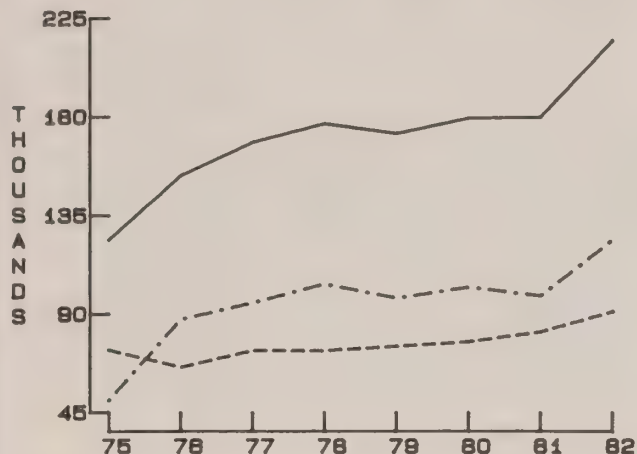
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FLOWS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT  
AVERAGE MONTHLY FLOW  
PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
1975-1982

	Employment To Unemployment (EU)	Not in Labour Force To Unemployment (NU)	Total Flow Into Unemployment (EU + NU)
	----- (000's)	----- (000's)	----- (000's)
1975	73.4	50.4	123.8
1976	65.6	87.6	153.2
1977	73.3	95.1	168.3
1978	73.2	103.7	176.8
1979	75.2	97.2	172.3
1980	77.3	102.2	179.5
1981	81.8	98.2	179.9
1982	91.1	123.8	214.8

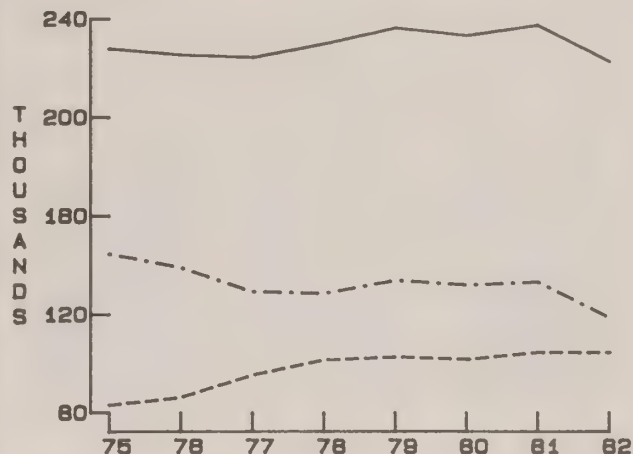


FLows INTO UNEMPLOYMENT,  
PERSONS 15-24 YEARS, 1975-1982  
(AVERAGE MONTHLY FLOW)



— TOTAL FLOW INTO UNEMP. (EU+NU)  
 - - - FLOW FROM EMP. TO UNEMP. (EU)  
 - · - FLOW FROM NLF TO UNEMP. (NU)

FLows INTO EMPLOYMENT,  
PERSONS 15-24 YEARS, 1975-1982  
(AVERAGE MONTHLY FLOW)



— TOTAL FLOW INTO EMP. (UE+NE)  
 - - - FLOW FROM UNEMP. TO EMP. (UE)  
 - · - FLOW FROM NLF TO EMP. (NE)

## FLows

- The data in earlier charts showed a monthly snapshot of people with different labour force characteristics. This data show a dynamic picture of flows in and out of Labour Market
- Gross Flow Data measures monthly movement among employed, unemployed and not in the labour force
- On average, in any one month in 1982, a total of 223,000 persons 15-24 years found employment which is significantly lower than 1981 due to the economic recession
- The largest decline in the flow into employment was from those entering or re-entering the labour force
- Similarly, the flow into unemployment increased between 1981 and 1982 as a result of the recession
- Overall, the data indicates youth experienced increased difficulty in entering the labour force as a result of the 1982 recession

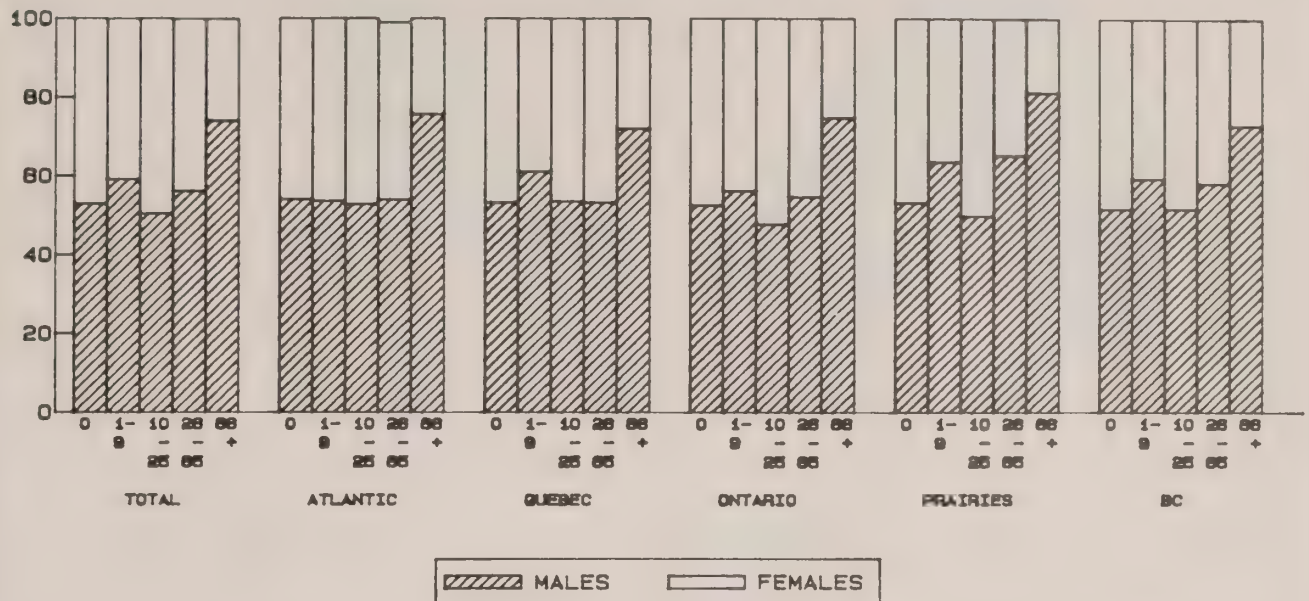
DATA SET 22:  
DISTRIBUTION IN WEEKS OF UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG A COHORT OF YOUTH 15-24 YEARS  
BY SEX AND REGION  
FOR THE PERIOD 1972-1982

	0 Week ----	1-9 Weeks -----	10-25 Weeks -----	26-65 Weeks -----	65+ Weeks -----	Average (1) Duration Of Unemployment ----- (weeks)
	(Percent)					
CANADA	63.3	4.9	7.4	12.2	12.2	60.0
Males	52.9	59.1	50.4	56.1	74.0	
Females	47.1	40.8	49.6	43.8	25.9	
Atlantic						
Total	55.1	4.1	5.1	12.2	23.5	91.0
Males	54.1	53.7	52.9	54.0	75.7	
Females	45.9	46.3	47.1	45.0	24.3	
Quebec						
Total	62.1	3.6	6.2	12.4	15.7	71.5
Males	53.3	61.1	53.6	53.3	72.0	
Females	46.7	38.9	46.4	46.7	28.0	
Ontario						
Total	65.8	5.2	7.7	12.3	9.0	49.6
Males	52.6	56.2	47.8	54.7	74.7	
Females	47.4	43.8	52.2	45.3	25.3	
Prairies						
Total	66.4	7.9	9.0	11.6	5.2	35.7
Males	53.2	63.6	49.9	65.2	81.2	
Females	46.8	36.4	50.1	34.8	18.8	
B.C./Territories						
Total	61.3	4.4	8.0	12.5	13.8	60.5
Males	51.7	59.4	51.8	58.2	72.9	
Females	48.3	40.6	48.2	41.8	27.1	

(1) Those who had at least one week of unemployment over the 72-82 period.

Source: Canadian Manpower Longitudinal File, CEIC.

DISTRIBUTION IN WEEKS OF UNEMPLOYMENT  
AMONG A COHORT OF YOUTH 15-24 YEARS BY  
SEX AND REGION FOR THE PERIOD 1972 TO 1982



### A LONGITUDINAL COHORT

- Employing a sample of youth in 1972 from the longitudinal labour market, the table summarizes the unemployment experience over a 11-year period (1972-1982) of a sample of young persons 15-24. One of the principal findings is that the incidence of unemployment is greater among the young men who experienced more than half of the total unemployment
- When attention is focused on the distribution of total weeks of unemployment, the proportion of young individuals who experienced at least 65 weeks of unemployment is 12.2%. This fact suggest that a minority of youth suffer from chronic unemployment. In particular, males account for 74% of total long duration unemployment
- At the provincial level, young individuals in the Atlantic region experienced the highest average duration of unemployment over the period (91 weeks) followed by Quebec (71.5 weeks)
- Also, long duration unemployment is more heavily concentrated in the Atlantic region and Quebec which accounts for 23.5% and 15.7% of unemployment over 65 weeks, respectively

DATA SET 23:  
DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
BY AGE GROUP AND SEX  
CANADA, 1981

	15 YRS & OVER	15-24 YRS	15-19 YRS			20-24 YRS		
	Total	Total	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
ALL INDUSTRIES(1) (thousands)	11,168	2,644	907	485	422	1,737	939	798
(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	4.2	3.7	5.4	7.7	2.8	2.8	4.0	1.5
Forestry	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.8	1.3	0.3
Fishing and Trapping	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1
Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	1.8	1.9	1.1	1.5	0.5	2.2	3.3	1.0
Manufacturing	19.1	18.0	14.0	17.7	9.8	20.1	25.9	13.3
Construction	6.2	5.6	4.7	8.0	1.0	6.3	10.5	1.4
Transportation	8.2	6.4	3.8	4.6	2.8	7.7	9.4	5.7
Trade	16.9	22.4	29.1	29.3	29.0	18.8	19.6	18.0
Finance	5.5	5.6	3.4	1.1	5.9	6.8	2.5	11.9
Community and Business Services	29.2	29.1	33.3	24.4	43.5	26.9	16.6	39.0
Public Administration(2)	7.7	6.2	4.3	4.2	4.4	7.1	6.5	7.8

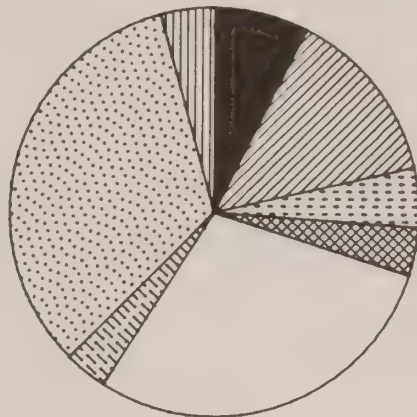
(1) Represents actual numbers of employed.

(2) Includes Defence.

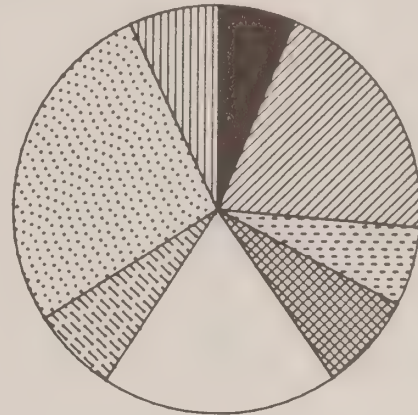
Source: 1981 Census of Canada.



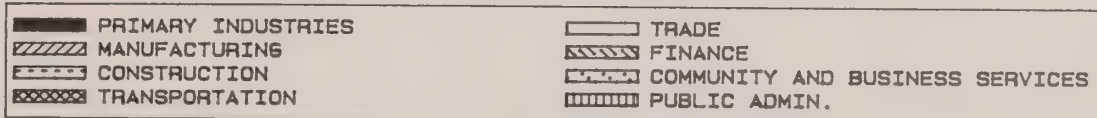
PROPORTION OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY  
AND AGE, CANADA, 1981



15-19 YEARS



20-24 YEARS



## EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

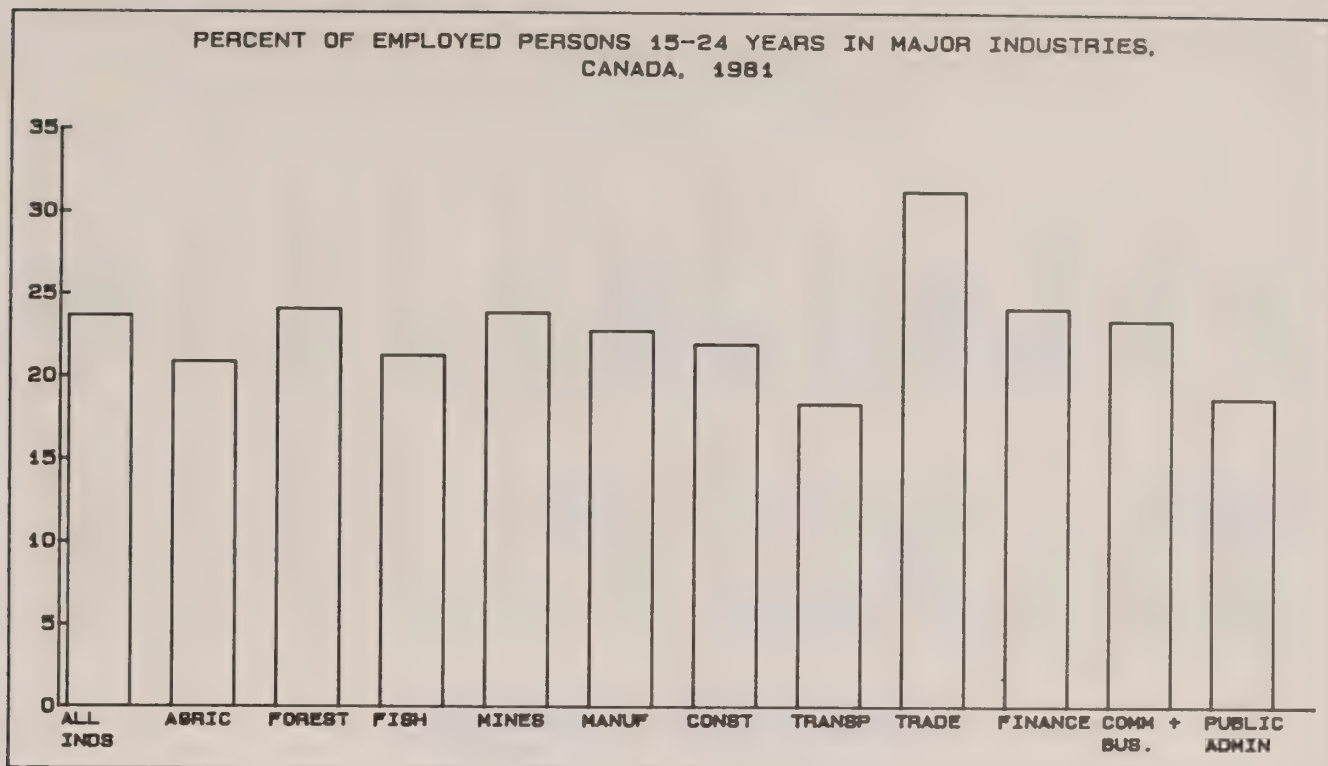
- Overall, the majority of young persons were employed in the Manufacturing, Trade, and Community and Business Services sectors in 1981. This compares similarly to the total labour force, all ages
- 15-19 year olds were heavily concentrated in the Trade and Community and Business Services sectors, while 20-24 years olds tended to be more evenly distributed among the Manufacturing, Trade and Community and Business services sectors
- 44% of all employed 15-19 year old females and 39% of all employed 20-24 year old females were employed in Trade and Community and Business Services
- 15-19 year old males also tended to be heavily employed in the services area, however, the 20-24 year old males were most concentrated in the manufacturing sector
- Of some significance is the fact that 12% of all employed 20-24 year old women worked in the Finance industry whereas only 2.5% of all employed 20-24 year old males worked in this sector. Likewise, only 1.4% of 20-24 year old women worked in Construction as opposed to 11% for 20-24 year old employed males

DATA SET 24:  
DISTRIBUTION IN INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
BY AGE GROUP AND SEX  
CANADA, 1981

	15 YRS & OVER	25 + YRS	15-24 YRS	15-19 YRS			20-24 YRS		
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
					(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)
				(Percent)					
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	76.3	23.7	8.1	7.2	9.4	15.6	14.0	17.8
Agriculture	100.0	79.1	20.9	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.5
Forestry	100.0	75.9	24.1	6.7	6.2	10.3	17.4	16.6	23.5
Fishing and Trapping	100.0	78.7	21.3	7.7	7.6	9.5	13.6	13.2	18.6
Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	100.0	76.1	23.9	4.7	4.2	7.8	19.2	17.7	28.4
Manufacturing	100.0	77.2	22.8	6.0	5.5	7.2	16.8	15.6	18.3
Construction	100.0	78.0	22.0	6.2	6.2	6.1	15.8	15.8	16.5
Transportation	100.0	81.6	18.4	3.8	3.2	5.6	14.6	12.5	21.4
Trade	100.0	68.7	31.3	14.0	13.2	15.0	17.3	17.0	17.6
Finance	100.0	75.8	24.2	4.9	2.3	6.7	19.3	9.7	25.6
Community and Business Services	100.0	76.5	23.5	9.2	9.1	9.4	14.3	12.0	15.9
Public Administration(3)	100.0	81.2	18.8	4.5	3.8	5.9	14.3	11.2	19.9

- (1) Proportion of employed males by age to total employed males of all ages.  
 (2) Proportion of employed females by age to total employed females of all ages.  
 (3) Includes Defence.

Source: 1981 Census of Canada.



### EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRIES

- Overall, for all industries approximately 24% of all employed workers were young persons, representing about 2.6 million youth
- In all industries, except Agriculture, there was a higher number of employed 20-24 year olds than there were 15-19 year olds
- The Trade sector had the highest proportion of workers 15-24 years (approximately 31%) whereas the Transportation sector had the lowest (about 18%)
- In every industry, young women made up a higher proportion to total employed women than was the case with young males to total employed males. 27.2% of all employed women were young females whereas 21.2% of all employed males were young males

DATA SET 25:  
PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES EMPLOYED IN EACH MAJOR INDUSTRY  
BY AGE  
CANADA, 1981

	15 YEARS & OVER		15-24 YEARS		15-19 YEARS		20-24 YEARS	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(Percent)							
ALL INDUSTRIES	60	40	54	46	54	46	54	46
Agriculture	75	25	76	24	76	24	76	24
Forestry	89	11	84	16	82	18	85	15
Fishing and Trapping	91	9	89	11	90	10	88	12
Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	86	14	79	21	77	23	79	21
Manufacturing	73	27	69	31	67	33	70	30
Construction	90	10	90	10	90	10	90	10
Transportation	77	23	66	34	65	35	66	34
Trade	57	43	55	45	54	46	56	44
Finance	39	61	19	81	18	82	20	80
Community and Business Services	40	60	36	64	39	61	33	67
Public Administration(1)	64	36	50	50	53	47	50	50

(1) Includes Defence.

Source: 1981 Census of Canada.



# DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 15-24 YEARS BY INDUSTRY, AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1981



## YOUTH BY SEX AND INDUSTRY

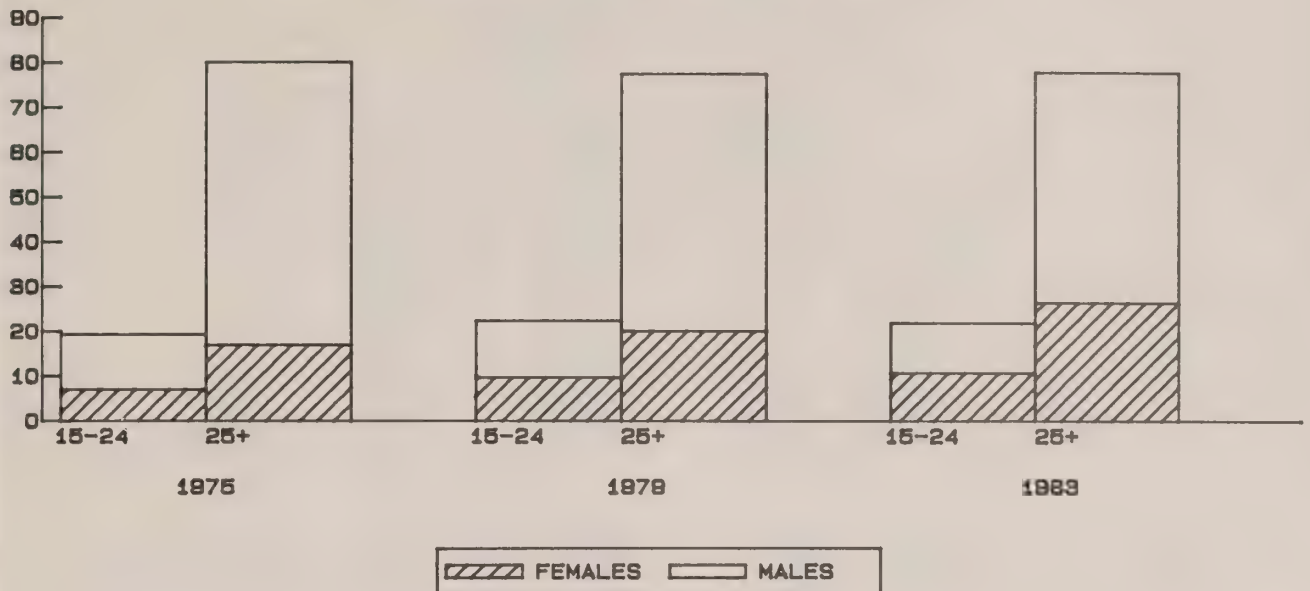
- Overall, 54% of employed persons, 15-24 years, are males and 46% are females
- The Primary industries continue to be dominated by males, most notably in forestry, fishing and construction where young males represent close to 90% of all employed youth
- Females represent a far greater proportion of employed youth in the Finance and Community and Business Services sectors
- In the Finance sector, there is a significantly greater proportion of females to males in the youth age cohort than in the older age categories

DATA SET 26:  
MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS  
BY AGE AND SEX  
CANADA, 1975, 1979 AND 1983

	TOTAL			PERCENT		
	1975	1979	1983	1975	1979	1983
	(Thousands)			(%)		
15 YEARS & OVER	212	299	374	100.0	100.0	100.0
Males	160	211	235	75.5	70.5	62.8
Females	52	88	139	24.5	29.4	37.2
25 Years & Over	170	232	292	80.2	77.6	78.1
Males	134	172	193	63.2	57.5	51.6
Females	36	60	99	17.0	20.1	26.5
15-24 Years	41	67	82	19.3	22.4	21.9
Males	26	38	42	12.3	12.7	11.2
Females	15	29	40	7.0	9.7	10.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages, Cat. 71-529.

MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS,  
BY AGE AND SEX  
CANADA, 1975, 1979 AND 1983



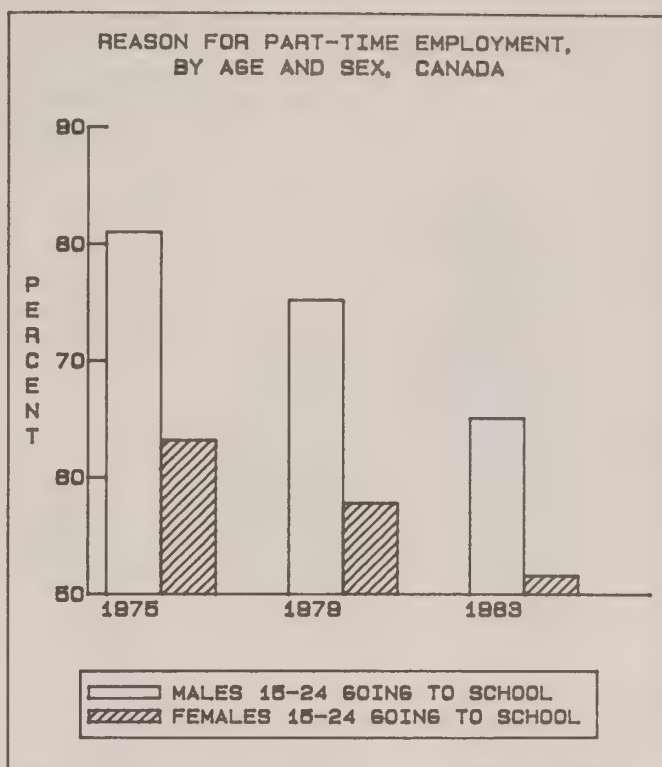
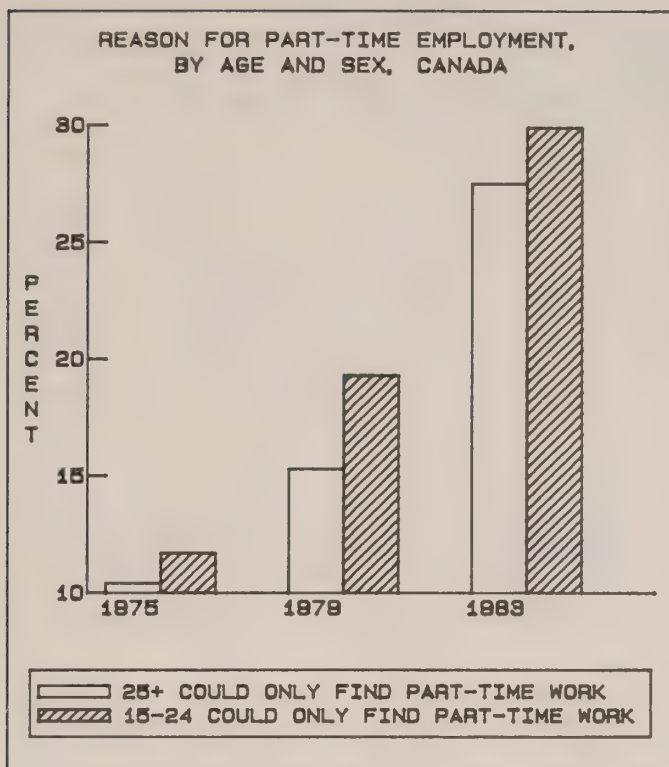
MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS

- Fewer youth are multiple job holders, although as a total of all multiple job holders, they increased from 1975 to 1983
- Female multiple job holders increased from 1975 to 1983 for both the youth group and the 25 years and over group
- In 1983, there were almost equal numbers of male (42,000) and female (40,000) young multiple job holders

DATA SET 27:  
REASON FOR PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT  
BY AGE AND SEX  
CANADA, 1975, 1979 AND 1983

	TOTAL ----- (000'S)	Personal or Family Responsi- bilities -----	Going To School -----	Could Only Find Part-Time Work -----	Did Not Want Full-Time Work -----	Other Reasons -----
				(As a percent of total)		
BOTH SEXES						
25 YRS & OVER						
1975	527	20.3	2.3	10.4	58.8	8.3
1979	717	19.2	2.1	15.3	56.1	7.2
1983	953	14.9	2.1	27.5	49.2	6.3
15-24 YEARS						
1975	461	2.8	72.0	11.7	11.9	1.7
1979	584	2.0	65.6	19.3	11.3	1.9
1983	699	1.4	57.6	29.9	9.4	1.6
Males						
25 Yrs & Over						
1975	79	NA	8.9	16.5	43.0	29.1
1979	101	NA	8.9	21.8	42.6	25.7
1983	160	NA	6.2	38.7	33.7	20.0
15-24 Years						
1975	222	NA	81.0	9.5	6.8	1.8
1979	262	NA	75.2	15.6	6.9	1.9
1983	315	NA	65.1	26.3	6.3	1.9
Females						
25 Yrs & Over						
1975	448	23.4	1.1	9.1	61.6	4.7
1979	615	22.3	1.0	14.1	58.4	4.2
1983	793	17.6	1.3	25.1	52.3	3.7
15-24 Years						
1975	239	5.0	63.2	13.8	16.3	1.7
1979	322	3.4	57.8	22.0	14.6	1.9
1983	384	2.3	51.6	32.8	12.0	1.3





## REASON FOR PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

- The majority of youth (57.6%) reported working part-time because they were still attending school
- Since 1975, the percentage of youth who reported taking part-time work because it was the only work available has increased dramatically, while attending school has dropped markedly as a reason given
- Over one quarter of young males in 1983 reported taking part-time employment because nothing else was available as opposed to less than a tenth in 1975
- Similarly, about a third of the young females in 1983 reported working part-time because there was no full-time work, compared to approximately one seventh in 1975

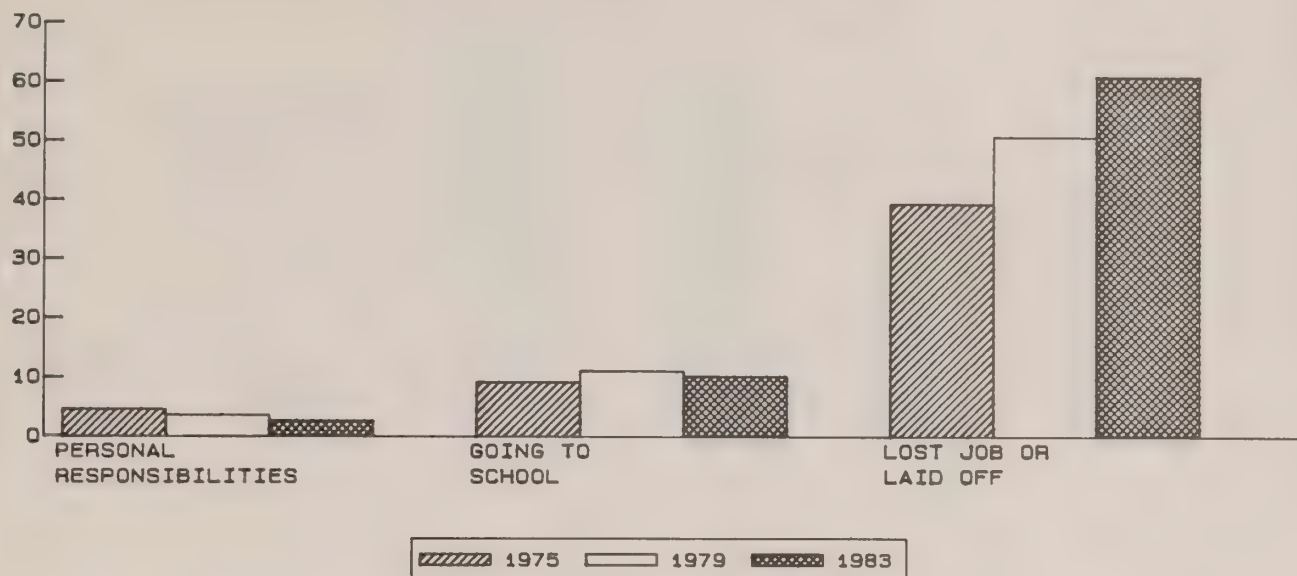
DATA SET 28:  
UNEMPLOYED BY REASON FOR LEAVING LAST JOB  
BY AGE AND SEX  
CANADA, 1975, 1979 AND 1983

	TOTAL (1) ----- (000's)	Personal Responsi- bilities -----	Going To School -----	Lost Job Or Laid-Off -----	Not Worked In Last 5 Years -----	Never Worked -----
	(As a percent of total)					
BOTH SEXES						
15 YRS & OVER						
1976	690	5.2	4.6	45.4	2.0	5.8
1979	836	5.3	5.9	56.6	2.8	6.1
1983	1,448	3.5	4.7	68.0	2.4	4.8
15-24 Years						
1976	325	4.6	9.2	39.4	NA	10.8
1979	388	3.6	11.1	50.8	NA	12.4
1983	579	2.6	10.2	61.1	NA	11.1
25 Yrs & Over						
1976	364	5.8	NA	50.8	3.6	1.4
1979	447	6.7	1.3	61.7	4.7	0.9
1983	869	4.1	1.0	72.6	3.9	0.7
Males						
15 Yrs & Over						
1976	391	1.5	4.9	54.0	NA	4.3
1979	449	1.3	6.0	66.4	NA	4.5
1983	859	0.7	4.8	76.5	0.7	3.7
15-24 Years						
1976	186	NA	9.1	47.3	NA	8.6
1979	214	NA	11.2	60.3	NA	9.3
1983	345	NA	10.4	68.4	NA	9.0
25 Yrs & Over						
1976	205	NA	NA	60.0	NA	NA
1979	235	1.7	1.7	71.9	NA	NA
1983	514	0.8	1.0	81.9	1.2	NA
Females						
15 Yrs & Over						
1976	299	10.0	4.7	34.1	4.3	8.0
1979	387	9.8	5.7	45.2	4.9	8.0
1983	590	7.6	4.6	55.6	4.9	6.3
15-24 Years						
1976	139	8.6	9.4	28.8	NA	14.4
1979	174	6.9	11.5	39.1	NA	16.1
1983	234	5.6	9.8	50.4	NA	14.1
25 Yrs & Over						
1976	160	11.3	NA	38.8	7.5	2.5
1979	212	12.3	NA	50.5	8.5	NA
1983	355	9.0	NA	59.2	7.9	1.4

(1) Do not add to 100% as "Own Illness", "Retired" and "Other Reasons" not included.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages, Cat. 71-529

UNEMPLOYED BY REASON FOR LEAVING LAST JOB,  
PERSONS 15-24 YEARS,  
CANADA, 1975, 1979, AND 1983  
(PERCENT OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYED)



### UNEMPLOYED - REASON FOR LEAVING JOB

- 68.4% of unemployed young males left their last job involuntary because of lay offs or job loss as opposed to 50.4% of unemployed young females in 1983
- On the whole, youth have reported suffering less unemployment from lay offs than the old age groups, although since 1975 the proportion of youth entering unemployment because of a job loss or lay off has increased 55%
- 10.2% of unemployed youth left their last job to go back to school in 1983

DATA SET 29:  
PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY REASON FOR LEAVING LAST JOB  
BY AGE AND SEX  
CANADA, 1976, 1979 AND 1983

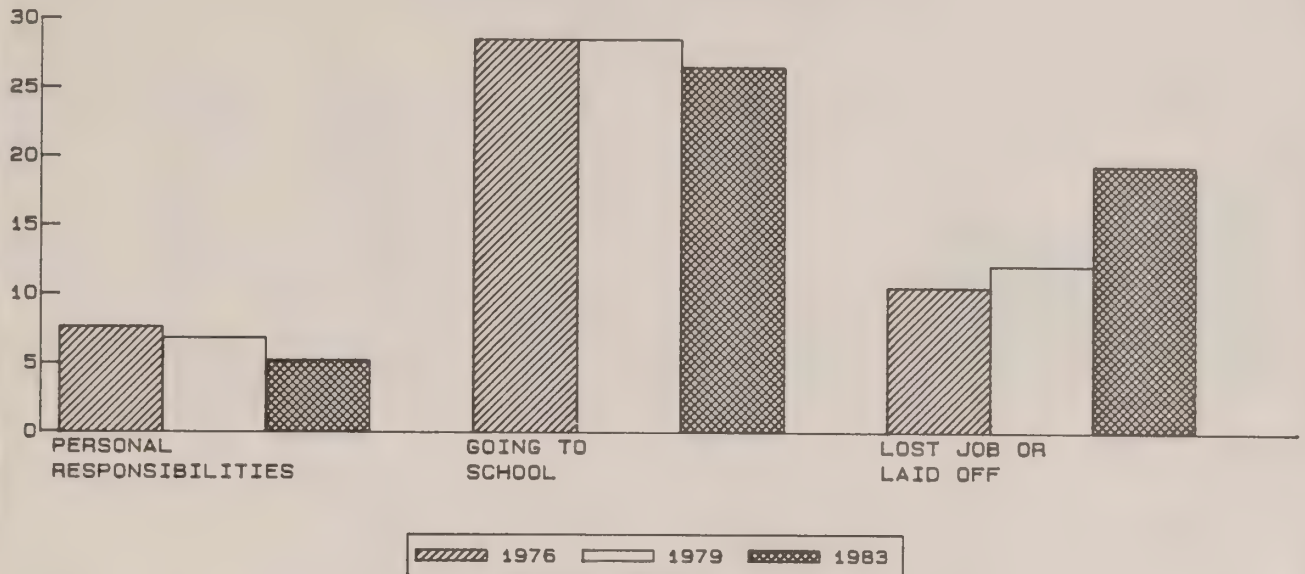
	(1) TOTAL ----- (000's)	Personal Responsi- bilities -----	Going To School -----	Lost Job Or Laid-Off -----	Not Worked In Last 5 Years -----	Never Worked -----
			(As a percent of total)			
BOTH SEXES						
15 YRS & OVER						
1976	6,498	8.0	7.8	7.3	32.0	28.6
1979	6,472	6.8	7.3	8.1	38.7	23.1
1983	6,735	5.1	6.5	12.4	41.9	19.0
15-24 Years						
1976	1,651	7.6	28.5	10.5	1.0	42.8
1979	1,535	6.8	28.5	12.1	1.4	42.1
1983	1,499	5.2	26.5	19.4	1.1	38.4
25 Yrs & Over						
1976	4,847	8.1	0.8	6.3	42.5	23.7
1979	4,937	6.7	0.7	6.8	50.3	17.2
1983	5,236	5.1	0.8	10.4	53.6	13.4
Males						
15 Yrs & Over						
1976	1,839	1.3	15.8	9.6	28.6	18.5
1979	1,869	0.7	14.1	10.2	33.6	16.3
1983	2,157	0.6	11.2	16.2	35.8	13.4
15-24 Years						
1976	707	1.3	38.0	11.9	NA	42.1
1979	654	0.8	37.2	13.6	NA	42.0
1983	685	0.9	32.1	22.0	NA	38.0
25 Yrs & Over						
1976	1,132	1.2	1.9	8.2	46.4	3.8
1979	1,216	0.6	1.6	8.5	51.5	2.3
1983	1,472	0.5	1.4	13.5	52.4	2.0
Females						
15 Yrs & Over						
1976	4,659	10.6	4.7	6.4	33.3	32.5
1979	4,602	9.2	4.6	7.2	40.8	25.9
1983	4,578	7.2	4.3	10.6	44.8	21.6
15-24 Years						
1976	944	12.4	21.4	9.4	1.7	43.3
1979	881	11.2	22.0	22.4	2.3	42.1
1983	814	8.7	21.7	17.2	1.8	38.8
25 Yrs & Over						
1976	3,715	10.1	0.4	5.7	41.3	29.8
1979	3,721	8.8	0.4	6.3	49.9	22.1
1983	3,764	6.8	0.6	9.2	54.0	17.8

(1) Do not add to 100% as "Own Illness", "Retired" and "Other Reasons" not included.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages, Cat. 71-529



PERSONS NOT IN LABOUR FORCE BY REASON  
FOR LEAVING LAST JOB  
CANADA, 1976, 1979, 1983  
(PERCENT OF TOTAL NOT IN LABOUR FORCE)



### REASON FOR LEAVING LAST JOB

- The last set dealt with the reasons the unemployed left their last job. This set deals with those not in the labour force
- 38% of youth that were not in the labour force in 1983 reported not being in the labour force because they had never worked before
- A significantly greater proportion of young females (6.8%) not in the labour force reported leaving their last job for reasons of personal responsibilities than was the case for young males (0.9%) in 1983
- 32.1% of young males not in the labour force quit their job to return to school in 1983, as opposed to 21.7% of young females out of the labour force
- 22% of young males and 17.2% of young females not in the labour force involuntarily left their last job because of lay-offs or closures in 1983. This was a far greater proportion than was reported for youth in 1976 and significantly higher than proportions for older age groups

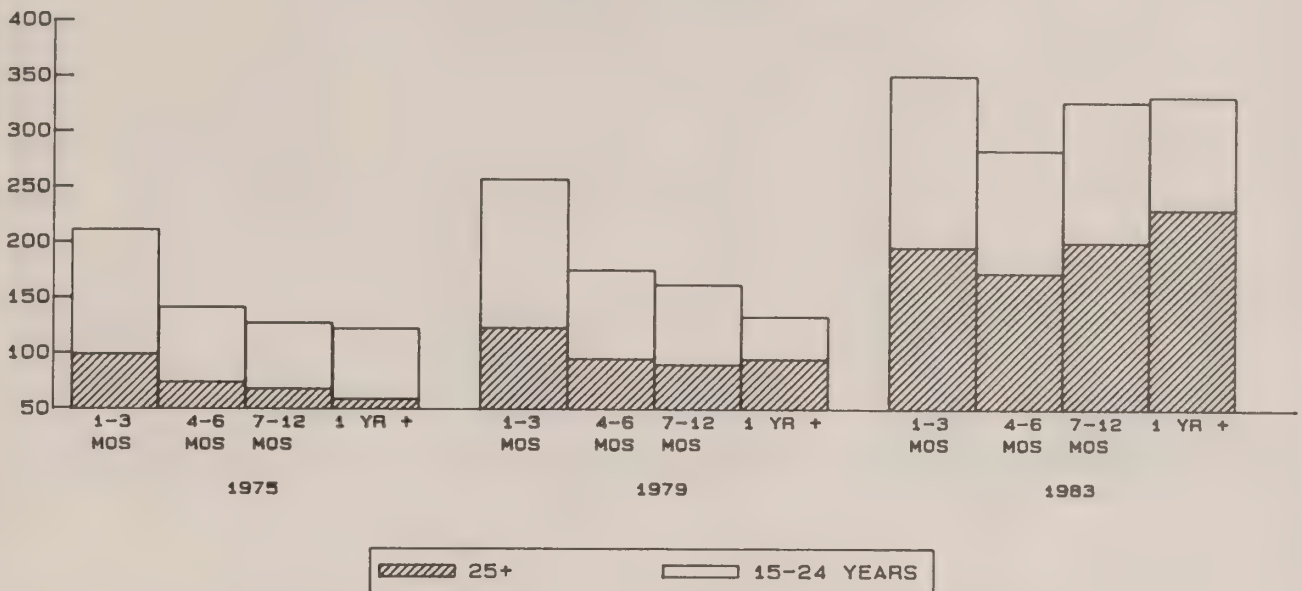
DATA SET 30:  
UNEMPLOYED BY TIME ELAPSED SINCE LEAVING PREVIOUS JOB  
BY AGE AND SEX  
CANADA, 1975, 1979 AND 1983

	TOTAL	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-12 Months	1 Year Or More	Other (1)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
15 YRS & OVER				(Thousands)		
1975	690	211	141	127	123	88
1979	836	257	175	163	133	107
1983	1,448	351	284	328	333	153
15-24 Years						
1975	325	112	67	59	63	25
1979	388	134	80	72	38	64
1983	579	155	111	127	102	84
25 Yrs & Over						
1975	364	99	74	68	59	64
1979	447	123	95	90	95	44
1983	869	196	173	201	231	69
Males						
15 Yrs & Over						
1975	391	134	81	66	48	60
1979	449	157	103	81	51	57
1983	859	220	179	199	171	89
15-24 Years						
1975	186	69	40	32	28	18
1979	214	81	48	38	16	31
1983	345	95	69	77	58	46
25 Yrs & Over						
1975	205	65	42	35	20	42
1979	235	76	55	43	35	26
1983	514	125	110	122	113	43
Females						
15 Yrs & Over						
1975	299	76	59	61	74	28
1979	387	100	73	82	82	50
1983	590	131	105	129	161	64
15-24 Years						
1975	139	43	27	27	35	7
1979	174	53	33	34	22	32
1983	234	60	42	50	44	38
25 Yrs & Over						
1975	160	33	32	34	39	21
1979	212	47	40	47	60	18
1983	355	71	62	79	118	25

(1) Includes persons who have never worked before and persons on lay-off from a job to which they expect to be recalled.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages, Cat. 71-529

UNEMPLOYED BY TIME ELAPSED SINCE  
LEAVING PREVIOUS JOB, BY AGE  
CANADA, 1975, 1979, 1983



TIME SINCE LEAVING JOB

- After 6 months, the number of persons 25 years and over continues to decline sharply in the 7-12 months category and 1 year or more category. Youth do not decline as sharply, and in 1975, there were more youth in the 1 year or more than the 7-12 months category of time elapsed since leaving the previous job.
- In 1979, more than six months time elapsed for only 28.3% of unemployed youth, compared to 37.5% in 1975 and 39.5% in 1983.
- Unemployed females experienced longer periods of time since leaving their previous job than males, but the difference is greater for the 25 years and over age group than for youth

DATA SET 31:  
UNEMPLOYED BY ACTIVITY PRIOR TO LOOKING FOR WORK  
BY AGE AND SEX  
CANADA, 1975, 1979 AND 1983

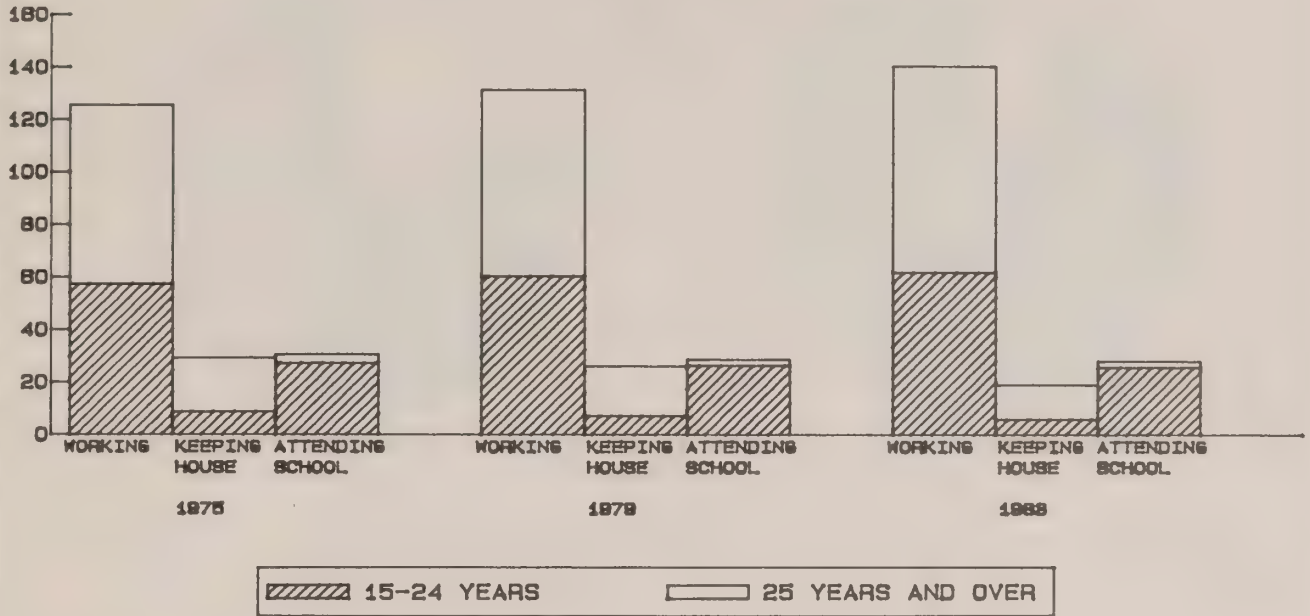
	(1) TOTAL ----- (000'S)	Working -----	Keeping House ----- (As a percent of total)	Attending School -----	Other -----
BOTH SEXES					
15 YRS & OVER					
1975	596	62.9	14.6	15.1	7.4
1979	762	65.9	13.3	13.8	7.1
1983	1,359	71.7	10.1	11.9	6.2
15-24 Years					
1975	298	57.4	8.7	27.2	7.0
1979	365	60.3	7.1	26.3	6.3
1983	556	61.9	5.9	25.7	6.5
25 Yrs & Over					
1975	298	68.1	20.5	3.4	7.7
1979	397	71.0	18.9	2.3	7.8
1983	803	78.6	13.1	2.4	6.0
Males					
15 Yrs & Over					
1975	333	74.2	1.8	15.0	9.0
1979	406	77.3	1.0	13.1	8.6
1983	806	80.6	1.0	11.3	7.2
15-24 Years					
1975	169	65.1	NA	26.0	7.7
1979	200	68.5	NA	24.5	6.5
1983	331	68.0	NA	24.2	6.9
25 Yrs & Over					
1975	164	83.5	2.4	3.7	10.4
1979	206	85.9	NA	2.4	10.7
1983	475	89.5	1.1	2.3	7.2
Females					
15 Yrs & Over					
1975	263	48.3	30.8	15.6	5.3
1979	356	52.8	27.2	14.3	5.3
1983	553	58.8	23.3	13.0	4.9
15-24 Years					
1975	129	47.3	18.6	28.7	6.2
1979	165	50.3	15.2	28.5	6.1
1983	225	52.9	13.3	28.0	5.8
25 Yrs & Over					
1975	133	49.6	42.9	3.0	4.5
1979	190	55.3	37.9	2.1	4.7
1983	228	90.4	43.4	3.9	6.1

(1) Do not add to 100% as "Own Illness", "Retired" and "Other Reasons" not included.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages, Cat. 71-529.



UNEMPLOYED BY ACTIVITY PRIOR TO LOOKING FOR WORK  
CANADA, 1975, 1979 AND 1983



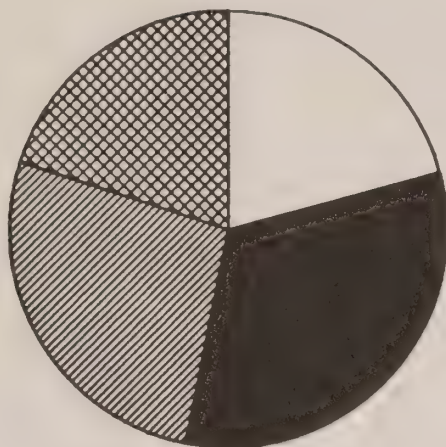
UNEMPLOYED - PRIOR ACTIVITY

- Overall, the pattern of activity among young people was fairly stable over the period, with a slight increase in the proportion working and falls for the categories of "keeping house" and "attending school"
- Attending school as an activity prior to looking for work has declined for all ages, but especially for the 25 year and over group. Females are an exception to this, as those attending school prior to looking for work increased sharply in 1983
- Females more often were keeping house, but numbers are lower for female youth. This activity for young females has declined from 1975 to 1983, as it has for all females

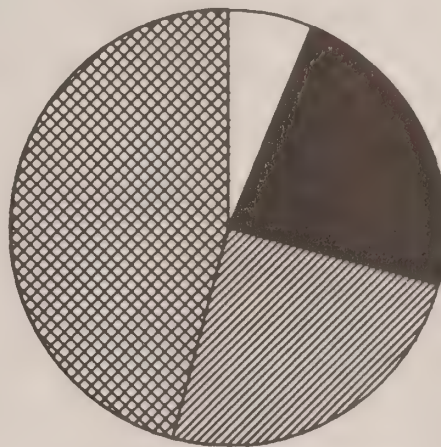
DATA SET 32:  
MAIN REASON FOR NOT LOOKING FOR WORK DURING REFERENCE WEEK  
BY AGE, SEX AND DEPENDENCY STATUS  
CANADA, MARCH, 1984

		MAIN REASON FOR NOT LOOKING FOR WORK			
		Going To School	Waiting For Recall	Believes No Work Available	Other Reasons
TOTAL					
(000's)		(As a percent of total)			
15 YRS & OVER	457	5.9	32.6	33.7	27.8
Dependent	115	17.4	34.8	29.6	18.2
Non-Dependent	342	2.0	31.9	35.1	31.0
25 YEARS & OVER	312	1.3	33.9	37.1	27.7
Dependent	18	NA	44.4	44.4	11.1
Non-Dependent	294	1.4	33.3	36.7	28.6
15-24 YEARS	144	16.0	29.2	26.4	28.4
Dependent	97	20.6	32.0	26.8	19.7
Non-Dependent	48	6.3	22.9	25.0	45.8
15-19 Years	69	27.5	21.8	27.5	23.2
Dependent	60	28.3	23.4	28.3	20.0
Non-Dependent	9	22.2	11.1	22.2	44.5
Males	35	25.6	22.9	28.6	22.9
Dependent	32	25.0	25.0	31.2	18.8
Non-Dependent	3	33.3	NA	NA	66.7
Females	34	26.5	20.5	26.5	26.5
Dependent	28	28.6	21.4	28.6	21.4
Non-Dependent	6	16.7	16.7	16.7	50.0
20-24 Years	75	6.7	34.7	25.3	33.3
Dependent	36	8.3	47.2	25.0	19.5
Non-Dependent	39	5.1	23.1	25.6	46.2
Males	40	7.5	42.5	27.5	22.5
Dependent	26	7.7	50.0	26.9	15.4
Non-Dependent	14	7.1	28.6	28.6	35.7
Females	37	5.4	27.0	24.3	43.3
Dependent	12	8.3	41.7	25.0	25.0
Non-Dependent	25	4.0	20.0	24.0	42.0

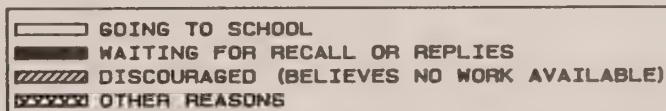
# MAIN REASON FOR NOT LOOKING FOR WORK, CANADA, MARCH 1984



15-24 YEARS DEPENDENT



15-24 YEARS NON-DEPENDENT



## REASON FOR NOT LOOKING

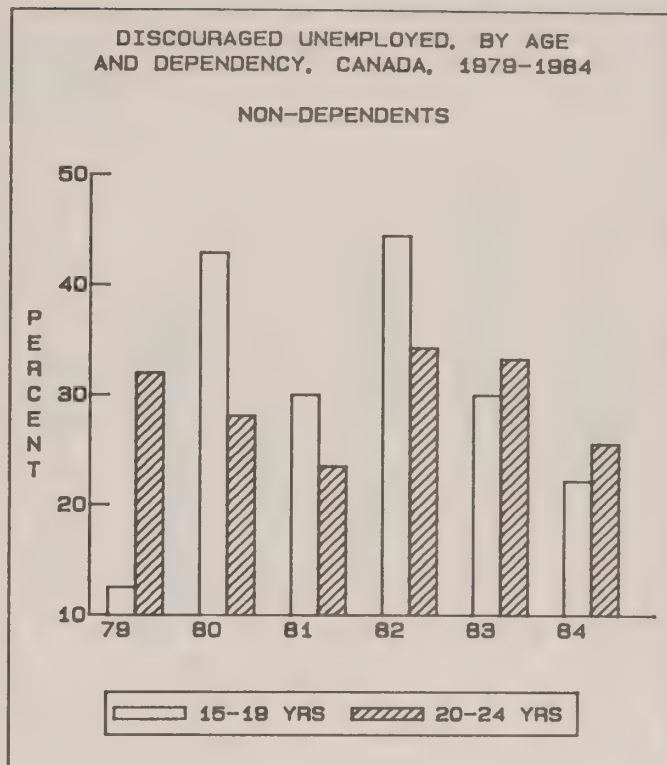
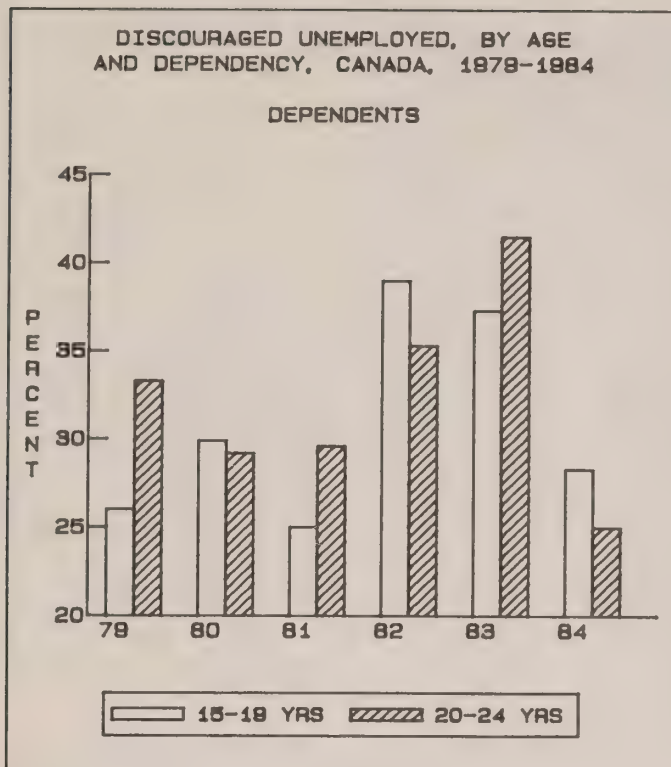
- Overall, for 15-24 year olds, a far greater proportion of dependents (20.6%) reported not looking for work because they were returning to school than did non-dependents (6.3%). However, a further breakdown shows that this is a characteristic of age, not dependent/non-dependent status
- For both the 15-19 and the 20-24 year age cohorts, about equal proportions of dependents and non-dependents reported not looking for work because they were returning to school. However, the proportions were smaller for the 20-24 year olds
- It is of significance that for both 15-19 year olds and 20-24 year olds, a greater proportion of dependents were waiting for recalls or replies than were non-dependents, whereas far greater proportions of non-dependents reported not looking for work because of "other reasons" than did dependents
- For all surveyed 15-24 year olds, dependents and non-dependents alike seemed to be equally discouraged about finding employment. 26.8% of dependents and 25% of non-dependents, 15-24 years old, reported not looking for work because they believed no work was available

DATA SET 33:  
DISCOURAGED UNEMPLOYED BY AGE, SEX AND  
DEPENDENCY STATUS  
CANADA, 1979-1984

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
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	(Percent)					
15 YRS & OVER	30.0	31.8	29.8	39.4	41.7	33.7
Dependent	28.8	30.8	26.6	40.7	39.7	29.8
Non-Dependent	30.5	32.2	31.0	38.9	42.4	35.1
25 YEARS & OVER	31.8	33.0	32.5	40.6	44.0	37.1
Dependent	44.4	38.5	40.0	50.0	42.1	44.4
Non-Dependent	31.1	32.7	32.2	40.0	44.1	36.6
15-24 Years	27.9	30.0	25.2	36.9	37.1	26.4
Dependent	28.2	29.7	25.3	38.1	38.9	26.8
Non-Dependent	27.3	30.8	25.0	34.1	32.7	25.0
15-19 Years	24.1	31.1	25.8	39.7	37.7	27.5
Dependent	26.0	29.9	25.0	39.0	37.3	28.3
Non-Dependent	12.5	42.9	30.0	44.5	30.0	22.2
Males	21.2	35.9	31.6	44.9	39.0	28.6
Dependent	22.6	37.8	29.4	43.6	41.0	31.2
Non-Dependent	NA	NA	50.0	33.3	NA	NA
Females	29.1	22.9	17.2	38.7	36.1	26.5
Dependent	31.6	20.0	17.4	36.0	35.7	28.6
Non-Dependent	20.0	40.0	16.6	50.0	33.3	16.7
20-24 Years	32.6	28.6	26.2	34.8	37.3	25.3
Dependent	33.3	29.2	29.6	35.3	41.5	25.0
Non-Dependent	32.0	28.1	23.5	34.3	33.3	25.6
Males	28.0	30.8	25.8	34.3	34.8	28.2
Dependent	33.3	26.7	30.0	34.8	37.9	28.0
Non-Dependent	20.0	36.4	18.2	25.0	29.4	28.6
Females	38.1	26.7	30.0	35.3	40.5	24.3
Dependent	33.3	30.0	37.5	36.4	50.0	25.0
Non-Dependent	40.0	25.0	27.3	33.3	36.0	24.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Special Supplements, 1979-1984.





### DISCOURAGED WORKERS

- Discouraged workers increased for all ages from 1979 to 1983, then declined markedly in 1984. The substantial increase for the period occurred in 1982 for both youth and non-youth
- The percentage of discouraged job seekers among the unemployed decreased from 1983 to 1984 for all groups except dependents aged 25 years and over. The largest decreases were for dependents among the youth group, especially female 20-24 year olds
- Among youth, greater numbers of dependents generally believed no work was available
- For young people, the greatest differences are between dependents and non-dependents, rather than between sexes and ages for persons 15-24 years. For 20-24 year olds, more dependents than non-dependents believed no work was available except in 1983

DATA SET 34:  
AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME (1)  
BY AGE AND SEX  
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1981

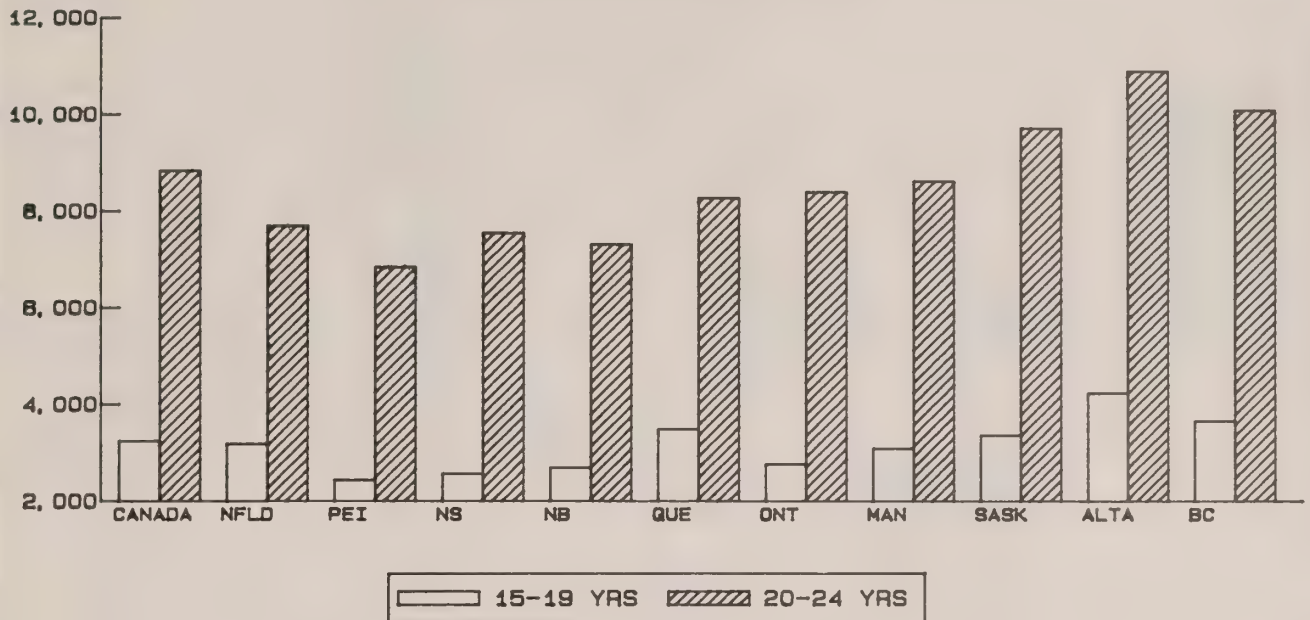
(1980 Dollars)

	CANADA	New- foundland	P.E.I.	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Quebec
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
15 YRS & OVER	12,993	10,464	9,431	10,785	10,423	12,457
Males	16,918	13,166	11,963	13,918	13,406	15,838
Females	8,414	6,686	6,528	6,998	6,749	8,394
15-19 Years	3,233	3,176	2,429	2,561	2,691	3,486
Males	3,614	3,611	2,788	2,967	3,013	3,681
Females	2,798	2,592	2,009	2,070	2,313	3,256
20-24 Years	8,832	7,692	6,841	7,549	7,316	8,277
Males	10,272	8,881	8,136	8,806	8,589	9,194
Females	7,261	6,311	5,502	6,138	5,858	7,282

	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
15 YRS & OVER	13,315	11,674	12,421	14,691	14,239
Males	17,517	15,306	16,384	19,286	18,875
Females	8,635	7,624	7,627	9,005	8,916
15-19 Years	2,766	3,087	3,365	4,241	3,663
Males	3,078	3,511	3,928	4,920	4,196
Females	2,419	2,631	2,699	3,462	3,063
20-24 Years	8,406	8,637	9,744	10,940	10,127
Males	9,782	9,992	11,666	13,107	12,185
Females	6,950	7,172	7,514	8,383	7,915

(1) Average annual income is calculated from unrounded data by dividing the aggregate income of a group of individuals (eg. males, 15-19 years) by the number of individuals with income in that group.

AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX,  
CANADA AND PROVINCES 1981



### INCOME: CENSUS DATA

- Average income of youth is considerably lower than the national average. Among youth, average incomes for 15-19 year olds are slightly less than half those received by 20-24 year olds
- Across provinces, incomes vary considerably as well. The lowest average annual income reported for young persons was in Prince Edward Island, the highest in Alberta. The general trend is that as one moves from east to west incomes increase as well
- Average incomes of young males are approximately 30-40% higher incomes than young females. This is true for all provinces
- More income data is found in Section I

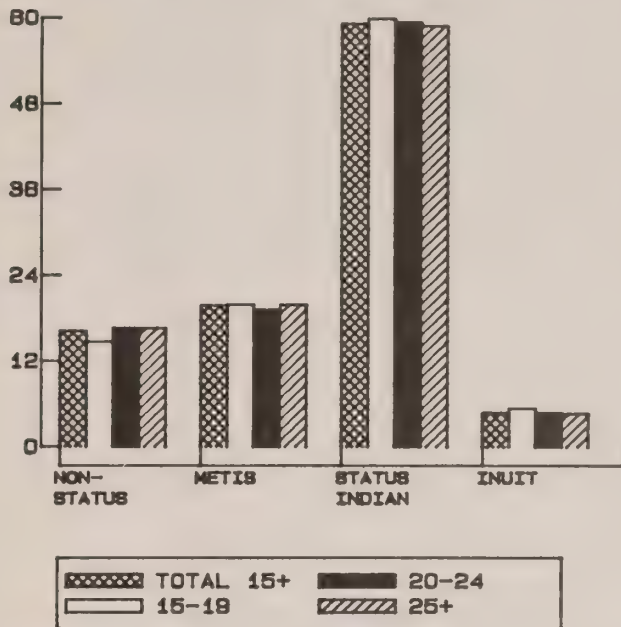
DATA SET 35:  
NATIVE POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER  
BY ORIGIN AND AGE  
CANADA, 1981

	15 Years & Over		15-19 Years		20-24 Years		25 Years & Over	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
TOTAL Canada Population %	18,593,000 100.0	NA	2,302,090 12.4	NA	2,332,000 12.5	NA	13,958,910 75.1	NA
TOTAL Native Population %	299,735 100.0	100.0	61,460 20.5	100.0	50,100 16.7	100.0	188,175 62.8	100.0
Non-Status Population %	48,565 100.0	16.2	9,065 18.7	14.7	8,335 17.2	16.6	31,165 64.2	16.6
Metis Population %	59,345 100.0	19.8	12,260 20.7	19.9	9,635 16.3	19.2	37,450 63.1	19.9
Status Indian Population %	177,320 100.0	59.2	36,825 20.8	59.9	29,735 16.8	59.4	110,760 62.5	58.9
Inuit Population %	14,500 100.0	4.8	3,310 22.8	5.4	2,395 16.5	4.8	8,795 60.7	4.7

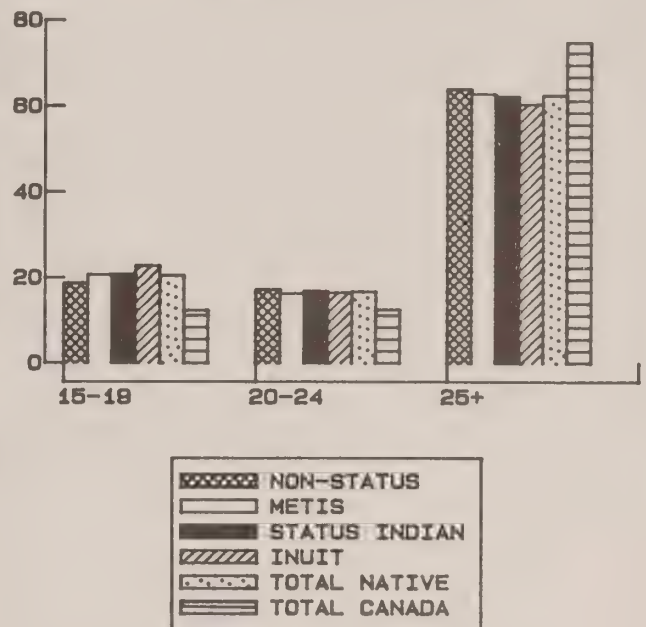
Source: 1981 Census of Canada.



NATIVE POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER  
BY ORIGIN, CANADA, 1981



NATIVE POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER  
BY AGE, CANADA, 1981



## NATIVE YOUTH: ORIGIN AND AGE

- In 1981, the proportion of Natives ages 15-24 was about 50% higher than the proportion of the same age group in the Canadian population as a whole (37.2% compared to 24.9%). The difference is even more marked for the 15-19 years group
- Status Indians represent about 60% of the entire Native population, while the proportion of Metis is about 20%, Non-status about 16% and that of Inuit about 5%. These proportions are relatively stable among the difference age groups



## D. TRENDS IN EDUCATION

### Elementary and Secondary School Attendance

Since 1931, young Canadians have shown an increasing tendency to attend school full-time. Full-time attendance rates have doubled for males and almost doubled for females 15 to 19 years since 1931, while they have increased more than fivefold for the males and more than eightfold for females 20 to 24 years in the same period.

In Canada as a whole, as in all provinces, the vast majority of persons 16 years are still in elementary or secondary schools, although the rate drops substantially at 17 years and most significantly at 18 years, where fewer than one quarter are attending school full-time (except in Ontario, where 40 % are in full-time attendance - reflecting the influence of the grade 13 system).

As might be expected, the school retention rate (persons enrolled in grade 12 as a proportion of those enrolled in grade 2, 10 years earlier) has been increasing in recent years. Whereas in 1971 only slightly more than seven persons in ten remained in school (as defined by the retention rate indicator), almost eight persons in ten remained in school in 1981. Provincial retention rates vary substantially, perhaps reflecting varying expectations of the school system as well as the availability of colleges and employment opportunities in the vicinity. In general, the more developed and industrialized provinces enjoy higher levels of school retention.

Private secondary schooling remains a relatively minor factor, but with an upward trend in all provinces except Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. This trend is more important in Quebec and Ontario, where for those 15 years and over in 1981-82, private schooling reached 12.2 % and 8.3 % respectively of the total enrolment in public and private secondary schools. This compares with 5 % and 4.4 % respectively in 1971-72. Enrolment in private schools is slightly higher among females than among males.

### College Attendance

In Canada, overall, as in most provinces, the proportion of persons 18 to 21 years attending college on a full time basis increased in the period 1977-78 to 1981-82. This reflects the general trend throughout Canada of a higher degree of attendance in all levels of education. College attendance rates vary widely from province to province, reflecting both the relative importance of post-secondary education in each province as well as the various educational systems (eg. the CEGEP system in Quebec) and the general availability of community colleges, universities and other post-secondary institutions in each province.

In all provinces except Quebec (where the CEGEP system is a factor), the vast majority of persons enrolled in community colleges are registered in a professional program (eg. professional diploma). In fact, in 1981, only in Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia were community college students enrolled in university transfer programs.

The importance of community colleges for eventual transfer to university in these provinces ranges from a low of 15.4 % in Alberta to highs of 42.2 % in British Columbia and 51.2 % in Quebec. The combined effect, however, of university transfer programs in these three provinces is reflected in the fact that almost one third of all full-time community college students in Canada are enrolled in a university transfer program.

Although an appreciable proportion of full-time community college students in 1981 were 25 years or over (12.7 %), the vast majority are in the younger age groups. Almost half (46.6 %) are 17 to 19 years, and a further 40.7 % are 20 to 24 years. In every province except Prince Edward Island, the greatest concentration of full-time community college students is in the 17 to 19 year age group. Among part-time students, a greater proportion is in the older age group.

Community colleges play a particularly strong role in the fields of commerce, where in 1981 more than one third of students were enrolled in a commercial area of vocational training. Other major disciplines where full-time enrolment is particularly high among community colleges are medical sciences (13 %), social services (12.4 %), engineering (12 %) and arts (10.7 %). In the period 1976 to 1981, the medical sciences experienced a significant decline (from 19.3 % to 13 %) while commerce increased from 29.6 % to 35 % and social services increased from 9 % to 12.4 %.

Although community college education trends have generally followed employment demand with a considerable time lag, the above shifts likely reflect increasing attention to the pursuit of college vocational training which is more directly related to current and future employment opportunities.

### University Attendance

As with community colleges, university attendance has increased significantly among young persons in Canada. Most notable, however, has been the increase in female enrolment in university on a full-time basis in the period 1960 to 1980. At the undergraduate level, female enrolment as a proportion of total enrolment increased from 24.8 % in 1960 to 46.0 % in 1980, while at the graduate level it increased from 15.1 % in 1960 to 36.1 % in 1980. These trends have been evident in all provinces to a remarkably consistent degree.

The increased attendance of females in university reflects not only the increasing importance attached to post-secondary education, but also increasing freedom and flexibility for females to pursue economic and professional careers, while sharing family responsibilities with spouses. It may also have been facilitated by increased use of birth control and a tendency for females either to refrain from having children at all or to postpone birth until completion of post-secondary education and/or initiation of a professional career.

Enrolment on a part-time basis also increased in the period 1972-1973 to 1981-1982. In 1972-73 approximately 31.2 % of



undergraduates and 35.3 % of graduates were enrolled on a part-time basis, while in 1981-82 part-time enrolment increased to 38.2 % for undergraduates and 40.7 % for graduates. As might be expected, however, the vast majority of persons under 25 years are enrolled on a full-time basis. More than 85 % of undergraduates and almost 85 % of graduates under 25 years are enrolled full-time. The proportion of part-time enrolment varies considerably from province to province, perhaps reflecting local part-time and/or full-time employment opportunities, as well as available education support programs.

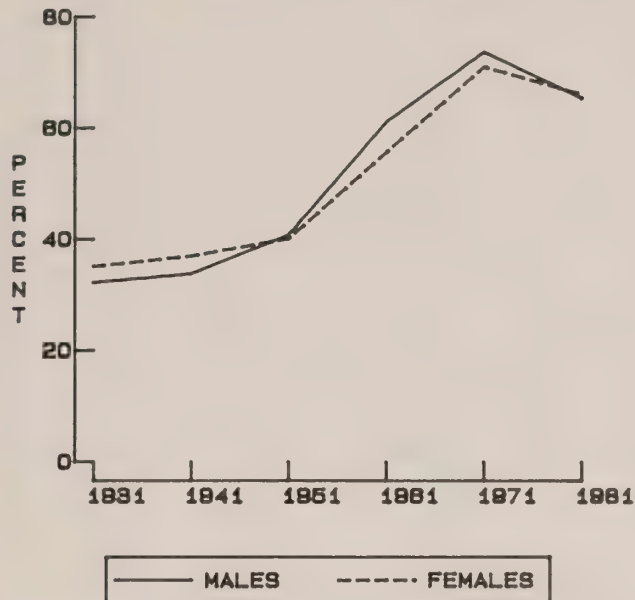
For full-time university students in Canada, the social sciences remain the single most popular discipline at both the undergraduate and graduate levels (accounting for 28.1 % and 29.9 % of students respectively). Among undergraduates, the only other disciplines with more than 10 % of the full-time student population are education (10.5 %) and engineering and applied science (11.2 %). For graduates, the only other disciplines with more than 10 % of the full-time student population are humanities (14.2 %) and health sciences (19.4 %). The trends towards a decreasing concentration of undergraduates in education and the humanities, coupled with an increasing proportion in engineering and the applied sciences as well as the social sciences in the period 1970-71 to 1980-81 may suggest that students are pursuing academic training which is more suited to practical and marketable skills.

DATA SET 36:  
PROPORTION (%) OF PERSONS IN EACH AGE GROUP  
ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME  
BY SEX  
CANADA, 1931-1981

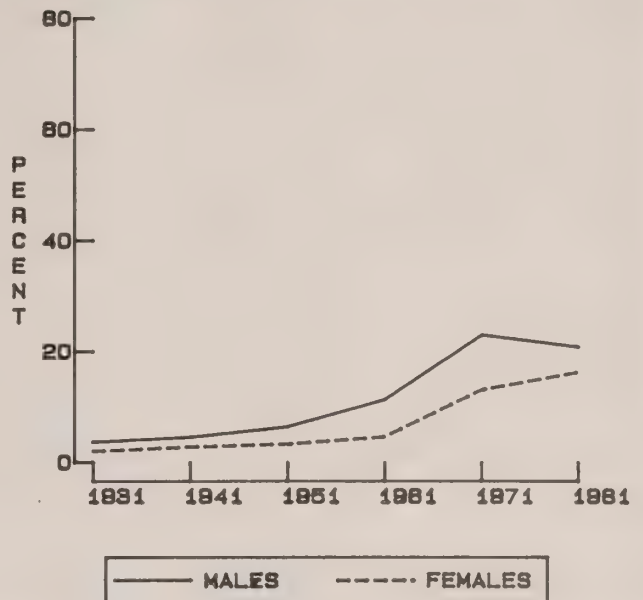
	Males -----	Females -----
1931 -----		
15-19 Years	32.2	35.1
20-24 Years	3.6	2.0
1941 -----		
15-19 Years	33.8	37.0
20-24 Years	4.5	2.8
1951 -----		
15-19 Years	40.8	40.1
20-24 Years	6.4	3.3
1961 -----		
15-19 Years	61.2	55.7
20-24 Years	11.3	4.6
1971 -----		
15-19 Years	73.8	71.1
20-24 Years	23.0	13.1
1981 -----		
15-19 Years	65.5	66.2
20-24 Years	20.8	16.3

Source: Dallaire L., and Belleau, J., The 15-24 Years and Education. Study of the Canadian School System, Social Trends Analysis Directorate, Secretary of State, Ottawa, March 1984, unpublished document (based on data from 1961 Canada Census, Catalogue #92-715 and #92-742, and from 1981 Canada Census, Catalogue #92-914).

PROPORTION OF PERSONS 15-19 YEARS  
ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL TIME,  
BY SEX, CANADA, 1931-1981



PROPORTION OF PERSONS 20-24 YEARS  
ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL TIME,  
BY SEX, CANADA 1931-1981



### TRENDS IN EDUCATION

- The attendance of persons 15-19 years in school has doubled for males and almost doubled for females since 1931, and males and females in general have experienced comparable attendance rates at each point in time since 1931
- Among persons 20-24 years, school attendance full time has increased more than fivefold among males since 1931, and more than eightfold among females in the same period
- Although school attendance among persons 15-19 years is more or less the same for males and females, among persons 20-24 years, females have a closer attendance than males
- Among persons 20-24 years, the gap between male and female attendance rates is narrowing; in 1931, female attendance was only 56% that of males, while in 1981 it had increased to 78% of the male rate

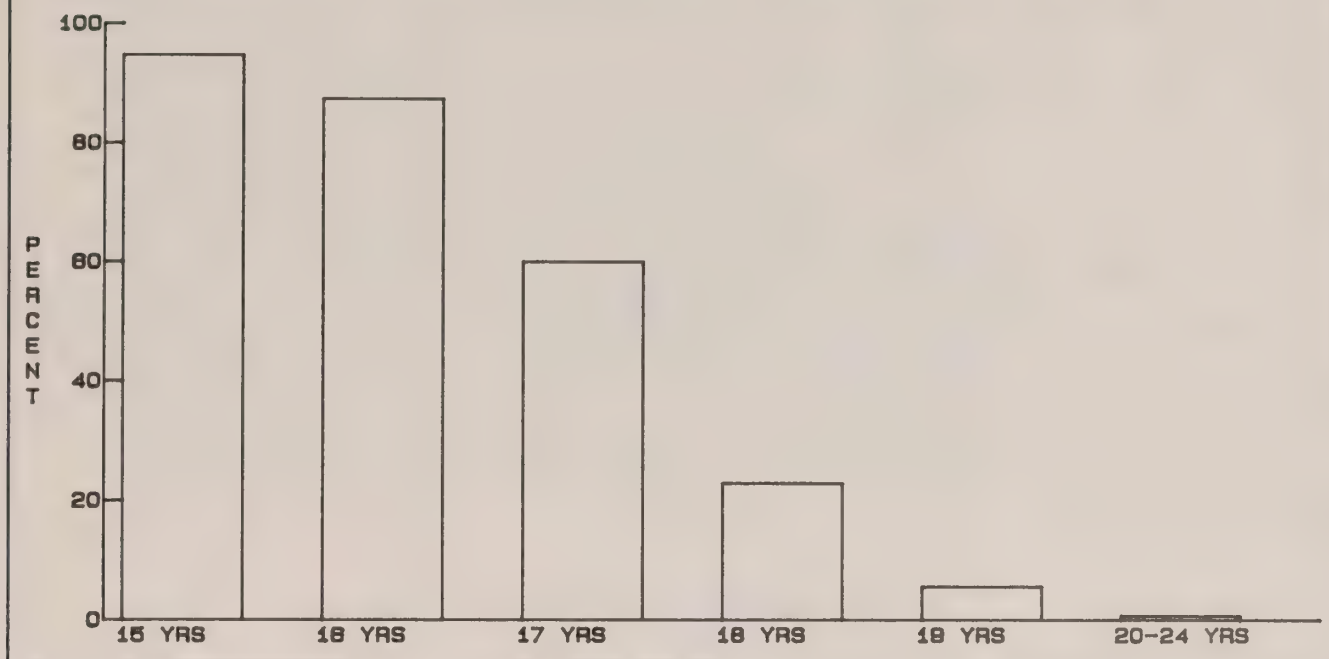
DATA SET 37:  
PROPORTION (%) OF PERSONS ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME  
IN ELEMENTARY OR SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY AGE  
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1981-82

	15 Years -----	16 Years -----	17 Years -----	18 Years -----	19 Years -----	20-24 Years -----
CANADA	94.7	87.4	60.1	22.9	5.6	0.7
Newfoundland	91.0	81.1	32.2	10.5	1.4	0.2
Prince Edward Island	92.8	81.3	67.0	23.1	7.0	0.6
Nova Scotia	94.2	85.0	70.7	22.9	6.2	0.6
New Brunswick	91.3	86.9	68.0	21.3	6.4	0.5
Quebec	95.8	86.1	32.0	12.0	3.2	0.2
Ontario	95.3	90.7	79.3	40.1	9.8	1.3
Manitoba	92.9	86.7	68.9	19.1	6.1	1.2
Saskatchewan	93.7	84.7	65.8	13.0	3.4	0.4
Alberta	93.3	83.2	55.6	10.4	1.9	0.3
British Columbia	94.8	88.5	66.3	14.1	3.1	0.3

Source: Dallaire, L., and Belleau, J., The 15-24 Years and Education.  
Study of the Canadian School System, Social Trends Analysis Directorate,  
Secretary of State, Ottawa, March 1984, unpublished document based on data  
from Statistics Canada, Catalogue #81-229, 1981-82).



PROPORTION OF PERSONS ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL TIME IN  
ELEMENTARY OR SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BY AGE, CANADA, 1981-1982



### FULL TIME ATTENDANCE

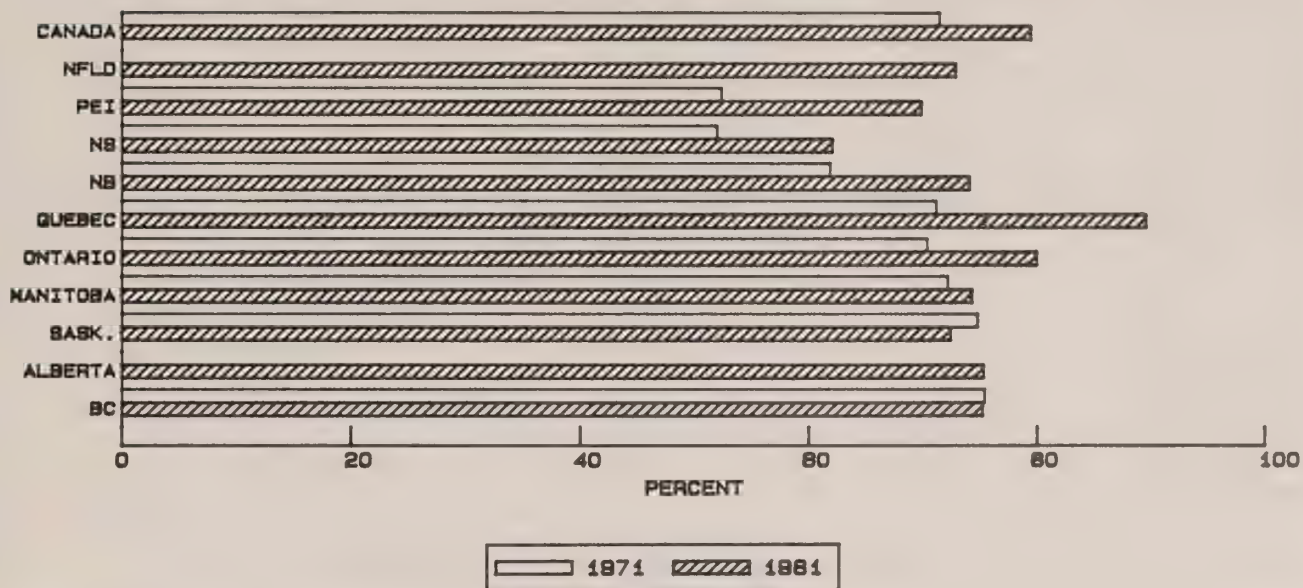
- In Canada, as in all provinces, the vast majority of persons 16 years are still in school; the rate drops substantially at 17 years and most significantly at 18 years
- Whereas at 16 years, most provinces have comparable attendance rates, the attendance rates begin varying widely at 17 years and older
- In Newfoundland and Quebec, the decline in secondary school enrollment is sharpest from 16 to 17 years (in Quebec, much of this is explained by the different school system, with a significant portion attending the CEGEP system)

DATA SET 38:  
SCHOOL RETENTION RATE (PERSONS ENROLLED IN GRADE 12 AS A PROPORTION  
OF THOSE ENROLLED IN GRADE 2 TEN YEARS EARLIER),  
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1971, 1976 AND 1981

	1971 ----	1976 ----- (Percent)	1981 ----
CANADA	71.5	70.9	79.5
Newfoundland	-	65.8	72.9
Prince Edward Island	52.4	54.7	69.9
Nova Scotia	52.0	57.2	62.1
New Brunswick	61.9	66.0	74.1
Quebec	71.2	NA	89.6
Ontario	70.4	71.5	80.0
Manitoba	72.2	71.0	74.3
Saskatchewan	74.8	69.6	72.4
Alberta	-	-	75.3
British Columbia	75.4	71.7	75.2

Source: Dallaire L., and Belleau, J., The 15-24 Years and Education.  
Study of the Canadian School System, Social Trends Analysis  
Directorate, Secretary of State, March, 1984, unpublished document  
(based on Statistics Canada, 1971-72, 1974, 1976-77, 1981-82).

SCHOOL RETENTION RATE (PERSONS ENROLLED IN GRADE 12, AS A PROPORTION OF THOSE ENROLLED IN GRADE 2, TEN YEARS EARLIER),  
BY PROVINCE, 1971 AND 1981



### RETENTION RATES

- In Canada, as in most provinces, school retention increased between 1971 and 1981
- Quebec and Ontario are the only provinces where the retention of students in grade 12 (compared with grade 2 population, ten years earlier) is equal to or higher than 80%
- Quebec has not only the highest retention rate, it experienced the greatest proportional increase in retention in the period

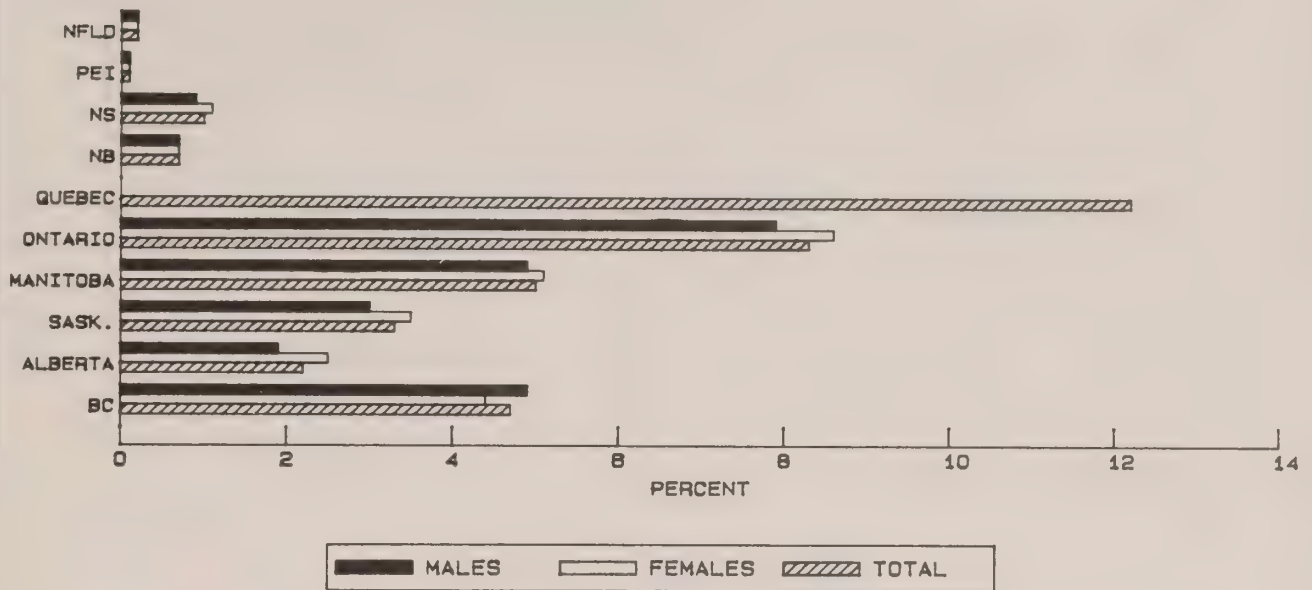
DATA SET 39:  
ENROLMENT IN PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS AS A PROPORTION (%) OF TOTAL ENROLMENT  
IN PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BY SEX FOR PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER  
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1971-72 AND 1981-82

	1971-72			1981-82		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	(Percent)					
Newfoundland	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Prince Edward Island	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
Nova Scotia	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.1
New Brunswick	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7
Quebec	5.0	3.6	6.5	12.2	-	-
Ontario	4.4	4.1	4.8	8.3	7.9	8.6
Manitoba	3.2	2.9	3.5	5.0	4.9	5.1
Saskatchewan	2.3	2.4	2.1	3.3	3.0	3.5
Alberta	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.5
British Columbia	3.3	3.4	3.2	4.7	4.9	4.4

Source: Dallaire L., and Belleau, J., The 15-24 Years and Education, Study of the Canadian School System, Social Trends Analysis Directorate, Secretary of State, Ottawa, March 1984, unpublished document (based on data from Statistics Canada, Catalogue #81-210, 1973 and Catalogue #81-210, and from Quebec Ministry of Education, 1974 and 1982).



ENROLMENT IN PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS AS A PROPORTION (%)  
OF TOTAL ENROLMENT IN PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS,  
BY SEX AND PROVINCE, 1981



## PRIVATE SCHOOLS

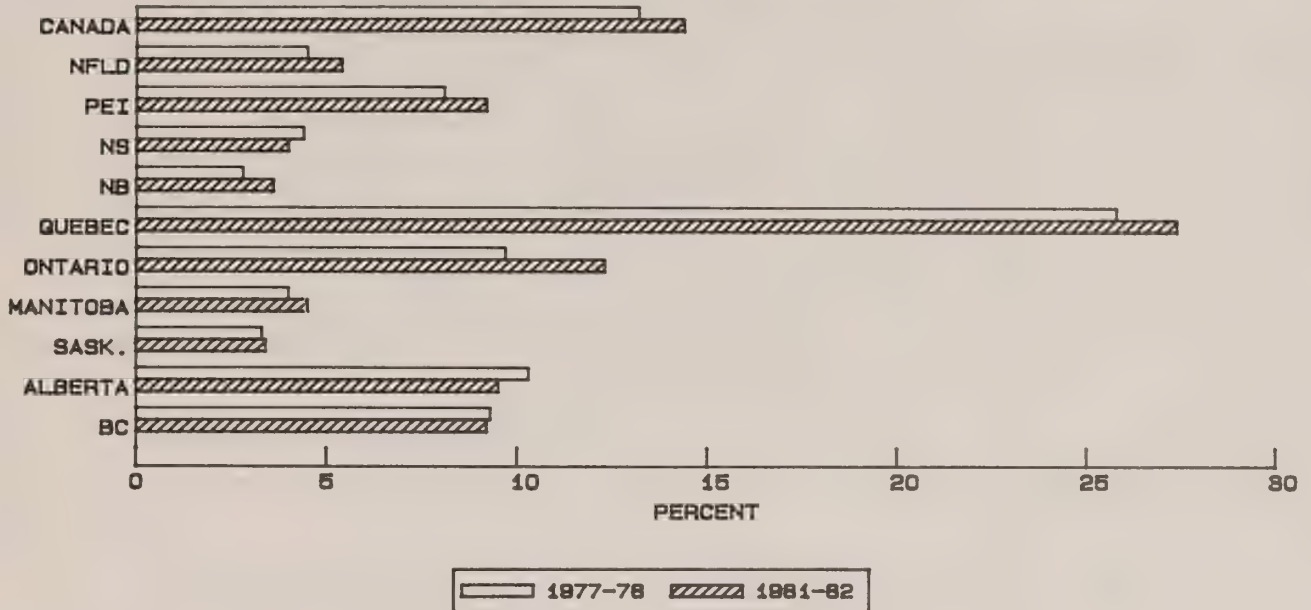
- In general, enrolment in private schools is a small proportion of total enrolment at the elementary and secondary levels in Canada and most provinces
- Private enrolment is highest in Quebec, where more than one student in ten is at a private school; this is more than twice the rate of every other province except Ontario, which is second with more than 8% private enrolment
- All provinces where private enrolment in 1971-72 was greater than 2% experienced an increase of more than 40% over the 1971-72 by 1981-82
- In general, private enrolment is higher among females than males

DATA SET 40:  
PROPORTION (%) OF PERSONS 18-21 YEARS  
ATTENDING A COLLEGE  
FULL-TIME  
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1977-78 AND 1981-82

	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1981-82</u>
	(Percent)	
CANADA	13.2	14.4
Newfoundland	4.5	5.4
Prince Edward Island	8.1	9.2
Nova Scotia	4.4	4.0
New Brunswick	2.8	3.6
Quebec	25.8	27.4
Ontario	9.7	12.3
Manitoba	4.0	4.5
Saskatchewan	3.3	3.4
Alberta	10.3	9.5
British Columbia	9.3	9.2

Source: Dallaire L., and Belleau, J., The 15-24 Years and Education.  
Study of the Canadian School System, Social Trends Analysis  
Directorate, Secretary of State, Ottawa, March 1984, unpublished  
document.

PROPORTION OF PERSONS 18-21 YEARS ATTENDING A COLLEGE FULL TIME,  
BY PROVINCE, 1977-78 AND 1981-82



### COMMUNITY COLLEGE ATTENDANCE

- In Canada as a whole, as in most provinces, the rate of persons 18-21 attending college full time increased in the period 1977-78 to 1981-82
- Alberta, British Columbia, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia experienced modest declines in college attendance rates (full-time)
- Some of the differences among provincial rates are attributable to different school systems and age levels related to secondary and post-secondary education (e.g. CEGEP system in Quebec adds to the level attending college)

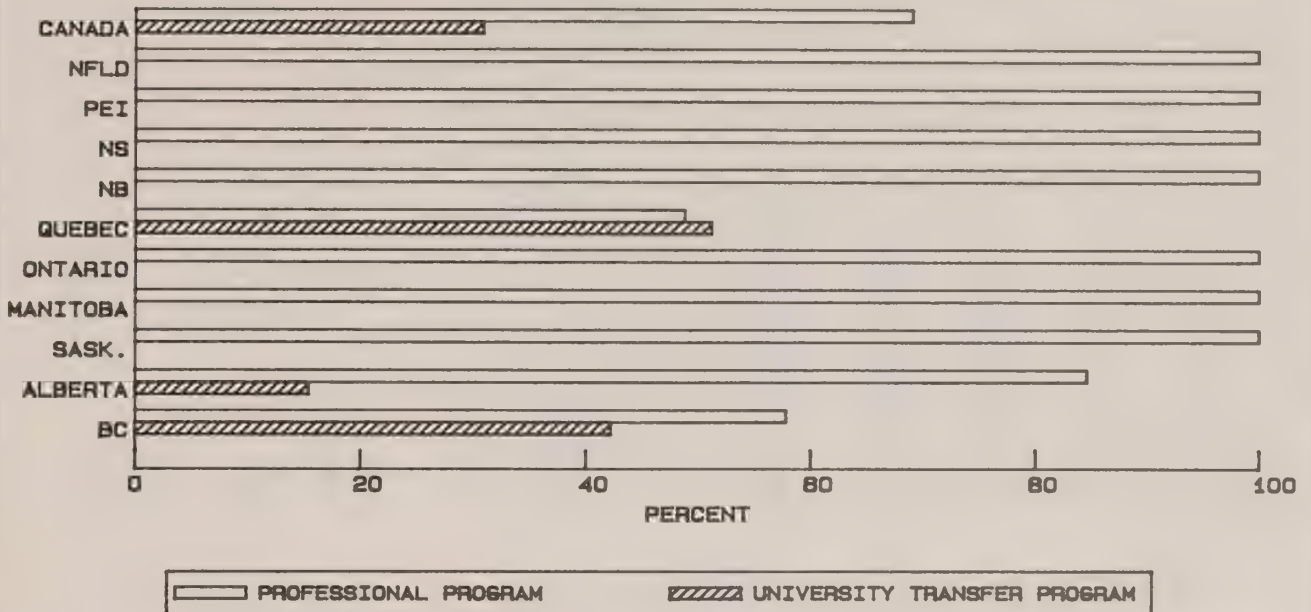
DATA SET 41:  
DISTRIBUTION (%) OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN COMMUNITY COLLEGES FULL-TIME  
BY TYPE OF PROGRAM  
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1976 AND 1981

	1976		1981	
	Professional Program	University Transfer Program	Professional Program	University Transfer Program
	(Percent)			
CANADA	65.6	34.4	69.1	30.9
Newfoundland	100.0	-	100.0	-
Prince Edward Island	100.0	-	100.0	-
Nova Scotia	88.6	11.4	100.0	-
New Brunswick	100.0	-	100.0	-
Quebec	46.2	53.8	48.8	51.2
Ontario	100.0	-	100.0	-
Manitoba	100.0	-	100.0	-
Saskatchewan	100.0	-	100.0	-
Alberta	83.4	16.6	84.6	15.4
British Columbia	50.8	49.2	57.8	42.2

Source: Dallaire L., and Belleau, J., The 15-24 Years and Education.  
Study of the Canadian School System, Social Trends Analysis  
Directorate, Secretary of State, Ottawa, March 1984, unpublished  
document (based on data from Statistics Canada, 1979 and 1983,  
Catalogue #81-222).



DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN COMMUNITY COLLEGES FULL TIME,  
BY TYPE OF PROGRAM, BY PROVINCE, 1981



COMMUNITY COLLEGE ATTENDANCE

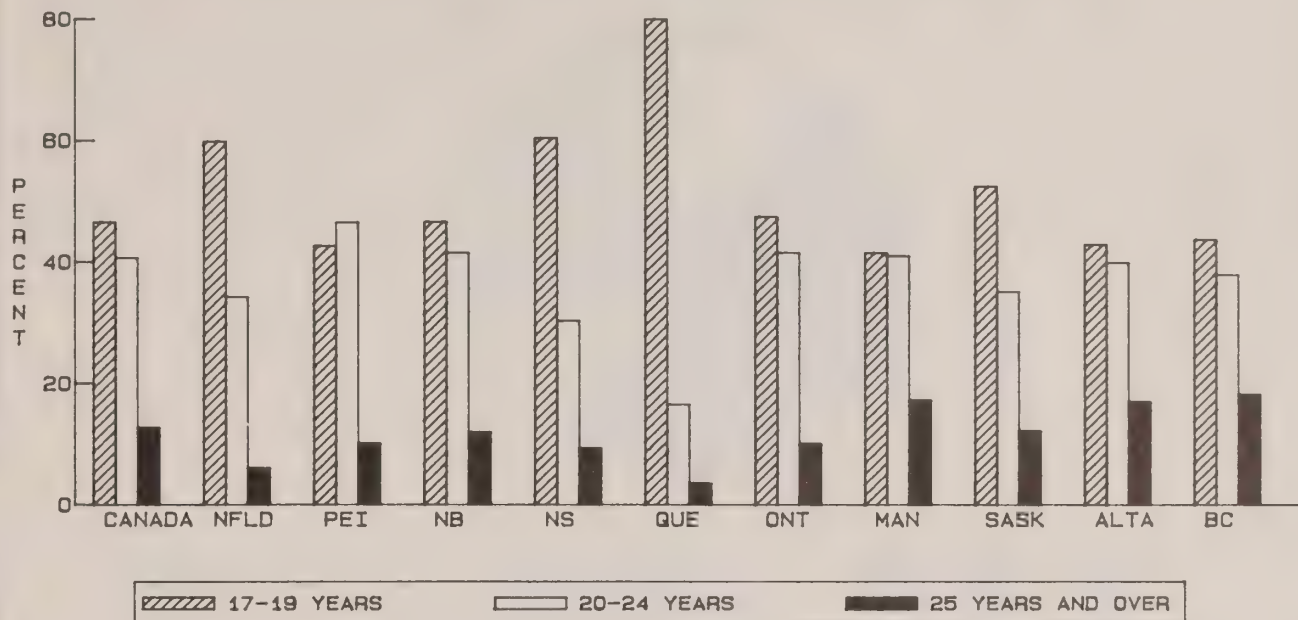
- Nationally, and in all provinces, there was an increase between 1976 and 1981 in enrollment in professional programs, and a corresponding decline in enrollment in university transfer programs
- Quebec is the only province where more students are enrolled in university transfer programs than professional programs, although the gap between the two narrowed from almost 8% in 1976 to slightly more than 2% in 1981
- In British Columbia, the gap between enrollment in professional compared to university transfer programs increased from 0% in 1976 to 15% in 1981

DATA SET 42:  
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN A COMMUNITY COLLEGE  
FULL-TIME  
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1981

	17-19 Years -----	20-24 Years ----- (Percent)	25 Years & Over -----
CANADA	46.6	40.7	12.7
Newfoundland	59.8	34.2	6.0
Prince Edward Island	42.6	46.5	10.1
Nova Scotia	46.6	41.5	11.9
New Brunswick	60.4	30.3	9.3
Quebec	80.0	16.5	3.5
Ontario	47.5	41.6	10.1
Manitoba	41.6	41.1	17.3
Saskatchewan	52.6	35.2	12.2
Alberta	43.0	40.0	17.0
British Columbia	43.8	38.0	18.2

Source: Dallaire L., and Belleau, J., The 15-24 Years and Education. Study of the Canadian School System, Social Trends Analysis Directorate, Secretary of State, Ottawa, March 1984, unpublished document (based on data from Statistics Canada, 1979 and 1983, Catalogue #81-222, and from Quebec Ministry of Education, 1981.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN A COMMUNITY COLLEGE  
FULL-TIME, BY PROVINCE, CANADA, 1981



### COMMUNITY COLLEGE, Age

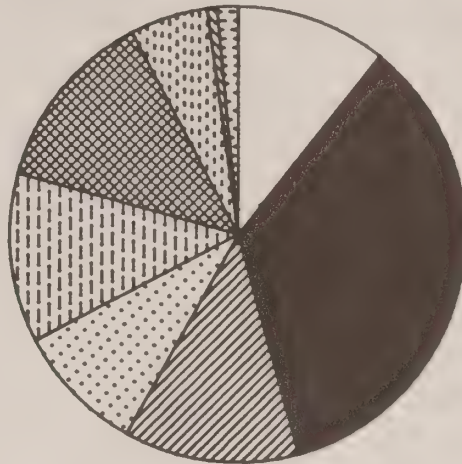
- Nearly half of the community college population in Canada is in the 17-19 year age group, followed closely by 41% in the 20-24 year age group; only slightly more than one in ten are 25 years or over
- In all provinces, at least 40% of community college students enrolled on a full time basis are 17-19 years, and no more than 20% are 25 years or over
- In every province, except PEI, the greatest concentration of community college students is in the 17-19 year age group

DATA SET 43:  
DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS ENROLLED FULL-TIME IN A COMMUNITY COLLEGE  
BY AREA OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING  
CANADA, 1976 AND 1981

Area Of Vocational Training -----	1976 ----	1981 ----
	(Percent)	
TOTAL -----	100.0	100.0
Arts	11.4	10.7
Commerce	29.6	35.0
Social Services	9.0	12.4
Technical	9.3	9.2
Engineering	11.1	12.0
Medical Sciences	19.3	13.0
Natural Resources	5.2	5.5
Transportation	-	0.7
Other/Not Declared	5.1	1.5

Source: Dallaire L., and Belleau, J., The 15-24 Years and Education.  
Study of the Canadian School System, Social Trends Analysis  
Directorate, Secretary of State, Ottawa, March 1984, unpublished document.

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS ENROLLED FULL-TIME IN A COMMUNITY COLLEGE  
BY AREA OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING, CANADA, 1981



ARTS	TECHNICAL	NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMERCE	ENGINEERING	TRANSPORTATION
SOCIAL SERVICES	MEDICAL SCIENCES	OTHER/NOT DECLARED

COMMUNITY COLLEGE, FIELD

- In 1976 as in 1981, more full-time community college students were in the commerce program than any other discipline, and the proportion in commerce increased to more than one third of all such students
- Other than commerce, no vocational discipline increased substantially in the period 1976 to 1981
- With the exception of medical sciences, which declined by more than 6% to a level comparable to arts, social services and engineering (10-13%), no other discipline experienced a significant decline in the period

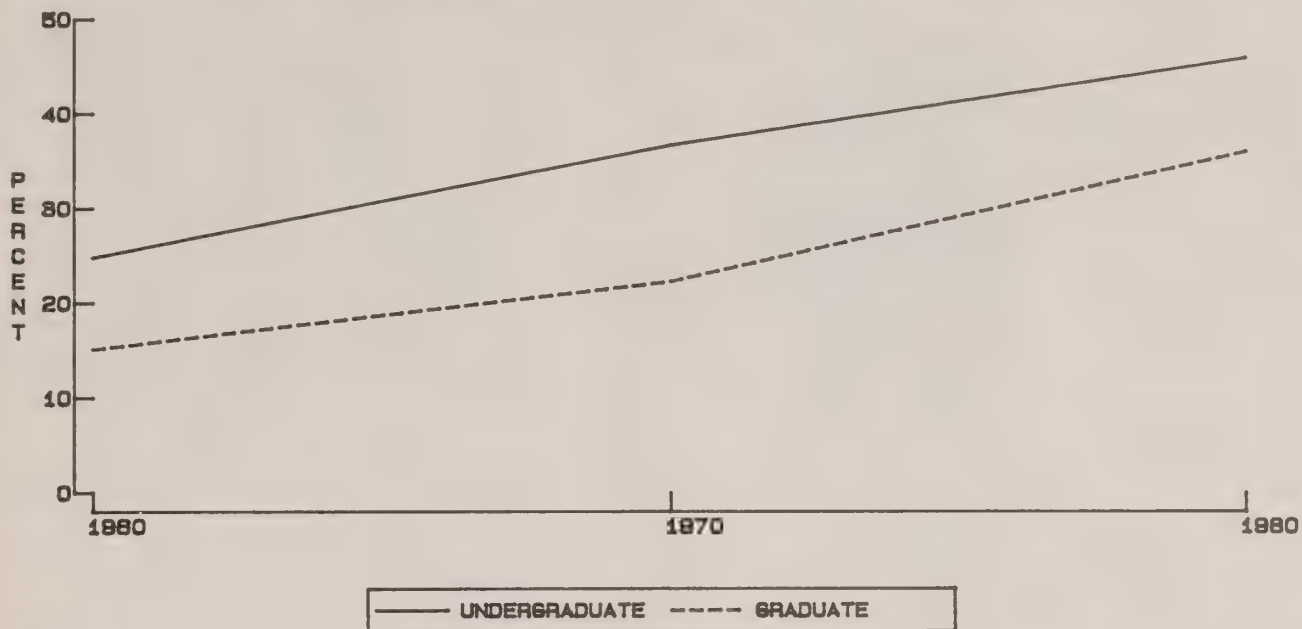


DATA SET 44:  
FEMALES AS A PROPORTION OF ALL PERSONS ENROLLED IN UNIVERSITY  
FULL-TIME BY LEVEL  
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1960, 1970 AND 1980

	Undergraduate			Graduate		
	1960	1970	1980	1960	1970	1980
	(Percent)					
CANADA	24.8	36.7	46.0	15.1	22.3	36.1
Newfoundland	32.0	36.7	48.9	15.2	24.3	32.5
Prince Edward Island	31.3	42.0	48.7	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	26.2	39.5	48.7	23.1	24.7	35.7
New Brunswick	22.0	36.8	45.5	6.7	18.7	31.3
Quebec	20.4	33.0	45.2	17.0	25.5	37.4
Ontario	25.6	35.7	45.7	13.2	21.3	36.1
Manitoba	27.8	38.3	46.0	10.8	20.5	31.6
Saskatchewan	26.1	39.1	46.9	9.5	15.0	34.0
Alberta	30.9	40.6	47.5	10.9	21.1	35.0
British Columbia	30.0	40.1	46.1	20.8	23.2	36.4

Source: Dallaire L., and Belleau, J., The 15-24 Years and Education,  
Study of the Canadian School System, Social Trends Aanalysis  
Directorate, Secretary of State, unpublished documents (based on data  
from Statistics Canada, 1978 and 1984, Catalogue #81-568 and 81-204).

FEMALES AS A PROPORTION OF ALL PERSONS ENROLLED IN UNIVERSITY,  
FULL-TIME, BY LEVEL, CANADA, 1960-1980



### UNIVERSITIES, SEX

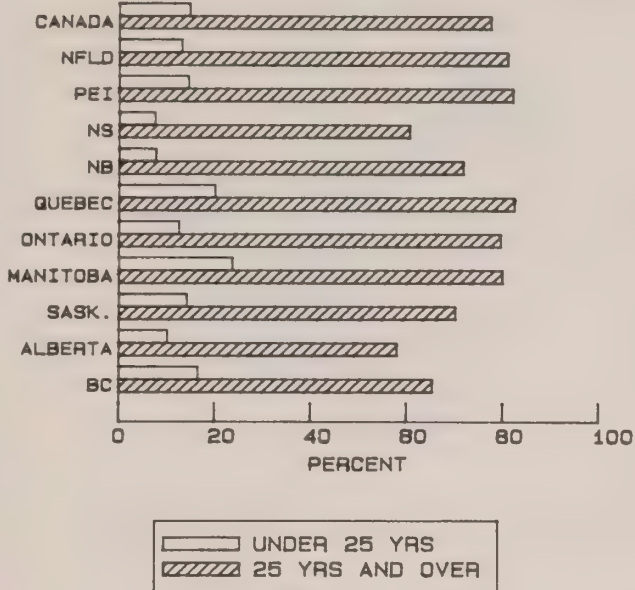
- Full time enrolment of females in university has almost doubled at the undergraduate level, and more than doubled at the graduate level in Canada, in the period 1960 to 1980
- Female enrolment has increased at both the undergraduate and graduate levels in all provinces
- Whereas in 1960, female enrolment rates varied widely from province to province, in 1980 they are all relatively comparable at both the undergraduate and the graduate levels; provincial rates for undergraduates range from 45 to 49% and at the graduate level from 31 to 37%

DATA SET 45:  
PERSONS ENROLLED PART-TIME AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL ENROLMENT IN  
UNIVERSITIES, BY LEVEL AND BY AGE  
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1972-73 AND 1981-82

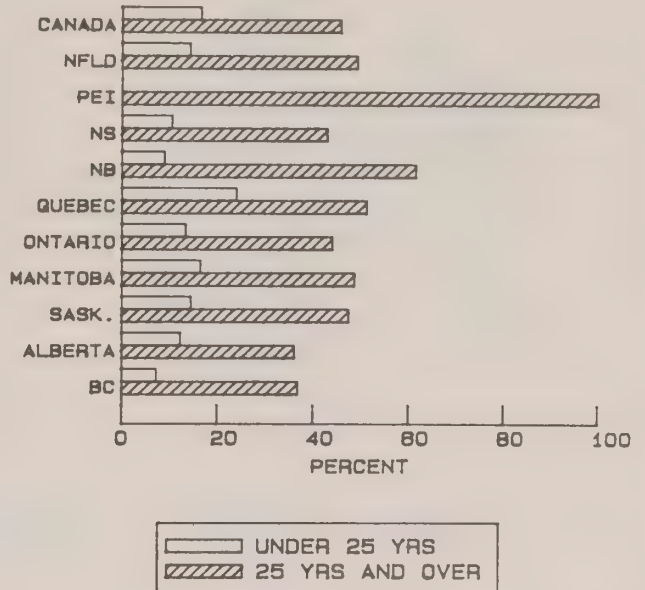
	1972-73		1981-82					
	-----		-----					
	Under- graduate	Graduate	Undergraduate			Graduate		
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
			Total	Under 25 Yrs 25 Yrs & Over		Total	Under 25 Yrs 25 Yrs & Over	
			-----	-----		-----	-----	-----
			(Percent)					
CANADA	31.2	35.3	38.2	14.7	77.5	40.7	16.6	45.8
Newfoundland	46.7	-	33.0	13.1	81.0	45.5	14.3	49.3
Prince Edward Island	36.8	-	35.4	14.5	82.1	100.0	-	100.0
Nova Scotia	17.5	34.9	24.6	7.6	60.6	39.1	10.6	43.0
New Brunswick	32.6	NA	26.1	7.8	71.8	51.3	9.0	61.6
Quebec	44.2	42.2	51.5	20.1	82.5	46.3	24.0	51.3
Ontario	30.7	35.8	34.8	12.6	79.6	38.3	13.4	44.1
Manitoba	32.6	NA	41.6	23.8	80.0	43.2	16.5	48.7
Saskatchewan	21.3	NA	34.2	14.3	70.2	42.9	14.5	47.5
Alberta	20.7	27.3	25.9	10.2	58.0	32.7	12.3	36.1
British Columbia	14.5	NA	32.6	16.6	65.4	33.0	7.3	36.8

Source: Dallaire L., and Belleau. J., The 15-24 Years and Education.  
Study of the Canadian School System, Social Trends Analysis  
Directorate, Secretary of State, Ottawa, March 1984, (based on  
data from Statistics Canada, 1976 and 1984, Catalogue #81-204).

UNDERGRADUATE PERSONS ENROLLED PART TIME AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL ENROLMENT IN UNIVERSITIES, BY AGE AND PROVINCE, 1981-82



GRADUATE PERSONS ENROLLED PART TIME AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL ENROLMENT IN UNIVERSITIES, BY AGE AND PROVINCE, 1981-82



## UNIVERSITIES, PART-TIME

- Approximately 2 out of 5 university students of all ages in Canada are enrolled part-time; this rate is the same for undergraduates and graduates alike
- Part-time enrolment is substantially higher among persons 25 years and over than among those under 25 years, especially at the undergraduate level where more than 3 students out of 25 years and over are part-time compared to less than 15% of those under 25 years.
- At the national level, part-time enrolment as a proportion of total enrolment increased from 1972-73 to 1981-82, but not in all provinces
- Part-time studies are more popular among young persons in Quebec and Manitoba, and less popular among those in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick

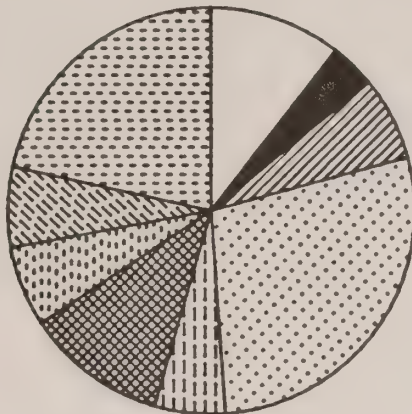
DATA SET 46:  
DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS ENROLLED FULL-TIME IN A UNIVERSITY  
BY AREA OF STUDIES (FACULTY OR PROGRAM) AND BY LEVEL  
CANADA, 1970-71 AND 1980-81

Area of Study -----	1970-71 -----		1980-81 -----	
	Undergraduate	Graduate	Undergraduate	Graduate
	(Percent)			
Total -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Education	14.0	8.7	10.5	9.4
Fine & Applied Arts	2.0	0.9	3.6	2.2
Humanities	10.4	17.6	6.7	14.2
Social Sciences	17.3	28.4	28.1	29.9
Agriculture & Biological Science	6.4	7.8	5.6	6.8
Engineering & Applied Science	9.3	10.9	11.2	8.4
Health	5.8	7.6	6.4	19.4
Mathematics & Physical Science	5.5	14.3	6.4	8.5
Not Classified	29.3	3.8	21.5	1.1

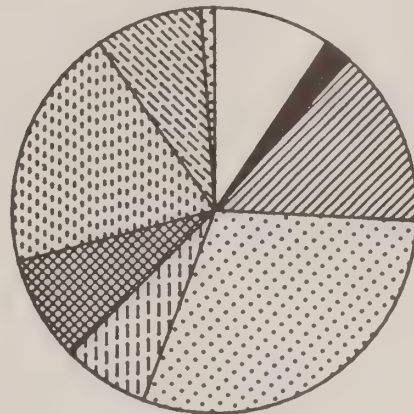
Source: Dallaire L., and Belleau, J., The 15-24 Years and Education. Study of the Canadian School System, Social Trends Directorate, Secretary of State, unpublished document (based on data from Statistics Canada, 1976 and 1984, Catalogue #81-204).



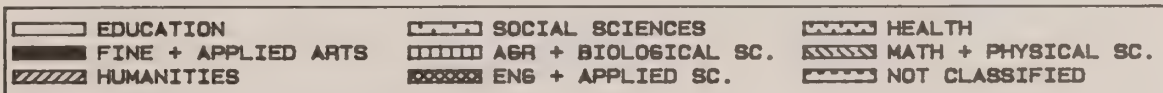
DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS ENROLLED FULL-TIME IN A UNIVERSITY,  
BY AREA OF STUDIES (FACULTY OR PROGRAM), BY LEVEL,  
CANADA, 1980-1981



UNDERGRADUATE



GRADUATE



## UNIVERSITY ATTENDANCE

- Social sciences remains the single most popular area of studies for full time university students at both the graduate and undergraduate levels
- Among undergraduates enrolment in education and the humanities has declined the most significantly as a proportion of total enrolment, while engineering & applied sciences, and the social sciences have increased the most significantly
- Among graduates, enrolment in mathematics and physical sciences has declined most significantly as a proportion of total enrolment, while enrolment in health has increased most significantly



## E. RECENT HEALTH AND SOCIO-CULTURAL TRENDS

### Health

By most accounts, young people in Canada are generally healthy physically, and well-adjusted mentally. Their health conditions and prospects are better today than they have ever been in the past. However, young people do face unique health risks and will possibly suffer increasingly from certain diseases that reflect the pressures and anxieties associated with the transition from childhood to adulthood, as well as the environmental hazards of industrial society.

Canadians of all ages, including young persons of both sexes, have enjoyed steady improvement in life expectancy since at least 1931. Whereas in 1931 the average life expectancy (measured in terms of additional years expected to live) was 60 for males and 62 for females, in 1981 the life expectancy had increased to 71.9 for males and 78.9 for females. This represents an improvement of approximately 20 % for males and 27 % for females over the 50 year period.

The average life expectancies for young people at the ages of 15 years, 20 years and 25 years, have also seen significant improvements since 1931. Among young people, however, the improvement has been twice as great for females as it has been for males. For example, the average life expectancy at 15 years of age for males increased from 53.4 years in 1931 to 58 years in 1981 - an increase of less than 9 %. By contrast, in 1931 the average life expectancy at 15 years for females was only slightly greater than that of males (54.1 years), but by 1981 had increased to 64.9 years - representing an increase of almost 20 %. This means that young males are at greater risk of death than young females and have a considerably lower average life expectancy.

Young males experience a much higher motor-vehicle accident death rate than young females. In 1981, the motor-vehicle accident death rate among males 15 to 19 years was 3 1/2 times that of females (70.1 male deaths compared to 20.3 female deaths per 100,000 persons). Among persons 20 to 24 years, the male death rate was almost 4 1/2 times that of females (76.2 male deaths compared to 17.1 female deaths per 100,000 persons). Although these figures may reflect greater usage of motor vehicles by males, it is also believed that greater involvement with alcohol is a major contributing factor. The death rate for motor vehicle accidents has increased considerably since 1961 among both males and females. Among males, the death rate is slightly higher for those 20 to 24 years, while for females it is slightly higher among those 15 to 19 years. The greatest increase since 1961, however, has been among males 15 to 19 years, where the death rate has almost doubled in 20 years (from 37.9 deaths per 100,000 persons in 1961 to 70.1 deaths in 1981).

Another factor of importance is the dramatic increase in the suicide rate since 1961. The 1981 suicide rate among people 15 to 19 years is 5 1/2 times that of the rate in 1961, while the rate among the 20 to 24 years is about 3 1/2 times that in 1961. In the total population, the suicide rate is less than twice the one in 1961. In

both the 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 year age groups, the male suicide rate is more than 5 1/2 times the female rate. In the total population, the male suicide rate is about three times that for females. Although it is possible that a portion of the increase may be attributable to more accurate recording of deaths as suicide (as opposed to other accidents), most experts agree that the increase has been too dramatic to be attributed to changes in vital statistics reporting practices alone. Instead, the increase reflects major tensions and anxieties facing young people - especially young males - and is symptomatic of more pervasive social unrest and personal anxieties among young people in Canada.

As shown above, in 1981, motor vehicle traffic accidents and suicides are the two major reasons for deaths among males 15 to 24 years. In comparison, other leading reasons (cancer, circulatory system problems, and homicide) are relatively insignificant and, with the exception of homicide, have declined since 1961. In 1981, motor vehicle traffic accidents are also the leading cause of death for females 15 to 24 years. Although suicides have not increased to the same level for females as for males, they do represent an increasingly important cause of death for young females. This is particularly true, as other reasons (such as cancer, circulatory system problems, and congenital defects) have been declining in both absolute and relative terms. As with males, young female deaths by homicide have increased in relative importance and, in 1981, rank among the top five principal reasons for mortality. In part, this trend reflects the increasing success of science and medicine in avoiding or postponing death from certain physical ailments, (such as cancer, circulatory problems, congenital defects, as well as flu, bronchitis, and pneumonia).

The overall rate of hospitalization of young people in Canada has been steadily declining since at least 1972, both in terms of the number of admissions per capita and in terms of the average length of stay. In general, the number of admissions to hospital and the average length of stay increase with age - though not as dramatically as some might think. For example, in 1978 the hospitalization rate (as measured by number of cases released from hospital per 100,000 population) among those 15 to 24 years was slightly more than 85 % that of the 25 to 44 year age group. At the same time, the average length of stay was 5.8 days for young people compared to 6.9 days for those 25 to 44 years. In general, this suggests that young persons are neither particularly prone to major illness in relation to other age groups, nor particularly immune.

Among males, the principal reason for hospitalization is for treatment following accidents, poisoning and trauma, followed by problems with the digestive system. Other principal reasons are respiratory system problems, osteo-muscular ailments and mental problems. Among females, the principal reasons are pregnancy, labour and birth, followed by genital and urinary organ problems, digestive system problems, accidents, poisoning and trauma, and finally, respiratory system problems. In general, ailments which can be treated and/or prevented through improved medical care and/or improved environmental conditions and personal fitness and hygiene (eg.



respiratory system, digestive system, and genital and urinary organs) have been declining in absolute terms as major reasons for hospitalization. With the exception of females 20 to 24 years, hospitalization for accidents, poisoning and trauma has also been decreasing since 1971, though at a much slower rate than for other reasons for hospitalization.

In 1982, the incidence of certain sexually-transmitted diseases (syphilis and gonorrhoea) has appeared to stabilize or decline among young persons. For both males and females, the incidence of syphilis and gonorrhoea is higher among those 20 to 24 years than among those 15 to 19 years. In the case of syphilis, the rate among young people (both 15 to 19 years and 20 to 24 years) is lower than that among persons 25 to 39 years. In the case of gonorrhoea, however, the rate among males and females 20 to 24 years is substantially higher than those 25 to 59 years. Among females 15 to 19 years and 20 to 24 years, syphilis has shown a steady and significant decline since at least 1978, whereas with males the level peaked in 1980 before experiencing any appreciable decline. The incidence of syphilis among males is substantially higher than that of females, especially amongst those 20 to 24 years, where the male rate is almost five times that of females. In the case of gonorrhoea, the overall incidence is considerably higher than that of syphilis and appears to have peaked in 1981 before experiencing appreciable declines in both age groups and both sexes in 1982. The contrast in rates among those 15 to 19 years and 20 to 24 years - especially among females - is not as great for gonorrhoea as for syphilis. In fact, the female rate for gonorrhoea among those 15 to 19 years is more than 90 % of the level of those 20 to 24 years.

The increase in the level of these sexually-transmitted diseases in the early part of the 1970s, and its persistence in the early 1980's may reflect some continued ignorance of sexual hygiene in the face of increased levels of sexual activity among young persons. However, the very recent declines in the incidence of these two diseases may suggest more recent awareness and responsiveness to the hazards of certain sexually-transmitted diseases.

The overall state of mental health of young persons is difficult to measure, and covers a wide range of conditions (including emotional equilibrium, schizophrenia, neurosis, alcoholism, and personality problems). On a Scale of Emotional Equilibrium, approximately 3.8 % of males 15 to 19 years reported having negative feelings, compared to 3.5 % of males 20 to 24 years. Using this same test, females appear to be somewhat more prone to report negative feelings: in 1978-79, 6.8 % of females 15 to 19 years scored negatively, compared to 4.8 % of those 20 to 24 years. No data are available to establish a trend over time.

Data on first admissions to psychiatric institutions indicate that, in 1978, males 15 to 19 years were admitted most frequently for neurosis, schizophrenia, personality problems, transitory situation problems, and child behaviour problems. The overall incidence of the first three problems was higher among males 20 to 24 years than for those 15 to 19 years. Alcoholism and emotional psychosis became two of the five leading reasons for admission to psychiatric institutions



among the males 20 to 24 years, replacing transitory situation and child behaviour problems. The rate of admissions to psychiatric institutions was generally lower for females than for males, with the exception of neurosis where the female rate was approximately 50 % higher than the male rate. Unlike the situation with males 20 to 24 years, alcoholism was not one of the five leading reasons for hospitalization for females.

The Canada Fitness Survey carried out in 1981 reveals that males and females 15 to 19 years are very similar in their overall level of physical activity. More than two thirds are considered active and an additional one quarter moderate in their level of activity. As might be expected, the overall level of activity for males and females 20 to 24 years is somewhat lower than for those 15 to 19 years, though substantially more than for those 25 years and over. Using a stair-climbing test of physical condition, the study revealed that males 15 to 19 years are considerably more fit than females in the same age group. More than half of the males achieved the recommended fitness level, compared to less than one third of females. However, among persons 20 to 29 years, females score higher levels of physical fitness than do males. In general, however, the majority of young Canadians achieve at least a minimum fitness level, and less than 6 % are considered at an undesirable level of fitness.

Since 1966, there has been a dramatic reduction in the proportion of males both 15 to 19 years and 20 to 24 years who are regular smokers. Of males 15 to 19 years, less than 23 % in 1981 were regular smokers, compared to 35 % in 1966. The decline among males 20 to 24 years is even more dramatic: approximately 40 % in 1981 compared to 60 % in 1966. For females, however, there has been no similar trend. The proportion of females 15 to 19 years who are regular smokers has fluctuated since 1966, and in 1981 was 3.4 % above the 1966 level of 20 %. Among females 20 to 24 years, the rate has also fluctuated and in 1981 was 40.8 % compared to a previous high of 43.4 % in 1966.

Indicators of the level of alcohol and drug use are not very reliable. However, it is clear that a substantial majority of drinkers commence drinking prior to the age of 18 years. An Ontario study of cannabis use indicated that almost half of Ontario school students had tried cannabis at least once in the previous twelve months - suggesting that at least experimentation with cannabis is relatively widespread among young Canadians.

### The Family

In 1981, as in 1976, the majority of young persons in Canada lived as children in a household family. There has been little change in the period 1976 to 1981 in the proportion of young persons living as children in a household family. There is, however, a noticeable trend for a smaller proportion of young persons to live as children in a household family as one progresses from east to west. In fact, all provinces from Manitoba westward are below the national average, while all provinces from Ontario eastward are above the national average.

As might be expected, the number of persons living as children in a household family is highest for the young age groups: among those 15 to 17 years, 92.6 % were in such a situation opposed to 50.5 % among the 18 to 24 years. Of the 8.3 million private households in Canada in 1981, 8 % were maintained by youth - the majority of whom lived in one or two person households. This means that the age group 18 to 24 years experiences a massive transformation in its family relationships. The departure from the traditional household family, and the subsequent formation of a new independent household family where the young persons are at the head of the household bring major pressures in terms of responsibility for decision-making on such basic issues as food, clothing, and shelter as well as related social and interpersonal relationships.

When the proportion of young persons living as husband and wife are added to those living as children in a household family, a clear majority of young persons live in a traditional family setting. Among males, in 1981, 68.4 % lived as children in a household family while an additional 13.6 % lived as husbands with their wives, for a total of 82 % living in such traditional relationships. Although a lower proportion of females live as children in a household family (57 %), a higher proportion live as wives with their husbands (25.8 %), resulting in a total of 82.8 % of females 15 to 24 years who live in such traditional family settings.

Although the number of males 15 to 24 years who live as lone-parents (i.e. living alone without their spouse, but with at least one child) is virtually negligible (0.1 %), 1 female in 50 (2 %) 15 to 24 years lives as a lone parent. Non-family settings constitute, nevertheless, an appreciable proportion of all family arrangements for young persons. Among males, 15 % and among females, 13.7 % of all persons 15 to 24 years live in a non-family setting (eg. with friends or with relatives who are not parents or children). This tendency is particularly noticeable in the western provinces, where all provinces from Manitoba westward have a proportion of young persons living in non-family settings above the national average.

The marriage rate among males and females both 15 to 19 years and 20 to 24 years has been steadily declining since at least 1977. This may largely reflect a tendency to postpone marriage until completion of education, initiation of employment, or birth of the first child, but it may also reflect a future tendency for somewhat smaller proportions of persons to ever marry. Since females tend to marry younger than males, the marriage rate is considerably higher among females 15 to 19 years than it is among males in the same age group. Female marriage rates among persons 20 to 24 years are also higher than males, but the difference is much less significant.

Although marriage rates vary from province to province, a particularly notable situation is Quebec, where marriage rates - especially among persons 15 to 19 years - are significantly below the national average. Among males 20 to 24 years, the marriage rate in Quebec in 1977 was only slightly below the national average (76.3 % compared to 77.2 %), but by 1981 it had fallen to well below the national average (56 % compared to 65.7 %). In fact, among females in

the same age group, the 1977 marriage rate was above the national average (80.7 % compared to 78 %) but by 1981 had dropped to well below the national average (66.2 % compared to 75.7 %). The marriage rate for both males and females 20 to 24 years in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories is also well below the national average.

Although it is clear that divorce rates among Canadians in general have been increasing in recent years, divorce is a relatively rare phenomenon among young persons - especially those 15 to 19 years. In 1981, there were only 160 male divorces and 363 female divorces per 100,000 married persons in this age group. Among those 20 to 24 years, the divorce rates are higher, with 973 males divorces and 1,371 females divorces per 100,000 married persons. The rates vary quite considerably from province to province, perhaps reflecting varying social and religious values and norms regarding the institution of marriage.

In Canada, as in all provinces, the total fertility rate of female Canadians has been declining dramatically since prior to 1971 (the total fertility rate measures the average number of live births per 1,000 females). In the period 1971 to 1981, the total fertility rate in Canada dropped from 2,187 to 1,704. In doing so, the rate dropped for the first time in the history of the country to a level well-below that which demographers refer to as the long-term replacement level of approximately 2,130. Canada has followed several other western industrialized nations in achieving such a fertility rate.

The total fertility rate (for women of all ages) varies appreciably from province to province, but the most notable deviation from the national average is in Quebec where the fertility rate remains the lowest of any province. Among young persons, fertility has declined for both those 15 to 19 years and those 20 to 24 years, although the 1981 levels compared to the 1971 levels are proportionately lower for those 15 to 19 years (66 % of 1971 levels) than for those 20 to 24 years (72 % of 1971 levels). The age-specific fertility levels vary from province to province, but the levels in Quebec among those 15 to 19 years are less than half the national average.

Analysis of the distribution of women 15 to 24 years who have ever been married, by the number of children born to them, reveals that the decrease in fertility among young women has been achieved largely by an increase in the proportion of women who have not yet had any children at all as opposed to a reduction in the total number of children by those women having children. Among ever-married women 15 to 19 years, the proportion who have not yet had any children increased from 49.7 % in 1971 to 64.9 % in 1981. At the same time, those 20 to 24 years who have not yet had any children increased from 42 % in 1971 to 54 % in 1981. The proportion of ever-married women 15 to 19 years having three or more children remains very low among those 15 to 19 years (1.1 % in 1981) and relatively low among those 20 to 24 years (3.5 % in 1981).

Females in all age groups registered increases in therapeutic abortions from 1974 to 1980, but the abortion rate appears to have



declined or remained steady in all age groups in the period 1980 to 1981. The abortion rate is highest among females 18 to 19 years (21.8 abortions per 1,000 females, compared to 10.4 for all females 13 to 44 years). It is lower, and has grown more slowly among females 15 to 17 years than among those in the older age categories. Perhaps not surprisingly, the vast majority of therapeutic abortions involve single women - especially those 15 to 19 years, where 96 % of abortions were for single women. In the same year, 77 % of all therapeutic abortions by those 20 to 24 years involved single women. This suggests that therapeutic abortions continue to be used as a significant means of birth control - especially among younger and unmarried women.

### Criminality

Statistics on criminal justice indicate that there has been a substantial increase in the absolute number of crimes committed by young persons (juveniles) over the past 20 years. For example, the number of crimes against the person alleged to be committed by juveniles in 1981 (number of charges) is almost eight times the level of 1962, while the number of crimes against property in 1981 is almost six times the 1962 level. This increase in crime exceeds the growth in the juvenile population severalfold. Juvenile crime, in fact, has generally increased more rapidly than adult crime since 1962, although the most recent data indicate continuing growth in adult crime and an appreciable decrease in juvenile offences in the period 1980 to 1981. In absolute terms, however, (though not necessarily per capita) adult crime remains considerably higher than juvenile crime, especially with respect to the more violent crimes against the person (eg. assault).

Of all crimes committed by juveniles in 1981, almost two thirds were against property (eg. theft, break and enter, etc.) and only 4 % were violent crimes against the person. Although part of the reported increase in crimes committed by young persons may be attributed to more effective police activity and by a greater determination to bring young persons to justice, the increases have been of such a magnitude that they must also reflect an actual increase in the overall incidence of crime committed in Canada. For males and females alike, in the age category 16 to 24 years, more than half of crimes against the person are committed by persons 20 to 24 years, although this, to a large extent, merely reflects the age profile of the youth population.

Females have traditionally remained a relatively small proportion of all persons involved in criminal activity, although there has been a dramatic increase since 1962. In 1977, almost 20 % of all juveniles charged were females - double the rate in 1962. The increase in female participation in crime has been less dramatic among adult offenders, and the proportion of female adult offenders remains lower than that of juvenile offenders.

Treatment of young offenders by the police and courts is relatively lenient. A considerable proportion of offenders are released with merely a police warning, while a significant proportion have charges dismissed once they are brought before the courts. In

1972, among those convicted, the vast majority received either a suspension (with or without probation) or a fine. Incarceration was relatively rare, although more than one quarter of convicted males 16 to 19 years and more than one third of males 20 to 24 years were sentenced to a term in prison. Incarceration in a federal penitentiary (where the minimum sentence is 2 years) was reserved for more serious crimes and for offenders with limited prospects for rehabilitation. Less than 2 % of males 16 to 19 years and less than 6 % of males 20 to 24 years were sentenced to a federal penitentiary. Use of incarceration was particularly low among females convicted of offences.

The introduction of the new Young Offenders Act will bring about significant changes in the administration of justice for young persons in Canada. A new uniform maximum age will be applied, for the first time establishing a consistent approach to criminal justice for young people in all provinces of Canada. Secondly, special offences previously linked with young people only under the old Juvenile Delinquents Act (eg. truancy) will be removed. Henceforth, all young persons will be subject to exactly the same criminal offences as adults. However, while young persons will be expected to be more responsible before the law and more accountable for their own actions, they will also be provided special protection to ensure that their unique position is properly respected.

Special provisions in the Young Offenders Act will provide for appropriate interventions by parents and community organizations, to ensure that incarceration and the more severe penalties of law are used as a means of last resort. Greater attention will also be given to the use of special reports which assess the previous character and history of the offender, and take into account mental attitude, economic and employment prospects and other factors affecting the potential rehabilitation of the offender. While the Young Offenders Act may not have a significant and direct impact on the overall incidence of crime, it will certainly change the complexion of the treatment of young offenders by police and the courts. The fact will remain, however, that a significant proportion of young Canadians will continue to acquire criminal records as a result of their actions, and will suffer attendant social stigmatization and related employment repercussions.

### Linguistic Characteristics

Data from the 1981 Census revealed that the overall retention of mother tongue by young persons whose mother tongue is either English or French is relatively high. More than 98 % of persons whose mother tongue is English reported that they use the same language most often at home, compared to more than 93 % of persons whose mother tongue is French. This contrasts with fewer than 54 % of persons whose mother tongue is neither English nor French who reported that they used their mother tongue most often at home. As might be expected, language retention is slightly higher among the younger age group, since a smaller proportion have been exposed to a working environment and a smaller proportion are likely to have married and, therefore, to have married spouses whose mother tongue may be different from their own.



The lower language retention among persons whose mother tongue is French may be attributed to the effect of the majority culture whose mother tongue is English in all provinces except Quebec.

Although many young Canadians speak both official languages, they do constitute a minority (17.7 % of persons 15 to 19 years; 18.9 % of persons 20 to 24 years). Bilingualism (defined as the capacity to carry on a conversation in both of Canada's official languages), is highest among those whose mother tongue is French (33.6 % of persons 15 to 19 years, and 41.8 % of persons 20 to 24 years). It is next highest among those whose mother tongue is neither English nor French (20.8 % for those 15 to 19 years; 16.8 % for those 20 to 24 years). Bilingualism is lowest for those whose mother tongue is English (11 % for those 15 to 19 years and 9.4 % for those 20 to 24 years). Among persons whose mother tongue is English, the bilingualism is highest in Quebec - where the majority language is French. The bilingualism rate for anglophones in Quebec is more than 65 % for persons 15 to 24 years, compared to a national average of about 10 %. Among francophones, bilingualism is relatively high (greater than 60 %) in all provinces except Quebec, where it is less than 35 %. In general, the level of bilingualism for each language group is inversely proportional to the dominance of the mother tongue in the given province or region.

#### Social Integration and Leisure

Reliable and meaningful indicators on the degree and nature of participation of young people in social and other institutions of Canada and on their general integration with and adaptation to, existing societal norms and structures, are not particularly well-developed. In general, young persons in Canada seek to participate in the established social and economic structures, as evidence by labour force participation rates which are high in relation to those of other countries, a generally high degree of civil obedience, continued participation in the institution of marriage and by other very broad indicators of social integration. Relatively little is known, however, about the processes by which young persons adapt and adjust to current familial, social and economic structures as they make their way from childhood to adulthood.

In the area of leisure, young persons are generally active in a wide range of leisure pursuits. More than 90 % of persons 15 to 24 years indicated, in 1978, that they participated in watching television, listening to records and to radio, visiting friends and family, and reading (in the previous 12 months). Less than 40 %, however, pursued a more active leisure pastime such as playing a musical instrument (or voice practice), doing voluntary work, or taking a course. Nonetheless, a substantial proportion pursued such active pastimes as engaging in a visual art, and practicing a hobby or craft activity. Moreover, young persons 15 to 24 years appear to participate as much or more in major leisure activities as those 25 years and over, reflecting in part the greater amount of leisure time available to younger persons.

When leisure activities were examined by educational activity, youth attending school full-time tended to spend more time participating in leisure activities than those not attending school full-time in 1978. A much higher percentage of youth attending school reported engaging in physical exercise, artistic activities, volunteer work, playing a musical instrument and taking lessons or formal instruction. The number of participants in-school was nearly double that of participants not in-school for the latter four activities. In only one category (going out - eg. dining, going to movies, etc.) did a greater percentage of youth not in-school report engaging in a particular leisure activity than those in-school.

Aside from taking lessons or formal instruction, however, the average hours per week spent on each leisure activity was similar for both in- and not in-school youth. The greatest number of hours was spent watching T.V., at 14.9 hours for youth not in-school and 12.7 hours for in-school youth. Visiting friends or relatives was second, at 12.2 and 12.3 hours respectively.

In a study covering the period February 1979 to February 1980, it was revealed that approximately one young person in 10 participates in voluntary work. Among those 15 to 19 years, females are slightly more inclined to undertake volunteer work than males (10.8 % compared to 8.1 %), whereas the opposite is true among those 20 to 24 years (10 % males compared to 8.5 % females). Voluntary participation is appreciably lower among young persons than among those 25 years and over, where 16.1 % of males and 18.3 % of females reported having carried out voluntary work in the study period.

In an examination of youth participation in travel, it was found that young people took 19.7 % of all person-trips in 1980. This percentage declined to 17.8 in 1982. The number of trips involved was 21,907 in 1980 and 18,060 in 1982.

Although no data are available on the degree to which young persons follow current affairs and participate in major political or social activities, it is clear that among both males and females, and persons 18 to 24 years and 25 years and older alike, television is the single most favoured medium for following current affairs. (This reflects their high level of participation in watching T.V. in general). As males shift from the 18 to 24 year age group to the age group 25 years and over, there is a tendency to rely upon newspapers to a greater degree, though never to the same extent as television.

### Youth Mobility

As with Canadians of all ages, Canadian youth are mobile. An August 1982 Labour Force Survey Supplement revealed that the 15 to 24 year group accounted for almost one third (500,000) of all moves made by people 15 years of age and over between provinces in the 6 years preceding the survey. Although 60 % of youth had only one move, 12 % had three or more moves. The 20 to 24 year old group was more mobile than the 15 to 19 group, accounting for 385,000 of the 560,000 total in moves. Expressed in terms of ratios, the 20 to 24 year old group of movers made up 16 % of the total population in that age group while

the 15 to 19 year old group of movers only comprised 8 % of the total 15 to 19 year old group. Young women were marginally more mobile than young men.

The extent of this mobility is further corroborated by an analysis of the 1981 Census which showed that 2.4 million youth moved to a residence outside their census division between 1976 and 1981 out of a total of 8.8 million movers 15 years of age and over. Of the young movers, 54 % were women. Approximately 12 % of young persons moved between provinces and of those who stayed in their province, about 50 % remained within their original census division. Although the 20 to 24 year old group again proved to be more mobile in numbers (two thirds of them moved versus 38 % of the 15 to 19 year olds), the pattern of mobility was similar across all age groups and both genders. Particularly interesting in this analysis was that single youths appear relatively immobile compared to married youths, of whom 9.3 % moved in the period. In addition, of all married youth movers, 3.5 % were in the 15 to 19 year group while 34.7 % were in the 20 to 24 year group.

DATA SET 47:  
AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY FOR SELECTED AGES  
BY SEX  
CANADA, 1931-1981

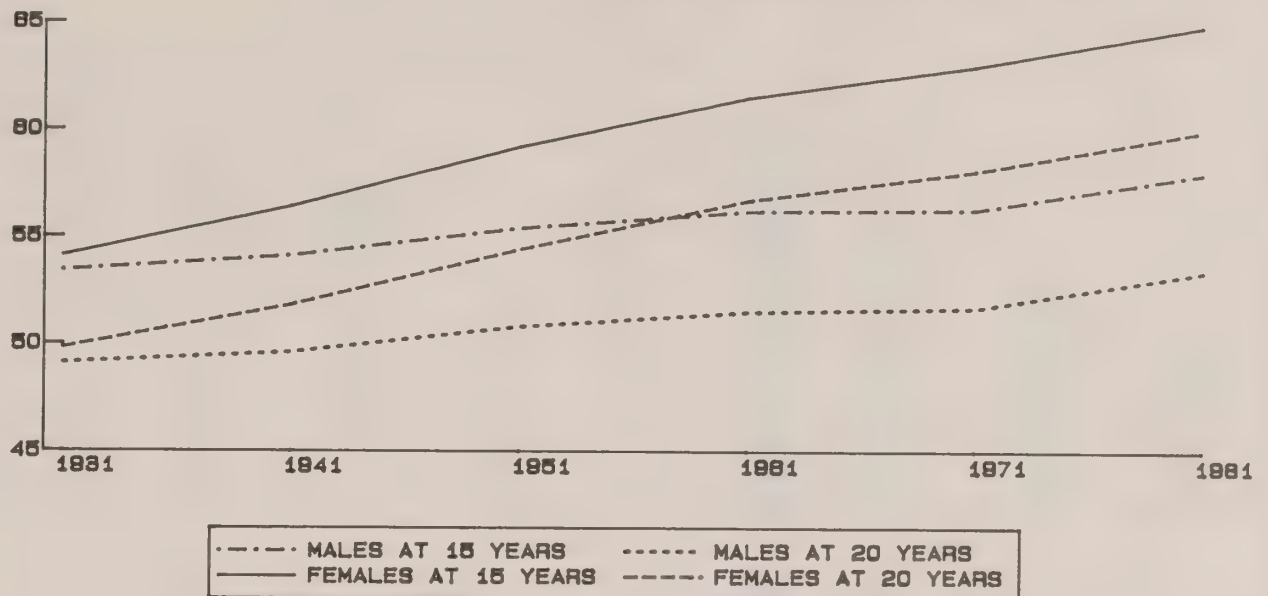
AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY (1)						
Age	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
---	----	----	----	----	----	----
0 Years(Birth)						
Males	60.0	63.0	66.3	68.4	69.3	71.9
Females	62.0	66.3	70.8	74.2	76.4	78.9
15 Years						
Males	53.4	54.1	55.4	56.2	56.3	58.0
Females	54.1	56.4	59.2	61.5	63.0	64.9
20 Years						
Males	49.1	49.6	50.8	51.5	51.7	53.4
Females	49.8	51.8	54.4	56.7	58.1	60.0
25 Years						
Males	44.8	45.2	46.2	46.9	47.2	48.8
Females	45.5	47.3	49.7	51.8	53.3	55.2

Note (1) Additional Years Expected to Live.

Source: Based on data presented in the report: The Health of Young People: Canadian Perspectives, Statistics Canada, publication pending (Statistics Canada: Mortality Tables from 1931 to 1981).



AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY AT 15 YEARS AND AT 20 YEARS  
BY SEX, CANADA, 1931-1981  
(ADDITIONAL YEARS EXPECTED TO LIVE)



### LIFE EXPECTANCY TRENDS

- The average life expectancy for males and females at all ages has been increasing since 1931
- The average life expectancy for females has been increasing more rapidly than for males since 1931, although in the period since 1971, the rate of increase has been virtually identical among males and females at 15 and 20 years
- Average life expectancy for males at 15 years and at 20 years has improved approximately 9% since 1931; for females, the increase has been 20%

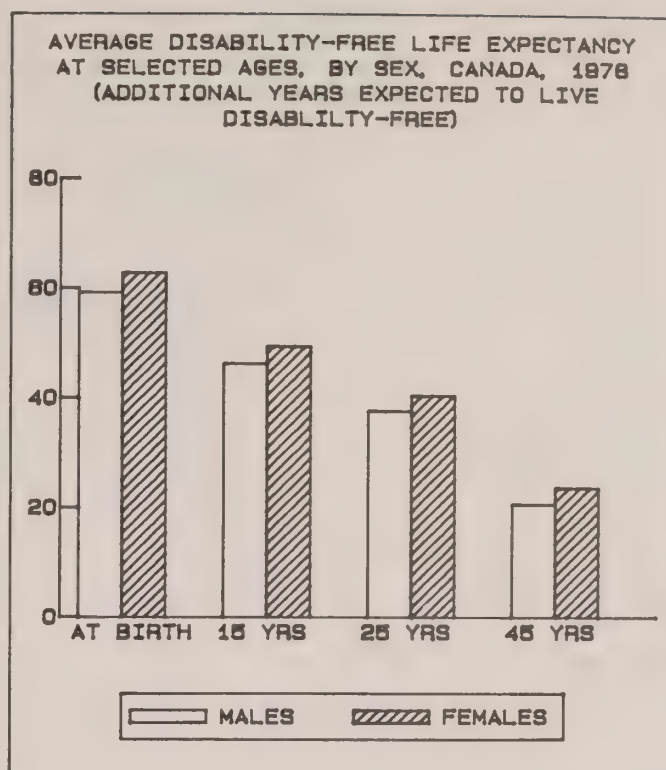
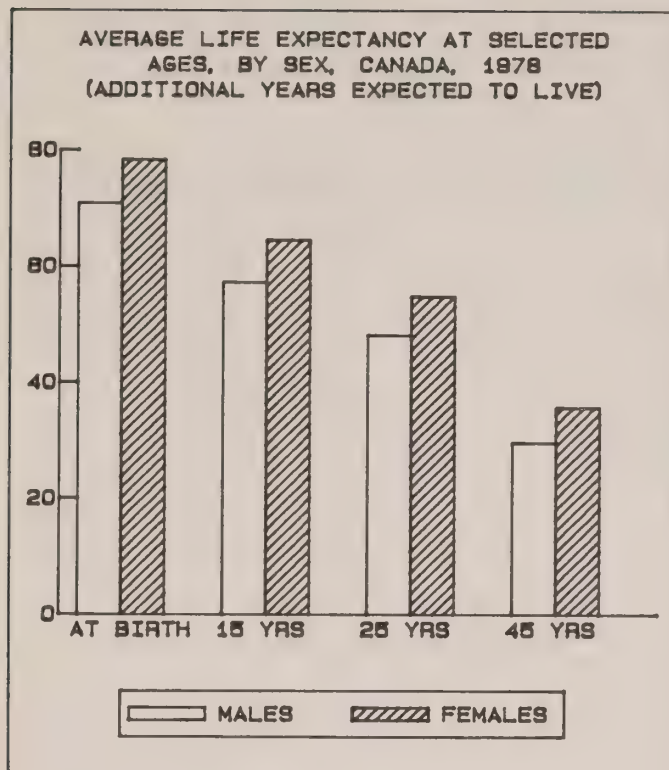
DATA SET 48:  
AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY AND AVERAGE DISABILITY-FREE  
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES  
BY SEX  
CANADA, 1978

Age ---	AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY (1)			AVERAGE DISABILITY-FREE LIFE EXPECTANCY (2)		
	Total -----	Males -----	Females -----	Total -----	Males -----	Females -----
0 Years (Birth)	74.6	70.8	78.3	61.0	59.2	62.8
15 Years	60.9	57.2	64.5	47.8	46.2	49.4
25 Years	51.5	48.1	54.8	39.0	37.6	40.4
45 Years	32.7	29.6	35.7	22.1	20.6	23.6
65 Years	16.7	14.4	18.7	9.1	8.2	9.9
75 Years	10.6	8.9	11.7	5.0	4.6	5.2

Note: (1) Additional Years Expected to Live.

(2) Additional Years Expected to Live Free of Long  
Term Disabilities.

Source: Wilkins, R. and Adams, O., Healthfulness of Life,  
Institute for Research on Public Policy, Montreal, 1983.



## LIFE EXPECTANCY

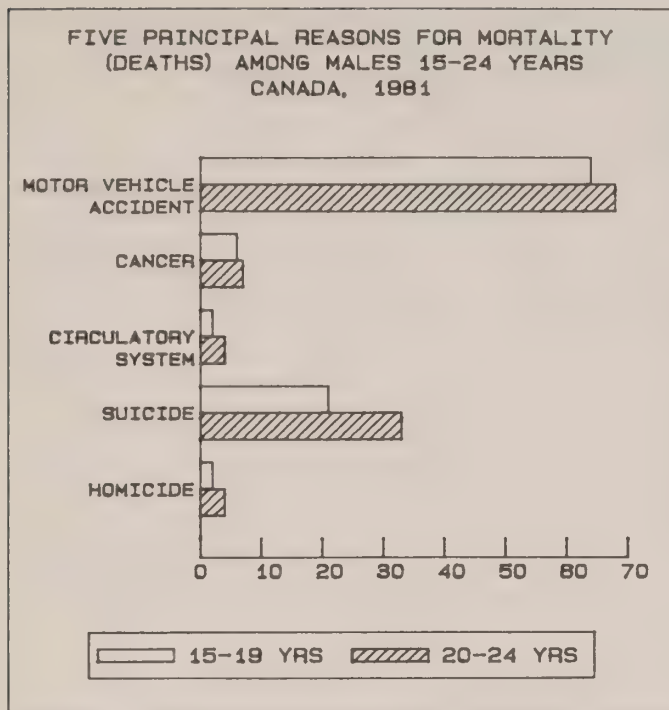
- Males have a lower average life expectancy than females, at all ages
- The average life expectancy of females, in proportion to that of males, increases with age - reflecting the higher levels of mortality and greater exposure to risk among males
- At birth, the life expectancy of females is 10% higher than that of males; at 15 years it is 13% higher, at 25 years 14% and at 45 years 20% higher than that of males
- Males also have a lower average disability-free life expectancy than females, although the difference is not as great as with life expectancy in general
- Up to the age of 25 years, females have a 6-7% higher average disability-free life expectancy than males

DATA SET 49:  
FIVE PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR MORTALITY (DEATHS)  
BY AGE AND SEX  
CANADA, 1961 AND 1981 (1)

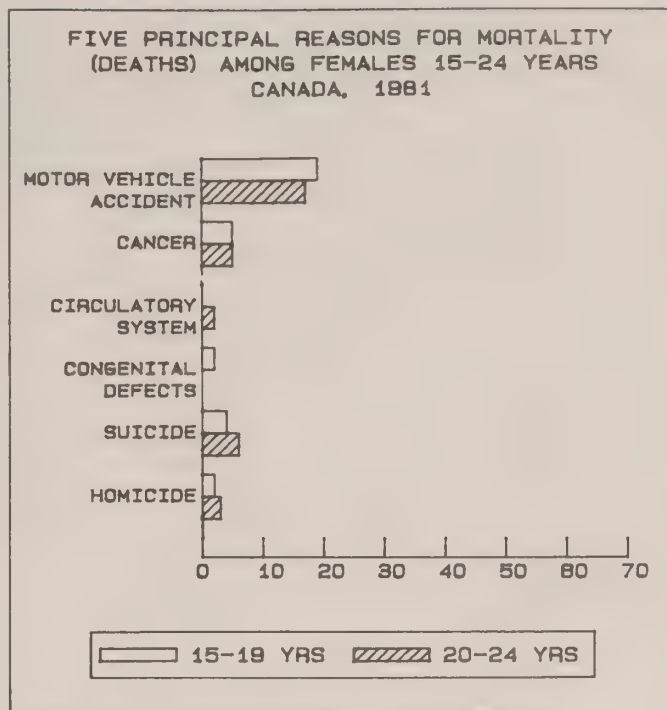
Reason	1961		1981	
	15-19 Yrs	20-24 Yrs	15-19 Yrs	20-24 Yrs
<b>Males</b>				
Motor Vehicle Traffic Accident	38	70	64	68
Cancer	11	11	6	7
Circulatory System	4	5	2	4
Suicide	4	9	21	33
Congenital Defects	3	NA	NA	NA
Flu, Bronchitis, Pneumonia	NA	3	NA	NA
Homicide	NA	NA	2	4
<b>Females</b>				
Motor Vehicle Traffic Accident	14	12	19	17
Cancer	8	7	5	5
Circulatory System	2	6	NA	2
Congenital Defects	2	3	2	NA
Flu, Bronchitis, Pneumonia	2	NA	NA	NA
Maternal	NA	5	NA	NA
Suicide	NA	NA	4	6
Homicide	NA	NA	2	3

Note: (1) Number of deaths per 100,000 population in each age group.  
(Shown NA if reason not in top five for year or age group).

Source: Based on data presented in the report: The Health of Young People: Canadian Perspectives, Statistics Canada, publication pending (Statistics Canada: Vital Statistics, Volume III: Mortality; Catalogue #84-206, Ottawa, 1981).



(DEATHS PER 100,000 PERSONS IN AGE GROUP)



(DEATHS PER 100,000 PERSONS IN AGE GROUP)

## MORTALITY

- Motor vehicle accidents are the leading cause of death among both males and females 15-24 years for 1961 to 1981
- Among males 15-19 years, motor vehicle accident deaths are double that of the next four leading causes of death combined
- Motor vehicle accident deaths have increased significantly in the past 20 years for males 15-19 years
- Suicides have increased fivefold among males 15-19 and almost fourfold among males 20-24 years; suicide rates are higher for males than for females
- Suicides are also increasing significantly among females



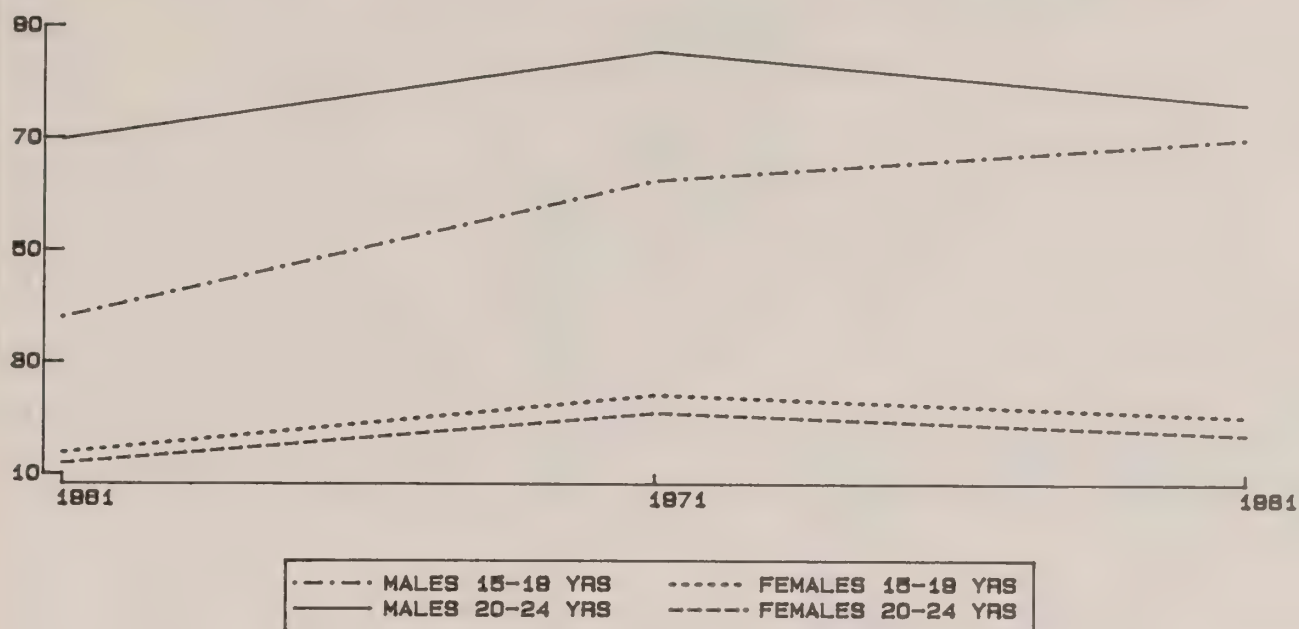
DATA SET 50:  
DEATHS RESULTING FROM MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS (1)  
PER 100,000 PERSONS IN EACH AGE GROUP  
BY AGE GROUP AND SEX  
CANADA, 1961, 1971 AND 1981

	1961 ----	1971 ----	1981 ----
15-19 Years			
Males	37.9	62.5	70.1
Females	13.8	24.2	20.3
20-24 Years			
Males	69.8	85.5	76.2
Females	11.9	21.0	17.1

Note: (1) Data include traffic and non-traffic motor vehicle accidents.

Source: Based on data presented in the report: The Health of Young People:  
Canadian Perspectives, Statistics Canada, publication pending  
(Statistics Canada, Health Division: Vital Statistics,  
Statistics & Disease Registries Section).

DEATHS RESULTING FROM MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS, PER 100,000 PERSONS  
IN EACH AGE GROUP, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, CANADA, 1961-1981



### MOTOR VEHICLE DEATH, TRENDS

- Motor vehicle accident deaths among males are  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times higher than females at 15-19 years, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  times higher than females at 20-24 years
- Among persons 15-19 years, motor vehicle accident deaths have increased approximately 85% since 1961 for males, and 47% for females
- Among persons 20-24 years, motor vehicle accident deaths have increased approximately 9% among males and 44% among females since 1961
- In 1981, the rate of motor vehicle accident deaths is less than in 1971 for all youth except for males 15-19 years

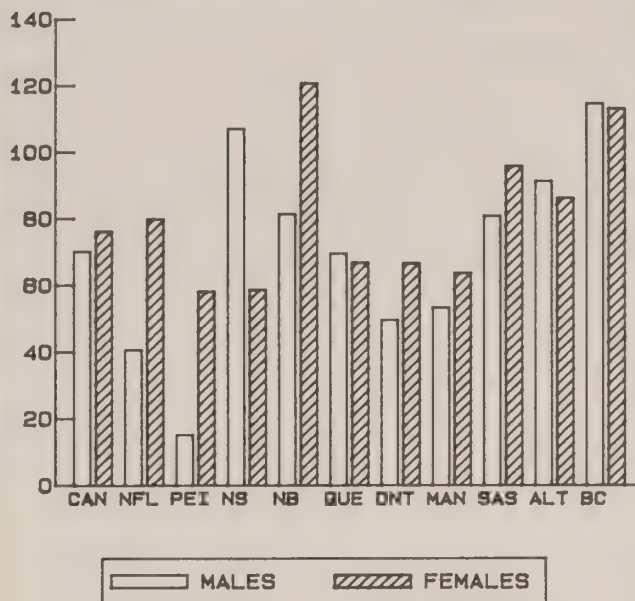
DATA SET 51:  
DEATHS RESULTING FROM MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS (1)  
PER 100,000 PERSONS IN EACH AGE GROUP  
BY AGE, AND SEX  
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1981

	15-19 YEARS			20-24 YEARS		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
CANADA	45.7	70.1	20.3	46.7	76.2	17.1
Newfoundland	27.0	40.6	12.9	48.9	79.9	19.2
Prince Edward Island	7.7	15.1	-	38.0	58.1	18.6
Nova Scotia	60.6	107.0	12.0	33.1	58.6	7.7
New Brunswick	54.1	81.3	25.6	71.3	120.6	21.7
Quebec	43.7	69.5	16.8	40.0	66.7	13.1
Ontario	31.4	49.6	12.4	40.1	66.5	14.1
Manitoba	42.6	53.3	31.6	39.3	63.6	15.0
Saskatchewan	51.6	80.8	21.4	56.1	95.7	15.9
Alberta	64.8	91.2	37.2	57.9	86.1	27.5
British Columbia	77.7	114.5	39.3	70.4	112.9	28.5
Yukon	270.9	340.4	192.3	42.1	-	80.6
Northwest Territories	59.2	115.6	-	42.4	82.1	-

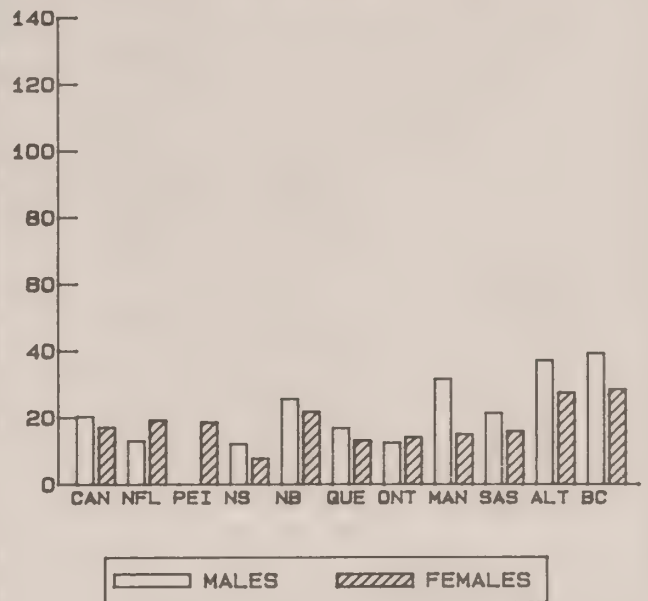
Note: (1) Data include traffic and non-traffic motor vehicle accidents.

Source: Based on data presented in the report: The Health of Young People: Canadian Perspectives, Statistics Canada, publication pending (Statistics Canada, Health Division, Vital Statistics and Disease Registries Section).

DEATHS RESULTING FROM MOTOR VEHICLE  
ACCIDENTS PER 100,000 PERSONS 15-19 YEARS,  
BY SEX AND PROVINCE, 1981



DEATHS RESULTING FROM MOTOR VEHICLE  
ACCIDENTS PER 100,000 PERSONS 20-24 YEARS,  
BY SEX AND PROVINCE, 1981



## MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS

- The rate of motor vehicle accident deaths among young persons is higher than the national average in British Columbia, New Brunswick and Alberta; among males 15-19 years, it is also particularly high in Nova Scotia, Yukon and North west Territories
- In general, in all provinces the rate of motor vehicle accidents deaths among males is 3 to 5 times higher than for females
- The only provinces where motor vehicle accident deaths among males and females both 15-19 years and 20-24 years are below the national average in all categories are Quebec and Ontario

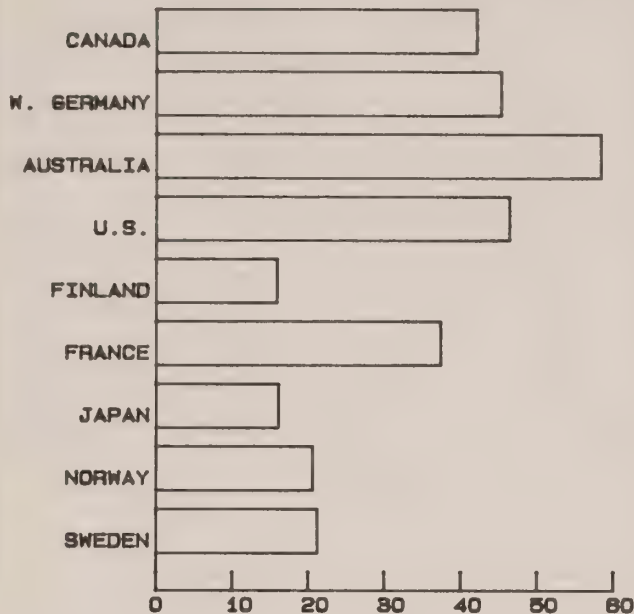
DATA SET 52:  
NUMBER OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENT DEATHS AND SUICIDES  
PER 100,000 PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
BY SEX  
CANADA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1978

	TRAFFIC ACCIDENT DEATHS			SUICIDES		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
CANADA	42.1	65.7	18.0	16.9	27.8	5.7
West Germany	45.3	70.3	19.1	16.9	23.8	9.6
Australia	58.4	92.0	23.4	11.4	17.5	5.1
United States	46.4	70.5	22.1	12.4	20.0	4.7
Finland	15.9	25.0	6.5	20.7	33.7	5.0
France	37.4	59.2	14.8	9.7	14.0	5.2
Japan	16.1	28.0	5.7	14.6	19.2	9.9
Norway	20.6	31.4	9.3	12.3	18.1	6.3
Sweden	21.2	31.1	10.8	13.8	19.2	8.2

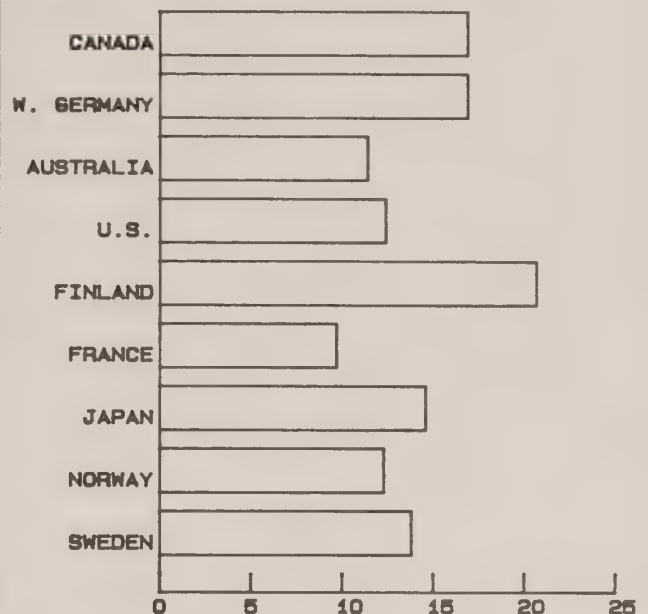
Source: Tousignant, M., The Health of Young Canadians, Social Trends Analysis Directorate, Secretary of State, unpublished document (based on World Health Organization. World Health Statistics Annual.)



NUMBER OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENT DEATHS  
PER 100,000 PERSONS 15-24 YEARS,  
CANADA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1978



NUMBER OF SUICIDES PER 100,000 PERSONS  
15-24 YEARS, CANADA AND SELECTED  
COUNTRIES, 1978



## TRAFFIC ACCIDENT DEATHS AND SUICIDES

- Among selected industrialized nations, Canada ranks in the middle in terms of traffic accident deaths among young persons
- Only Australia, the United States and W. Germany have a higher rate of traffic accident deaths among young persons than Canada; this is equally true for males and females
- Among the same industrialized countries, Canada is second only to Finland in terms of the rate of suicides among young males
- Canada ranks about the middle in terms of suicides among young females

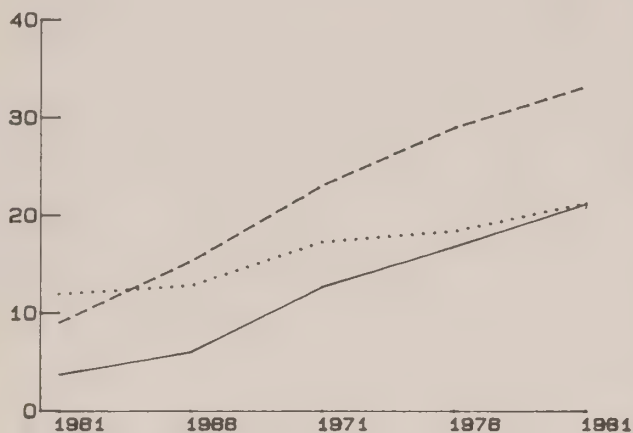
DATA SET 53:  
NUMBER OF SUICIDES PER 100,000 POPULATION  
BY AGE AND SEX  
CANADA, 1961-1981

	1961 ----	1966 ----	1971 ----	1976 ----	1981 ----
ALL AGES	7.5	8.6	11.9	12.8	14.0
Males	11.9	12.8	17.3	18.4	21.3
Females	3.0	4.3	6.4	7.2	6.8
15-19 Years	2.3	3.7	7.9	10.7	12.7
Males	3.7	6.0	12.7	16.8	21.2
Females	0.9	1.3	3.1	4.3	3.8
20-24 Years	5.7	9.1	14.4	18.6	19.6
Males	9.0	15.3	23.1	29.0	33.2
Females	2.5	3.0	5.7	8.2	5.9

Source: Based on data presented in the report: The Health of Young People: Canadian Perspective, Statistics Canada, publication pending (Statistics Canada; Health Division; Vital Statistics and Disease Registries Section).

NUMBER OF SUICIDES PER 100,000  
POPULATION BY AGE, CANADA, 1961-1981

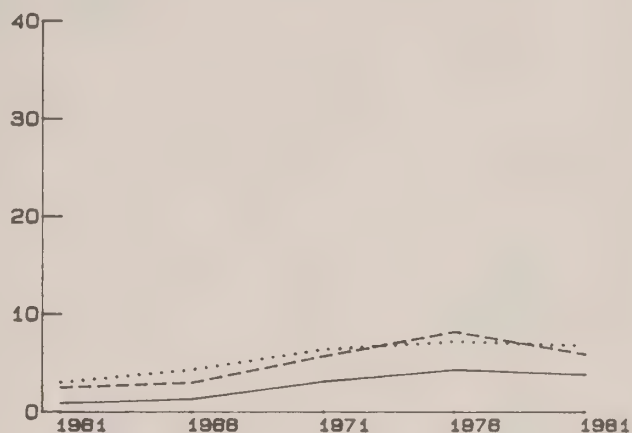
MALES



..... TOTAL POPULATION  
—— 15-19  
---- 20-24

NUMBER OF SUICIDES PER 100,000  
POPULATION BY AGE, CANADA, 1961-1981

FEMALES



..... TOTAL POPULATION  
—— 15-19  
---- 20-24

## SUICIDES

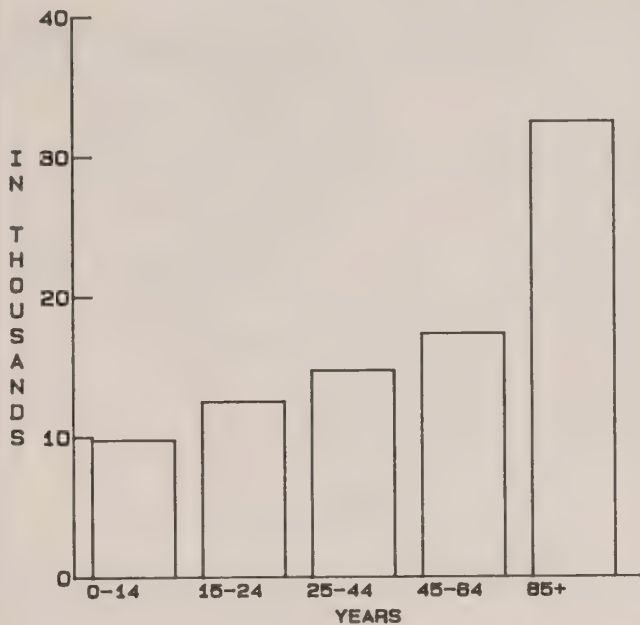
- Suicides have increased significantly among young males and females since 1961
- In 1981, the suicide rate for males was approximately  $5\frac{1}{2}$  times that of females, for both age groups
- From 1961 to 1981, the suicide rate rose more than  $5\frac{1}{2}$  times among young males 15-19 years and almost 5 times among young females of the same age group
- The increase for the same period was lower among the 20-24 years; more than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times for males and almost  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times for females
- Though there was also an increase in the suicide rate in the total population for both males (more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times) and females (more than 2 times), this increase was lower than the one for youth

DATA SET 54:  
NUMBER OF CASES RELEASED FROM HOSPITAL (SEPARATIONS) PER 100,000 POPULATION  
IN EACH AGE GROUP AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS IN HOSPITAL CARE  
CANADA, 1972-1978

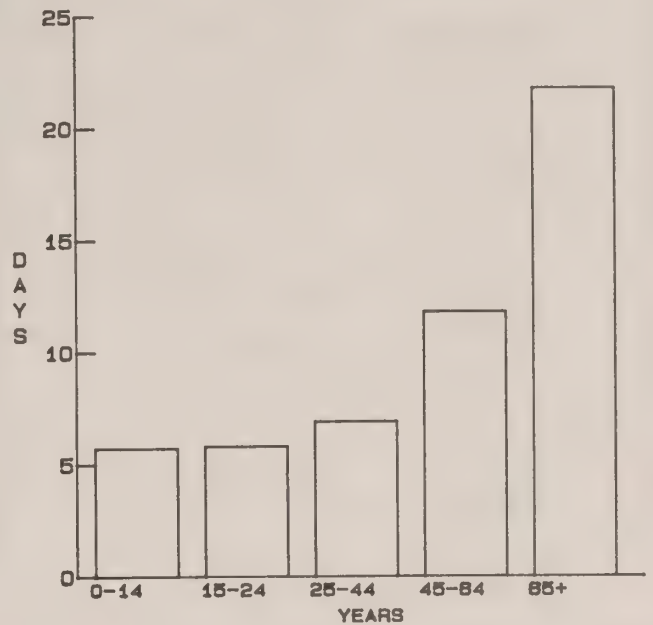
Age Group -----	1972 -----	1973 -----	1974 -----	1975 -----	1976 -----	1977 -----	1978 -----
0-14 Years							
Releases	10,975	10,891	10,823	10,376	10,041	9,922	9,765
Average Days	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.7
15-24 Years							
Releases	14,718	14,821	14,308	13,844	13,373	12,803	12,508
Average Days	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.8
25-44 Years							
Releases	17,467	17,286	16,801	16,180	15,622	14,958	14,712
Average Days	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.1	6.9
45-64 Years							
Releases	18,860	19,077	19,039	18,637	18,027	17,477	17,345
Average Days	13.6	13.0	12.7	12.4	12.0	12.3	11.8
65+ Years							
Releases	33,688	33,892	34,179	33,869	33,637	33,858	32,467
Average Days	25.4	24.9	25.2	24.9	24.5	24.4	21.8

Source: Tousignant, M., The Health of Young Canadians,  
Social Trends Analysis Directorate, Secretary of State,  
unpublished document (based on Statistics Canada:  
Hospital Morbidity, 1978, Catalogue #82-206).

NUMBER OF CASES RELEASED FROM HOSPITAL  
PER 100,000 POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP,  
CANADA, 1978



AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS IN HOSPITAL CARE  
FOR PERSONS RELEASED FROM HOSPITAL,  
BY AGE GROUP, CANADA, 1978



## HOSPITALIZATION

- In general, the level of hospitalization (as measured by releases) increases with age, although the rate of increase is relatively modest right up to the age of 64 years
- The level of hospitalization among persons 25-44 years is only approximately 18% higher than that of persons 15-24 years
- Among all age groups, the overall level of hospitalization and the average length of stay have been declining since 1972
- The rate of decrease in the level of hospitalization since 1972 has been approximately the same (17-18% lower in 1978 than in 1972) among persons 15-24 years and persons 25-44 years
- The average length of stay in hospital increases with age, although the rate of increase is relatively modest up to the age of 44 years



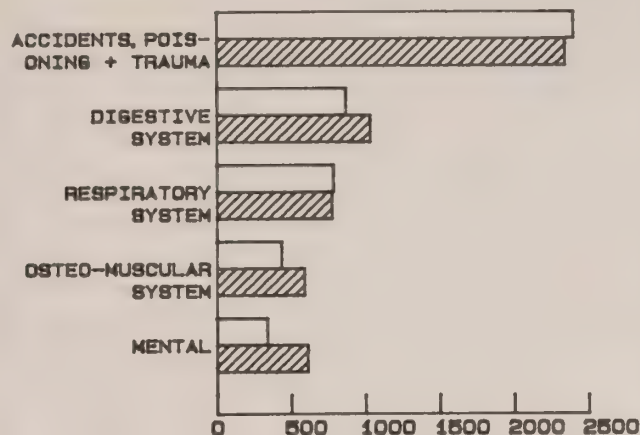
DATA SET 55:  
FIVE PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR HOSPITALIZATION EACH YEAR  
BY SEX AND AGE (1)  
CANADA, 1971 AND 1978

Reason -----	1971 -----		1978 -----	
	15-19 Yrs -----	20-24 Yrs -----	15-19 Yrs -----	20-24 Yrs -----
Males -----				
Accidents, Poisoning & Trauma	2,472	2,484	2,397	2,339
Digestive System	1,114	1,410	868	1,032
Respiratory System	1,094	1,055	785	775
Osteo-Muscular System	394	NA	435	590
Mental	362	537	338	611
Genital & Urinary Organs	NA	560	NA	NA
Females -----				
Pregnancy, Labour, Birth	6,343	18,778	5,084	14,487
Respiratory System	1,675	1,213	1,186	835
Digestive System	1,513	2,087	1,080	1,350
Accidents, Poisoning & Trauma	1,232	827	1,090	941
Genital & Urinary Organs	1,213	2,498	961	1,774

Note: (1) Hospitalized cases per 100,000 persons in each age group.  
(Shown NA if reason not in top five for year)

Source: Based on data presented in the report: The Health of Young People: Canadian Perspectives, Statistics Canada, publication pending  
(Statistics Canada: Health Division, Institutional Care Section; unpublished data).

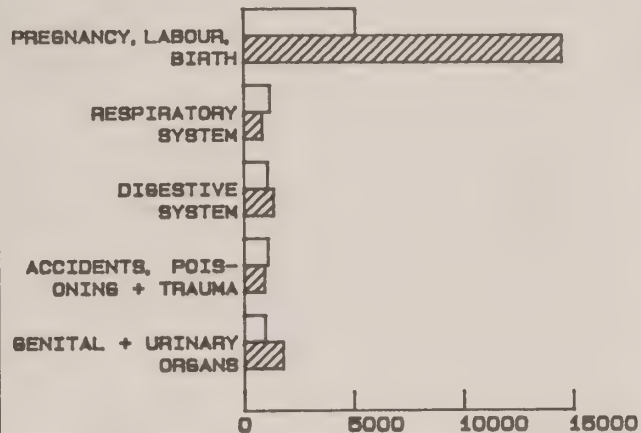
FIVE PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR HOSPITALIZATION  
AMONG MALES 15-24 YEARS, CANADA, 1978



15-19 YRS 20-24 YRS

(HOSPITALIZED CASES PER 100,000 PERSONS  
15-24 YEARS AND 20-24 YEARS)

FIVE PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR HOSPITALIZATION  
AMONG FEMALES 15-24 YEARS, CANADA, 1978



15-19 YRS 20-24 YRS

(HOSPITALIZED CASES PER 100,000 PERSONS  
15-24 YEARS AND 20-24 YEARS)

## HOSPITALIZATION, REASONS

- Among males, the leading reason for hospitalization is accident, poisoning or trauma; among those 15-19 years, this equals the next four reasons combined while among those 20-24 years it equals the next three reasons combined
- Among females, the leading reason for hospitalization is pregnancy, labour or birth; among those 15-19 years, this more than equals the next four reasons combined, while among those 20-24 years, it is more than triple the next four reasons combined
- Among females, hospitalization for accidents, poisoning and trauma is also a major factor, although the rate is less than half that for males and is significantly greater than the other three major reasons - especially among females 15-19 years
- There is a sharp decline in the rate of hospitalization for digestive and respiratory problems for both sexes in all ages

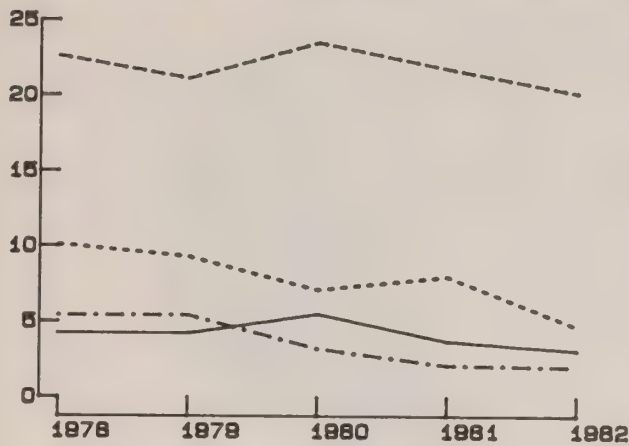
DATA SET 56:  
NEW CASES OF SYPHILIS AND GONORRHOEA  
PER 100,000 PERSONS IN EACH AGE GROUP  
BY AGE GROUP AND SEX  
CANADA(1), 1978-1982

Age Group	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
-----	----	----	----	----	----
Syphilis					
-----					
15-19 Years					
Males	4.2	4.2	5.5	3.7	3.1
Females	5.4	5.4	3.2	2.1	2.0
20-24 Years					
Males	22.6	21.1	23.5	21.8	20.2
Females	10.1	9.3	7.1	8.0	4.7
25-39 Years					
Males	35.2	35.0	36.3	35.7	30.4
Females	9.0	11.2	8.8	8.2	6.1
40-59 Years					
Males	21.3	19.0	19.9	17.8	14.6
Females	10.6	10.4	10.6	9.4	5.7
Gonorrhoea					
-----					
15-19 Years					
Males	320.1	329.4	340.8	377.3	355.7
Females	483.5	529.1	548.3	615.3	602.4
20-24 Years					
Males	912.4	965.0	973.3	1025.7	950.4
Females	613.8	629.8	654.9	690.2	667.6
25-39 Years					
Males	511.8	503.0	514.1	510.0	457.5
Females	185.8	190.9	192.8	192.7	176.0
40-59 Years					
Males	86.8	85.6	94.3	87.6	86.3
Females	17.8	18.4	18.2	19.0	16.7

(1) Without Nova Scotia (1978-1980) and Prince Edward Island (1978-1982)

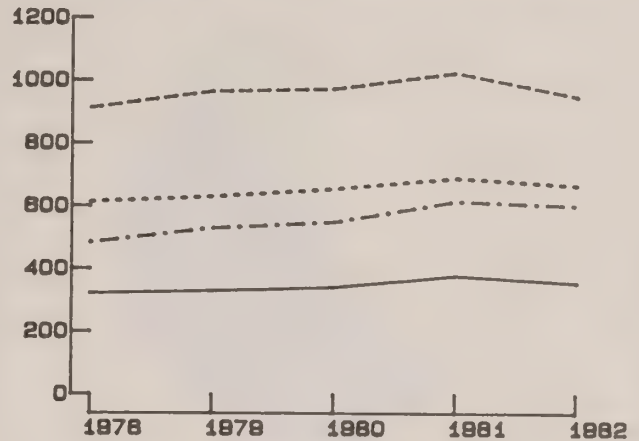
Source: Based on data presented in the report: The Health of Young People: Canadian Perspectives, Statistics Canada, publication pending (Statistics Canada, Health Division, Vital Statistics and Disease Registries Section).

NEW CASES OF SYPHILIS PER 100,000 PERSONS IN EACH AGE GROUP, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, CANADA, 1978-1982



— MALES 15-19 YEARS  
 - - - MALES 20-24 YEARS  
 - . - FEMALES 15-19 YEARS  
 . . . FEMALES 20-24 YEARS

NEW CASES OF GONORRHOEA PER 100,000 PERSONS IN EACH AGE GROUP, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, CANADA, 1978-1982



— MALES 15-19 YEARS  
 - - - MALES 20-24 YEARS  
 - . - FEMALES 15-19 YEARS  
 . . . FEMALES 20-24 YEARS

## VENEREAL DISEASES

- In general, the number of new cases of syphilis as a proportion of the population is modest and declining for both males and females of all ages
- The number of new cases of syphilis among males and females in the 20-24 year age group is approximately 2/3 that of the 25-39 year age group
- The incidence of syphilis among young males 20-24 year is more than 4 times that of young females of the same age group
- The incidence of syphilis among males 20-24 years is approximately  $6\frac{1}{2}$  times that of males 15-19 years, while the level among females 20-24 years is less than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times that of females 15-19 years
- Gonorrhoea is considerably more prevalent than syphilis, and until 1981 was increasing among young males and females
- In 1982, the incidence of new cases of gonorrhoea among young males and females, both 15-19 years and 20-24 years experienced the first annual decline since 1978 (among males and females 25-39 years, there was also the first appreciable decline since 1978)
- The incidence of gonorrhoea among females 15-19 years is only modestly lower than that of females 20-24 years, while the incidence among males 15-19 years is only slightly more than 1/3 that of males 20-24 years

DATA SET 57:  
LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL EQUILIBRIUM FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS  
BY SEX  
CANADA, 1978-1979 (1)

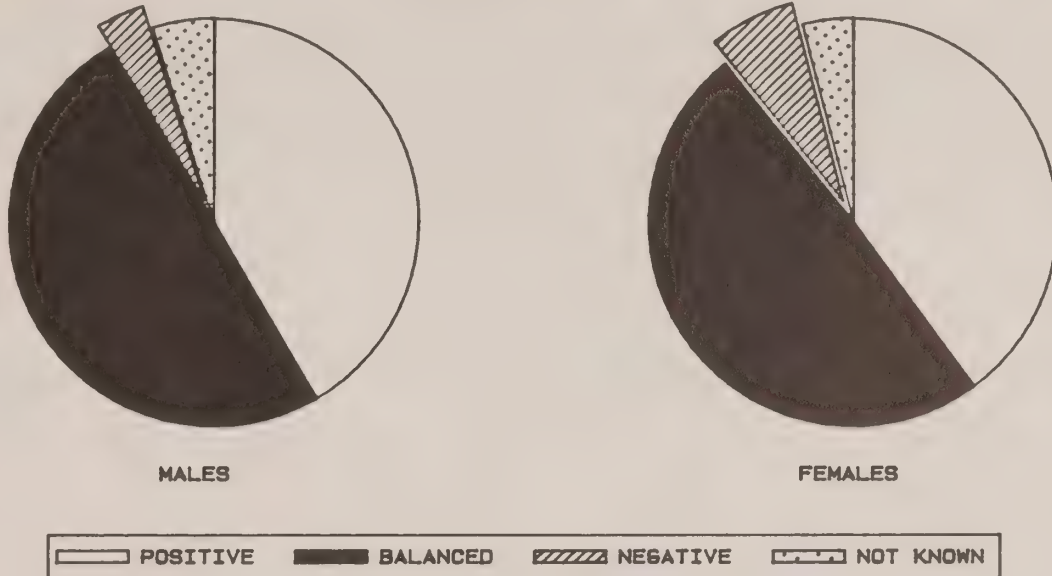
Age Group	Positive	Balanced	Negative	Not Known
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
(Percent of Persons In Each Age Group)				
15 Years & Over				
Males	46.8	40.4	3.5	9.3
Females	44.2	40.6	5.2	10.0
15-19 Years				
Males	41.6	49.7	3.8	4.9
Females	39.9	49.3	6.8	4.0
20-24 Years				
Males	47.0	45.0	3.5	4.5
Females	45.8	45.8	4.8	3.6
25-44 Years				
Males	48.9	42.0	3.7	5.4
Females	46.5	43.1	4.6	5.9
45-64 Years				
Males	48.9	34.4	2.9	13.8
Females	44.4	35.8	5.1	14.6
65 Years & Over				
Males	40.6	31.0	4.3	24.1
Females	40.1	29.1	6.2	24.7

Note: (1) Proportion (%) of persons in each age group rated in each category of the "Scale of Emotional Equilibrium".

Source: Tousignant, M., The Health of Young Canadians, Social Trends Analysis Directorate, Secretary of State, unpublished document (based on Statistics Canada & Health and Welfare Canada, Health of Canadians 1978-1979, Report on the Canada Health Survey, Ottawa, 1981, Catalogue #82-538E).



LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL EQUILIBRIUM OF PERSONS 15-19 YEARS  
BY SEX, CANADA, 1978-1979  
(PROPORTION OF PERSONS RATED IN EACH CATEGORY OF 'SCALE OF EMOTIONAL EQUILIBRIUM')



### EMOTIONAL EQUILIBRIUM

- In general, the overall proportion of persons with negative emotional equilibrium is very small for all age levels and for males and females alike
- Females tend to be somewhat more likely to score a negative emotional equilibrium rating than males, especially among persons 15-19 years

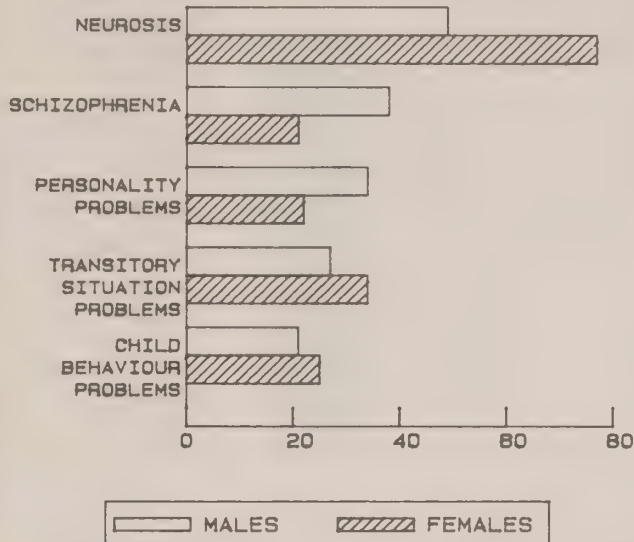
DATA SET 58:  
FIVE PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR HOSPITALIZATION FOR REASONS OF MENTAL ILLNESS  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION  
BY AGE AND SEX  
CANADA, 1978 (1)

Reason -----	(ALL ADMISSIONS) GENERAL HOSPITALS		(FIRST ADMISSIONS) PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS	
	15-19 Yrs -----	20-24 Yrs -----	15-19 Yrs -----	20-24 Yrs -----
Males -----				
Neurosis	71	128	49	82
Schizophrenia	59	175	38	87
Alcoholism	42	86	NA	49
Personality Problems	36	55	34	40
Transitory Situation Problems	35	NA	27	NA
Emotional Psychosis	NA	35	NA	26
Child Behaviour Problems	NA	NA	21	NA
Females -----				
Neurosis	178	290	77	130
Transitory Situation Problems	62	36	34	17
Personality Problems	50	68	22	24
Schizophrenia	38	96	21	35
Special Symptoms not Falling in Another Category	34	NA	NA	NA
Emotional Psychosis	NA	54	NA	32
Child Behaviour Problems	NA	NA	25	NA

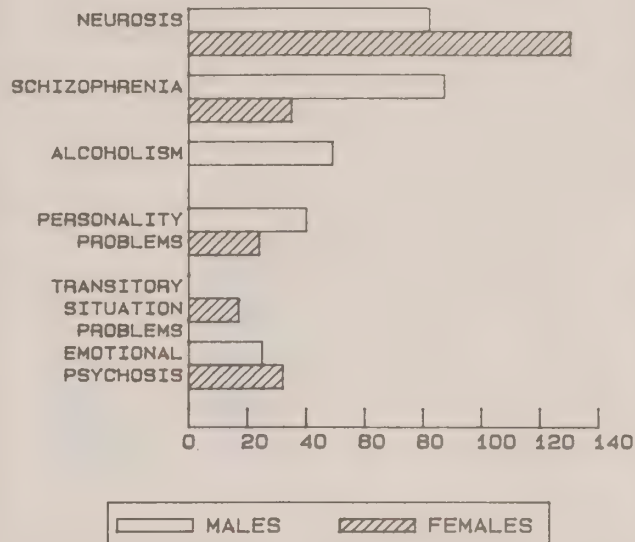
Note: (1) Hospitalized cases per 100,000 persons in each age group.  
(Shown NA if reason not in top five for age group or type of institution)

Source: Based on data presented in the report: The Health of Young People:  
Canadian Perspectives, Statistics Canada, publication pending  
(Statistics Canada: Hospital Morbidity Catalogue #82-206; Mental Health  
Statistics, Vol.1, Catalogue #83-204; Health Division, unpublished data).

FIVE PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR HOSPITALIZATION  
FOR REASONS OF MENTAL ILLNESS AMONG  
PERSONS 15-19 YEARS, PSYCHIATRIC  
INSTITUTIONS ONLY, BY SEX, CANADA, 1978



FIVE PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR HOSPITALIZATION  
FOR REASONS OF MENTAL ILLNESS AMONG  
PERSONS 20-24 YEARS, PSYCHIATRIC  
INSTITUTIONS ONLY, BY SEX, CANADA, 1978



## MENTAL ILLNESS

- In general, the overall level of admissions to hospitals and psychiatric institutions among young persons is relatively low as a proportion of the total population and in comparison to hospital admissions for other purposes
- Among males and females alike, the leading cause of admission is neurosis
- Males, especially those 20-24 years, are more likely to be admitted for alcoholism and schizophrenia than are females
- Females are more likely to be admitted for transitory situation problems than are males
- Males and females in each age group compare closely in the incidence of personality problems and emotional psychosis

DATA SET 59:  
CANADA FITNESS SURVEY  
BY LEVEL OF ACTIVITY GROUPS  
BY SEX AND AGE  
CANADA, 1981

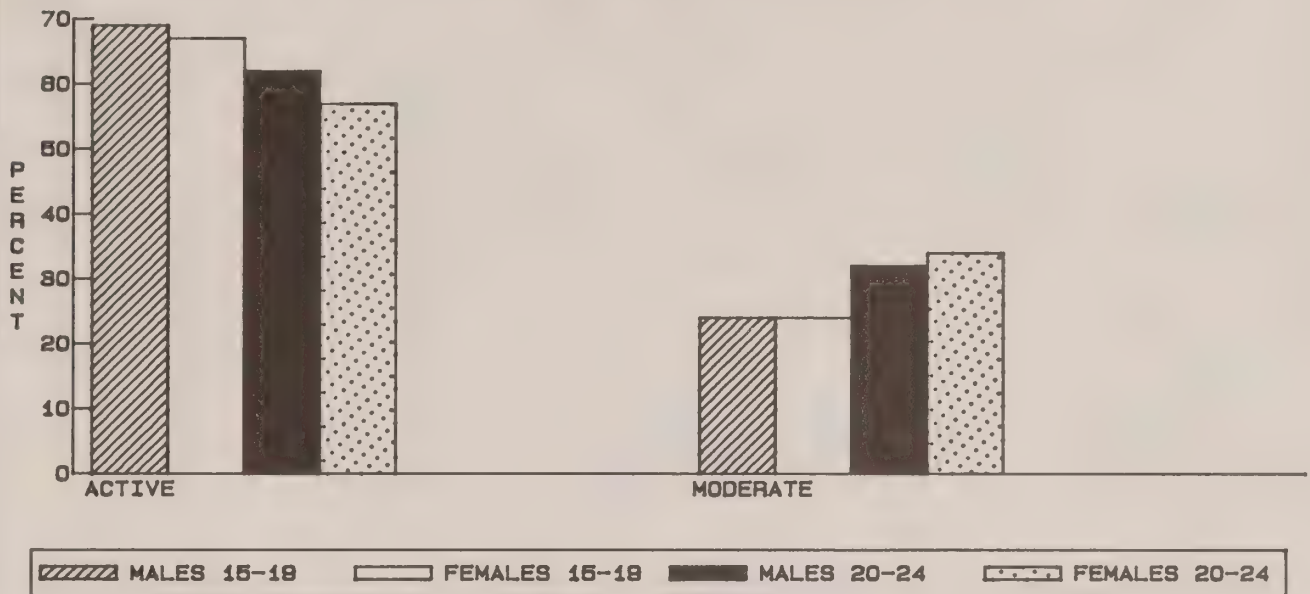
Age Groups -----	Active -----	Moderate -----	Sedentary -----
(Percent Distribution (1) Of Persons In Each Age Group )			
Males -----			
15 Years & Over	55	34	9
15-19 Years	69	24	*
20-24 Years	62	32	*
25 Years & Over	51	36	11
Females -----			
15 Years & Over	54	31	14
15-19 Years	67	24	*
20-24 Years	57	34	*
25 Years & Over	51	32	15

\* Indicates a number too small to be reliable.

Note: (1) Due to rounding, totals may not add to 100%.

Source: Tousignant, M., The Health of Young Canadians, Social Trends Analysis Directorate, Secretary of State, unpublished document (based on special tabulations from Canada Fitness Survey).

ACTIVITY LEVEL BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS, CANADA, 1981  
(% DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN EACH AGE GROUP BY LEVEL  
OF ACTIVITY ON CANADA FITNESS SURVEY)



### PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

- There is almost no difference between levels of activity of both males and females 15-19 years
- At age 20-24 years, females tend to be less active than males

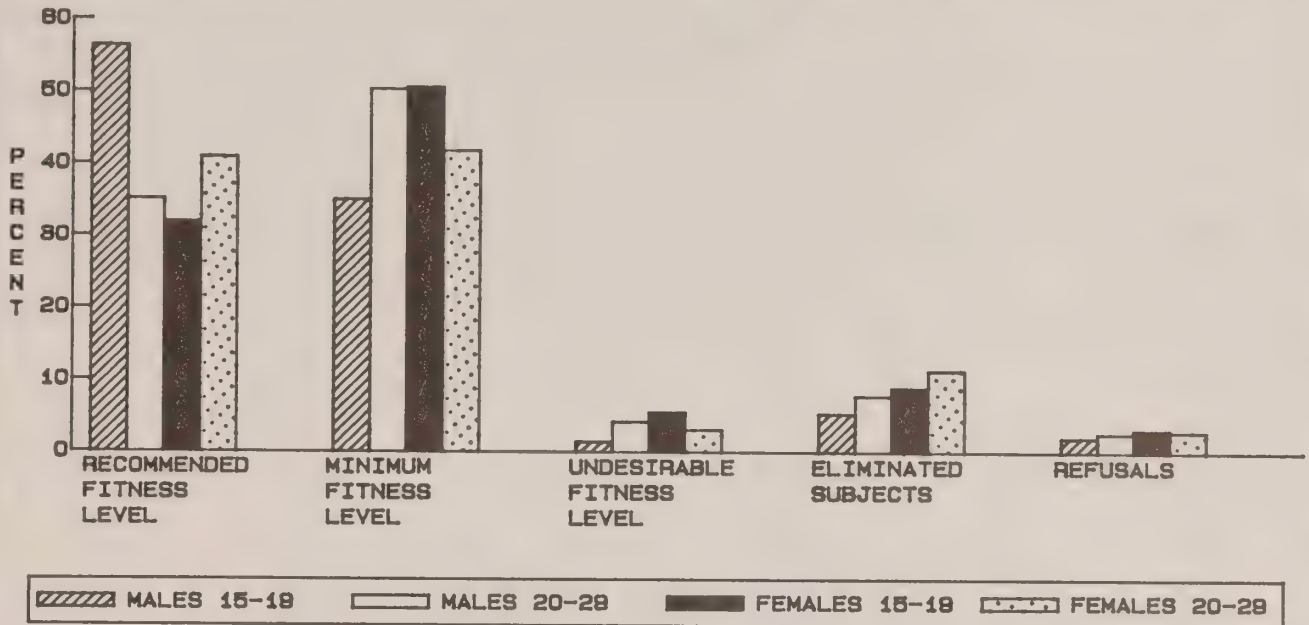


DATA SET 60:  
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 15-39 YEARS BY RESULTS OF STAIR-CLIMBING TEST  
OF PHYSICAL CONDITION, BY AGE AND SEX  
CANADA, 1981

Age Group	Recommended Fitness Level	Minimum Fitness Level	Undesirable Fitness Level	Eliminated Subjects	Refusals
(Percent of Persons In Each Age Group)					
15-19 Years					
Males	56.3	35.0	1.4	5.3	2.0
Females	31.9	50.6	5.5	8.9	3.1
20-29 Years					
Males	35.1	50.3	4.2	7.8	2.6
Females	40.9	41.8	3.1	11.3	2.9
30-39 Years					
Males	53.4	32.4	2.1	8.3	3.8
Females	30.7	45.0	6.1	14.6	3.5

Source: Tousignant, M., The Health of Young Canadians, Social Trends Analysis Directorate, Secretary of State, unpublished document (based on Physical Fitness and Amateur Sport; Physical Condition and Lifestyles in Canada, Ottawa, 1983.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP BY RESULTS OF STAIR-CLIMBING TEST OF PHYSICAL CONDITION, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, CANADA 1981



## FITNESS

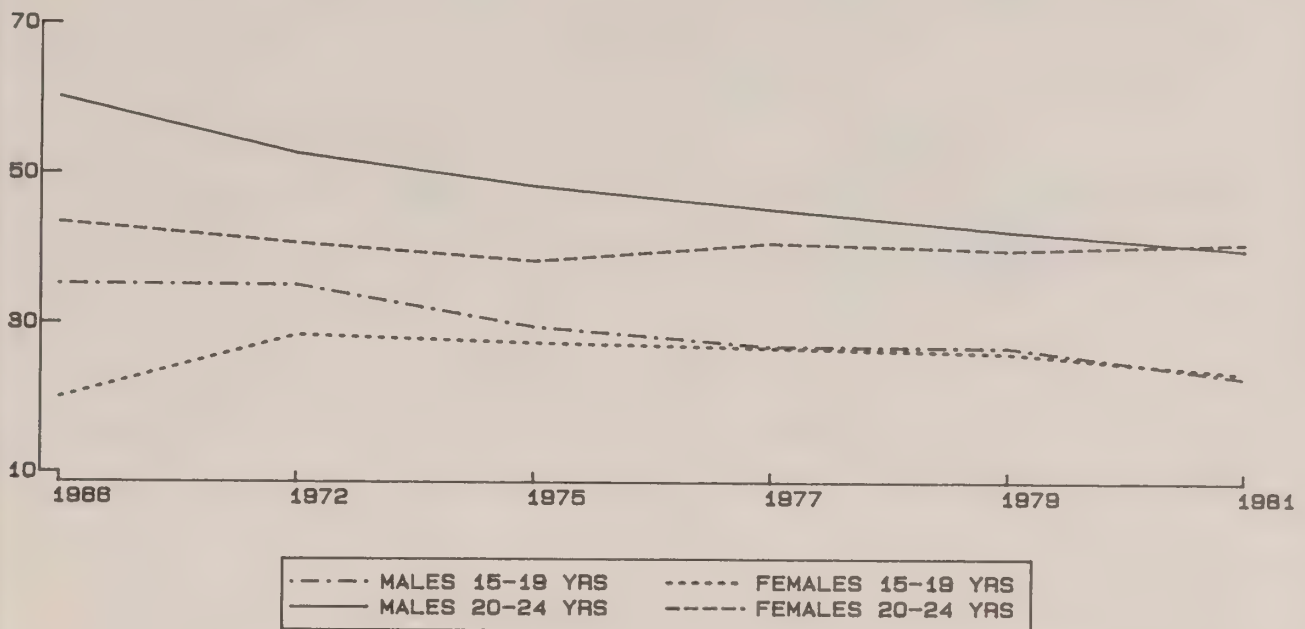
- Although the stair-climbing test may not measure a full range of physical fitness characteristics, only a very small proportion of persons in each age group is deemed to have an undesirable fitness level
- Among males, the proportion of those achieving the recommended level of fitness declines appreciably from the 15-19 year age group to the 20-29 year age group; the opposite is true for females
- Among persons 15-19 years, less than 1/3 of females and more than 1/2 of males achieved the recommended level of fitness; among persons 20-29 years, slightly more than 1/3 of males and more than 2/5 of females achieved the recommended level

DATA SET 61:  
REGULAR SMOKERS AS A PROPORTION (%) OF ALL PERSONS IN THEIR AGE GROUP  
BY SELECTED AGE GROUP AND SEX  
CANADA, 1966-1981

Age Group -----	1966 ----	1972 ----	1975 ----	1977 ----	1979 ----	1981 ----
	(Percent Of Persons In Each Age Group)					
15-19 Years						
Males	35.1	35.0	29.5	26.9	26.8	22.8
Females	20.0	28.4	27.4	26.7	26.0	23.4
20-24 Years						
Males	60.1	52.6	48.3	45.2	42.3	39.9
Females	43.4	40.6	38.3	40.7	39.8	40.8
25-44 Years						
Males	61.8	53.3	48.3	47.0	44.0	42.6
Females	31.4	38.8	37.0	36.6	36.0	33.4

Source: Based on data presented in the report; The Health of Young People: Canadian Perspectives, Statistics Canada, publication pending (Health & Welfare Canada: The Use of Tobacco Among Canadians in 1981, H39-66/1983E, Ottawa, 1983).

REGULAR SMOKERS AS A PROPORTION (%) OF ALL PERSONS IN THEIR AGE GROUP,  
BY SELECTED AGE GROUP AND SEX, CANADA, 1966-1981



### SMOKING

- Regular smokers remain a significant proportion of the total population at all age levels and for males and females alike
- More than 1/5 of males and females 15-19 years, and approximately 2/5 of males and females 20-24 years are regular smokers
- The proportion of males both 15-19 years and 20-24 years who are regular smokers has declined significantly since 1966; the 1981 levels are approximately 2/3 the 1966 levels
- The proportion of females both 15-19 years and 20-24 years who are regular smokers has fluctuated modestly since 1966; 1981 levels are comparable to those in 1966
- Among males and females alike, the proportion of regular smokers in the 20-24 year age group is comparable to that among persons 25-44 years, while the level among persons 15-19 years is approximately half the rate of older groups

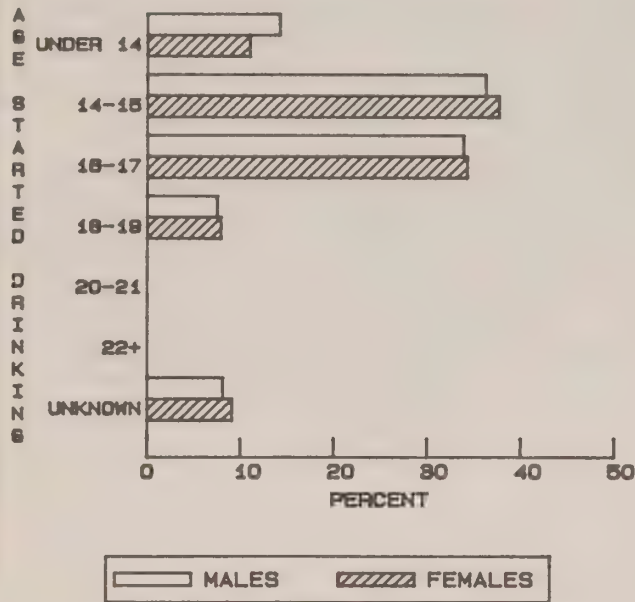
DATA SET 62:  
DISTRIBUTION OF DRINKERS OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES (PERSONS 15-44 YEARS)  
BY AGE AT WHICH THEY FIRST STARTED DRINKING  
BY AGE AND SEX  
CANADA, 1978-1979

Age Group	Age At Which Started Drinking						
	Under 14 Years	14-15 Years	16-17 Years	18-19 Years	20-21 Years	22 Years & Over	Not Known
(Percent In Each Age Group)							
15-19 Years							
Males	14.2	36.3	33.9	7.5	NA	NA	8.1
Females	11.0	37.7	34.3	7.9	NA	NA	9.1
20-24 Years							
Males	8.4	21.8	40.8	23.3	1.8	NA	3.9
Females	4.2	17.2	41.4	29.5	3.5	NA	4.2
25-44 Years							
Males	3.6	11.1	27.3	29.0	16.3	7.4	5.3
Females	0.8	6.0	16.6	30.7	24.7	15.2	6.0

Source: Based on data presented in the report, The Health of Young People:  
Canadian Perspectives, Statistics Canada, publication pending.  
(Report of the Health Survey of Canada, Catalogue #82-538E, Ottawa, 1981)



DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 15-19 YEARS BY AGE AT WHICH THEY FIRST STARTED DRINKING, BY SEX, CANADA, 1978-79



DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 20-24 YEARS BY AGE AT WHICH THEY FIRST STARTED DRINKING, BY SEX, CANADA, 1978-79



## DRINKING

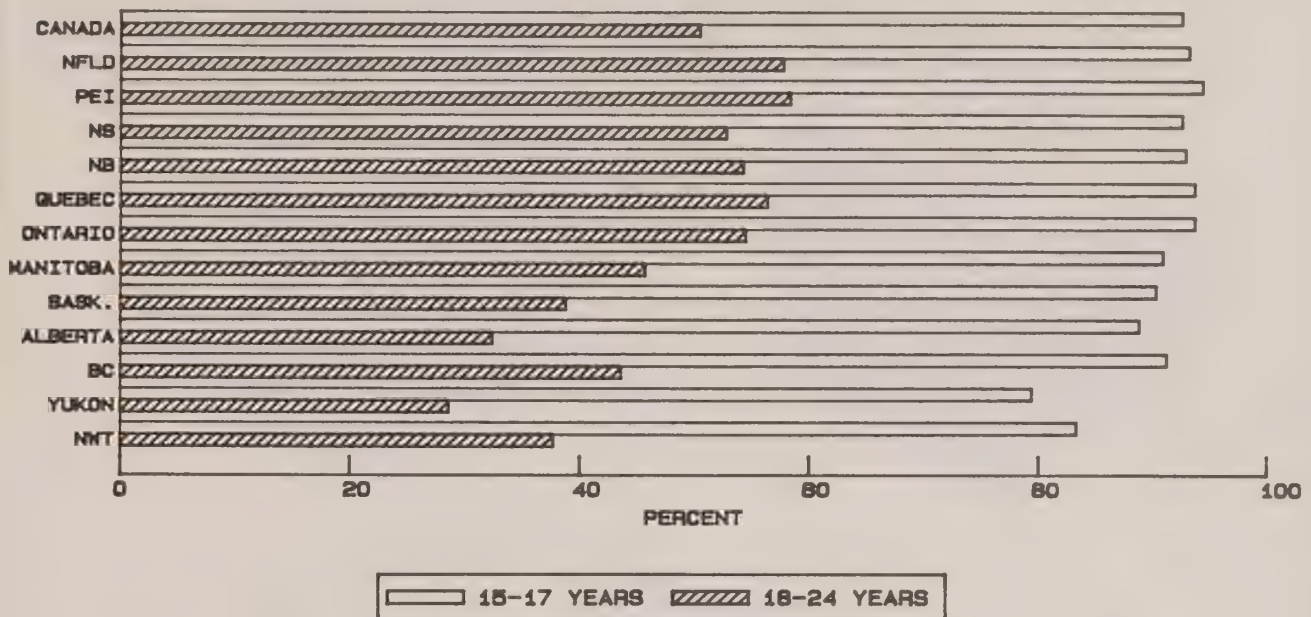
- Among persons 15-19 years, the pattern of commencement of drinking is virtually identical for males and females; approximately one half of drinkers started drinking before the age of 16 years
- Among persons 20-24 years, males are more likely than females to have started drinking before the age of 16 years (30% for males; 21% for females)

DATA SET 63:  
DISTRIBUTION OF YOUNG PERSONS LIVING AS CHILDREN IN A HOUSEHOLD FAMILY  
BY AGE  
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1976 AND 1981

	1976			1981		
	15-24 Years	15-17 Years	18-24 Years	15-24 Years	15-17 Years	18-24 Years
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(Percent)					
CANADA	62.4	92.6	48.1	62.8	92.6	50.5
Newfoundland	64.0	92.1	49.4	70.2	93.2	57.8
Prince Edward Island	67.8	92.8	54.3	70.5	94.4	58.4
Nova Scotia	62.1	91.7	47.7	65.1	92.6	52.8
New Brunswick	63.6	92.8	49.6	66.6	92.9	54.3
Quebec	68.3	94.2	56.1	67.1	93.7	56.4
Ontario	62.9	93.0	48.8	66.2	93.7	54.5
Manitoba	57.4	90.9	41.9	59.2	90.9	45.7
Saskatchewan	56.5	90.8	39.1	54.7	90.3	38.8
Alberta	52.0	89.9	35.1	46.6	88.8	32.4
British Columbia	56.8	91.1	40.7	57.2	91.2	43.6
Yukon	41.6	80.2	26.0	43.4	79.4	28.6
Northwest Territories	48.5	84.8	32.1	52.4	83.3	37.7

Source: Demers, L., Youth and Family, Social Trends Analysis Directorate,  
Secretary of State, unpublished document (based on  
Statistics Canada, 1981 Census).

DISTRIBUTION OF YOUNG PERSONS LIVING AS CHILDREN IN A HOUSEHOLD FAMILY,  
BY AGE AND PROVINCE, 1981



LIVING IN FAMILIES

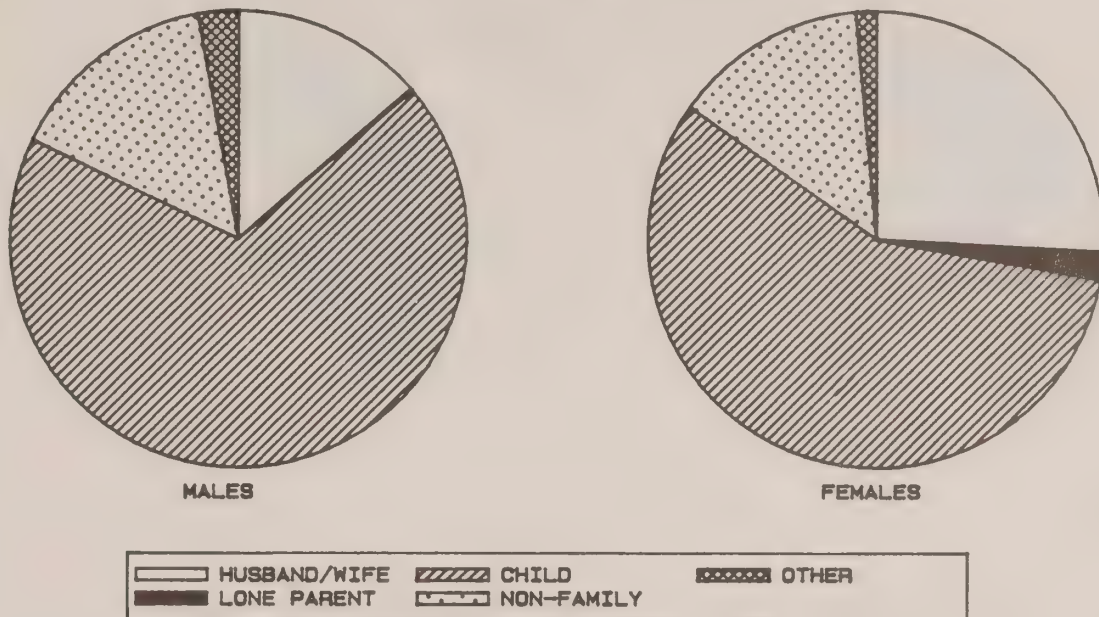
- More than nine out of ten persons 15-17 years live as children in household families, compared to only one half of those 18-24 years
- Little has changed in the pattern of young persons living as children in a household family in the period 1976 to 1981
- From Manitoba westward there is a distinct tendency for a smaller proportion of young persons, especially those 18-24 years, to live as children in a household family

DATA SET 64:  
DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
BY FAMILY STATUS AND SEX  
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1981

	Husband/ Wife -----	Lone Parent -----	Child -----	Non- Family -----	Other -----
Males -----			(Percent)		
Canada	13.6	0.1	68.4	15.0	2.9
Newfoundland	12.4	0.1	77.2	7.6	2.7
Prince Edward Island	11.9	NA	77.0	8.3	2.8
Nova Scotia	13.5	0.1	70.5	11.3	4.6
New Brunswick	13.6	0.1	72.9	9.7	3.7
Quebec	13.0	0.1	73.0	11.6	2.3
Ontario	12.4	0.1	71.8	13.0	2.7
Manitoba	14.1	0.2	65.3	16.6	3.8
Saskatchewan	16.4	0.1	61.2	18.5	3.8
Alberta	17.6	0.2	51.1	27.6	3.5
British Columbia	14.0	0.2	62.7	20.0	3.1
Yukon	16.5	NA	49.7	24.9	8.9
Northwest Territories	15.8	0.4	57.4	17.5	8.9
Females -----					
Canada	25.8	2.0	57.0	13.7	1.5
Newfoundland	24.3	1.4	63.1	9.4	1.8
Prince Edward Island	22.3	2.2	63.8	10.0	1.7
Nova Scotia	24.5	2.2	59.6	11.7	2.0
New Brunswick	25.4	3.0	60.1	10.1	1.4
Quebec	25.3	1.7	61.1	10.8	1.1
Ontario	23.7	2.0	60.5	12.5	1.3
Manitoba	25.5	2.3	53.1	16.7	2.4
Saskatchewan	29.5	2.5	48.0	17.8	2.2
Alberta	32.7	2.2	41.8	21.1	2.2
British Columbia	27.2	2.1	51.6	17.6	1.5
Yukon	33.1	2.9	37.9	21.1	5.0
Northwest Territories	30.0	2.1	47.1	17.1	3.7

Source: Demers, L., Youth and Family, Social Trends Analysis Directorate,  
Secretary of State, unpublished document (based on  
Statistics Canada 1981 Census).

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS BY FAMILY STATUS,  
BY SEX, 1981



FAMILY STATUS, PROVINCES

- More than 80% of males and females 15-24 years live either with a spouse or as a child in a household family
- One female in fifty is a lone parent; the proportion of males who are lone parents is negligible
- Among persons 15-24 years, women are almost twice as likely as men to be living with a spouse and are less likely to be living as a child in a household family
- From Manitoba westward, there is an increasing tendency for both males and females 15-24 years to be living in a non-family situation

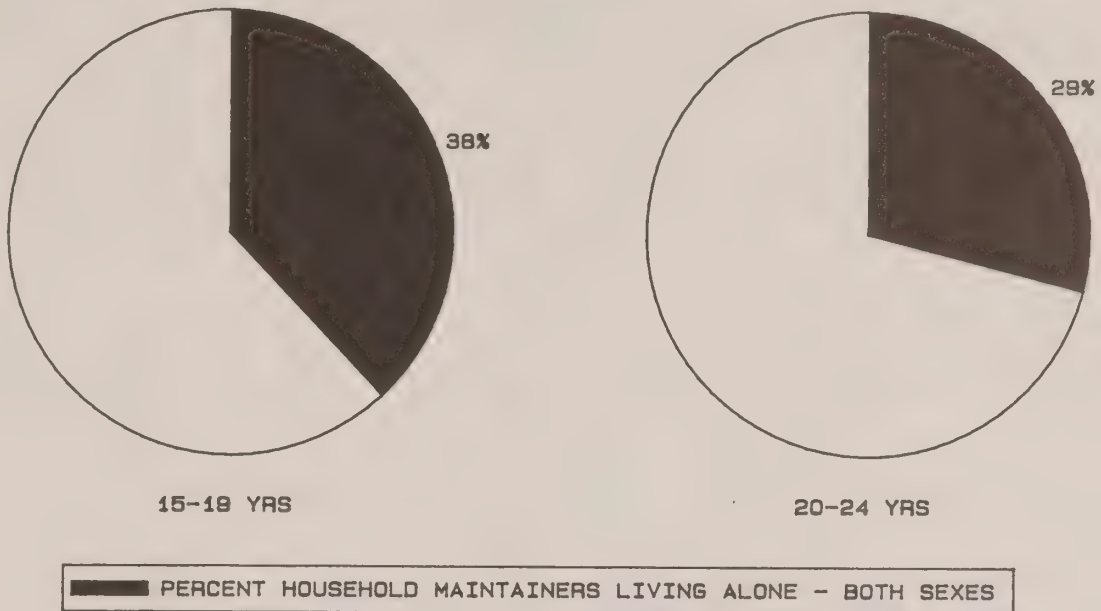


DATA SET 65:  
DISTRIBUTION OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS  
BY NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD,  
AGE AND SEX OF HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER  
CANADA, 1981

Household Maintainer -----	TOTAL Private Households ----- (Thousands)	Number of Persons per Household					
		1	2	3	4	5	6+
		----- (% of Total Private Households)					
15 Yrs and Over	8,282	20	29	18	19	9	5
25 Yrs and Over	7,607	19	28	17	20	10	6
15-24 Years	675	30	44	17	6	1	1
Males	430	23	46	20	8	2	1
Females	245	41	42	11	4	1	1
15-19 Years	66	38	42	14	4	1	1
Males	31	36	41	17	4	1	1
Females	35	41	43	11	3	1	1
20-24 Years	609	29	44	18	6	2	1
Males	399	22	46	21	8	2	1
Females	210	41	41	12	4	1	1

Source: 1981 Census of Canada.

PERCENT HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINERS LIVING ALONE BY AGE,  
CANADA, 1981



PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD

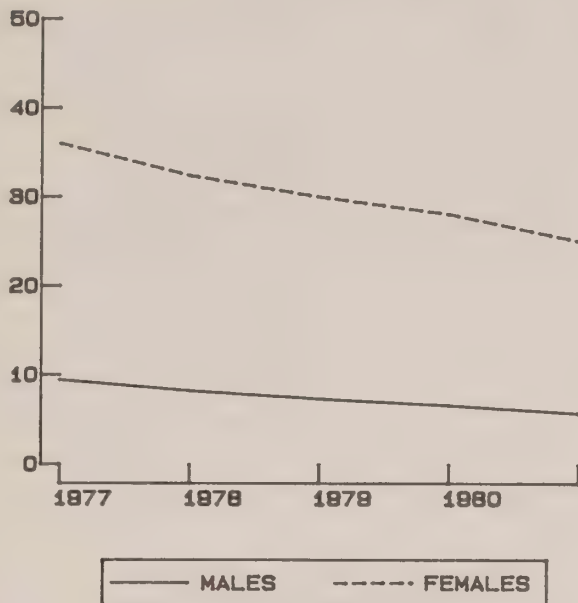
- Among 8.3 million private households in Canada in 1981, 8% (675,000) were maintained by youth
- The greater majority of youth who were classified as household maintainers tended to live in 1 or 2 person households, as opposed to the aggregate number of private Canadian households which tended to distribute themselves more evenly among 1, 2, 3 and 4 person households
- 100,825 young women lived alone in 1981, representing 41% of all young female household maintainers compared to 100,270 young males (or 23% of all young male household maintainers) living alone
- Proportionately more 15-19 year old male household maintainers tended to live alone than 20-24 year old males; however, among these two age groups there was no difference for females

DATA SET 66:  
NUMBER OF MARRIAGES PER 1000 POPULATION  
BY AGE AND SEX  
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1977-1981

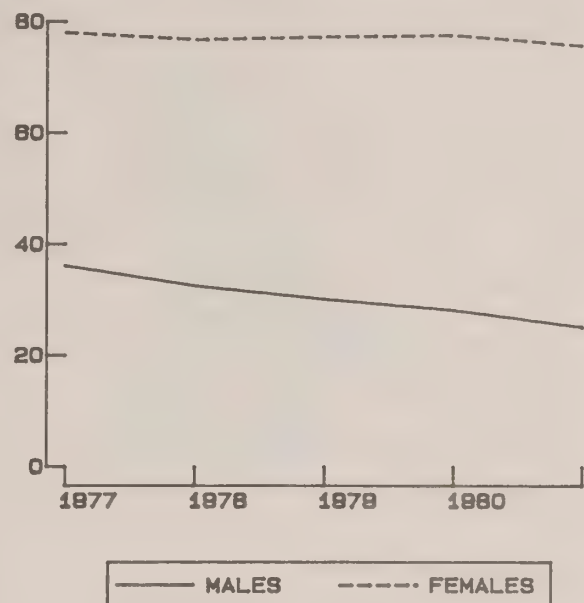
	Males					Females				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
15-19 Years										
Canada	9.4	8.2	7.3	6.6	5.7	36.0	32.4	30.0	28.1	25.1
Newfoundland	12.4	11.7	9.7	8.3	8.2	42.9	38.3	34.1	29.3	27.3
Prince Edward Island	12.1	13.1	10.7	10.7	6.2	39.8	41.2	30.9	27.5	24.3
Nova Scotia	11.0	10.7	8.5	7.3	6.5	36.0	35.8	33.2	27.2	26.3
New Brunswick	13.2	11.1	9.4	8.4	6.6	42.7	39.2	36.6	34.0	27.9
Quebec	5.0	4.1	3.9	3.2	2.5	27.0	24.0	22.4	20.4	16.4
Ontario	10.2	8.7	7.8	6.9	6.1	37.2	32.8	29.6	27.1	25.0
Manitoba	12.2	10.9	9.0	8.8	8.2	40.9	39.0	34.2	33.3	30.8
Saskatchewan	15.9	14.5	11.6	11.4	8.8	50.0	46.1	43.5	41.3	35.9
Alberta	13.2	12.0	10.9	10.9	9.2	47.5	42.4	41.9	43.4	37.6
British Columbia	8.8	7.7	7.1	6.7	6.0	35.1	32.2	29.6	29.1	27.9
Yukon	10.8	9.2	3.3	5.0	8.5	29.1	30.9	24.2	25.5	34.6
Northwest Territories	9.2	3.5	4.1	7.1	4.6	33.6	18.3	27.6	26.9	21.5
20-24 Years										
Canada	77.2	73.4	71.1	68.7	65.7	78.0	76.7	77.3	77.6	75.7
Newfoundland	82.4	76.7	72.4	70.6	72.0	72.9	71.6	68.8	74.9	74.3
Prince Edward Island	84.7	82.9	76.5	73.6	74.3	80.8	81.5	84.4	85.8	76.9
Nova Scotia	75.1	75.5	78.0	71.0	74.0	76.3	77.1	80.9	78.7	80.5
New Brunswick	79.3	79.0	75.5	73.7	73.7	72.8	75.9	74.2	72.7	78.3
Quebec	76.3	70.3	68.1	63.7	56.0	80.7	76.8	77.3	74.6	66.2
Ontario	77.5	73.5	71.0	68.9	69.9	77.0	76.4	77.4	78.2	80.4
Manitoba	80.5	79.0	73.3	71.9	72.6	76.9	78.3	75.5	77.8	80.2
Saskatchewan	84.2	81.5	80.4	78.9	76.0	77.3	76.8	77.5	80.0	78.6
Alberta	79.9	76.7	76.3	77.0	64.4	80.2	80.7	80.1	84.0	76.4
British Columbia	71.4	70.3	66.1	66.6	67.4	76.5	75.7	76.9	79.2	80.8
Yukon	45.0	54.2	44.6	46.2	56.6	70.8	69.2	53.8	53.1	62.9
Northwest Territories	42.7	40.0	47.4	43.0	37.8	42.2	39.1	49.1	43.5	48.6

Source: Demers, L., Youth and Family, Social Trends Analysis  
Directorate, Secretary of State, unpublished document,  
(based on Statistics Canada: Vital Statistics).

NUMBER OF MARRIAGES PER 1000 POPULATION,  
FOR PERSONS 15-19 YEARS, BY SEX,  
CANADA, 1977-1981



NUMBER OF MARRIAGES PER 1000 POPULATION,  
FOR PERSONS 20-24 YEARS, BY SEX,  
CANADA, 1977-1981



### MARRIAGE RATES

- Within each age category (15-19 years and 20-24 years), the marriage rate among females is higher than that among males, especially in the lower age group
- The marriage rate in the 20-24 year group, for males and females alike, is significantly higher than in the 15-19 year age group; this is especially true for males, where the marriage rate among persons 20-24 year is more than 11 times the rate among persons 15-19 years (among females the rate is 3 times higher among persons 20-24 years than among persons 15-19 years)
- Among both age groups and both sexes, the marriage rate has been declining since 1977
- Among persons 15-19 years, of both sexes, Quebec has the lowest marriage rate; among persons 20-24 years, only the two territories have lower marriage rates than Quebec

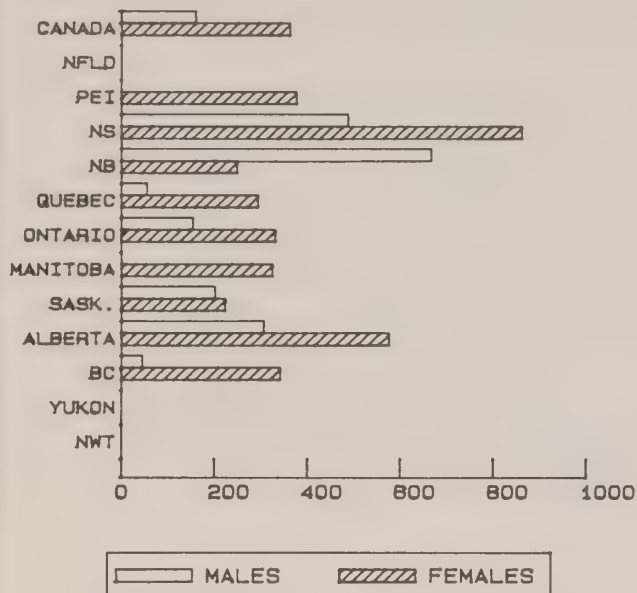
DATA SET 67:  
NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 MARRIED PERSONS  
BY AGE, AND SEX  
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1981

	Males		Females	
	15-19 Years	20-24 Years	15-19 Years	20-24 Years
CANADA	160	973	363	1,371
Newfoundland	NA	404	NA	634
Prince Edward Island	NA	629	377	627
Nova Scotia	488	1,229	862	1,508
New Brunswick	667	777	249	1,145
Quebec	55	768	294	1,140
Ontario	154	898	331	1,294
Manitoba	NA	762	325	1,125
Saskatchewan	202	1,062	224	1,334
Alberta	307	1,481	577	2,054
British Columbia	45	1,204	342	1,696
Yukon	NA	263	NA	851
Northwest Territories	NA	599	NA	1,349

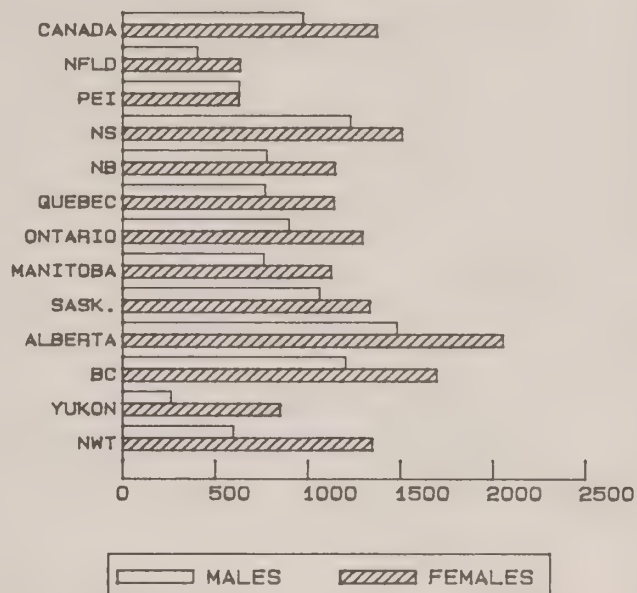
Source: Demers, L., Youth and Family, Social Trends Analysis Directorate,  
Secretary of State, unpublished document (based on  
Census of Canada, 1981: Vital Statistics).



NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 MARRIED  
PERSONS 15-19 YEARS, BY SEX  
AND PROVINCE, 1981



NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 MARRIED  
PERSONS 20-24 YEARS, BY SEX  
AND PROVINCE, 1981



## DIVORCE RATES

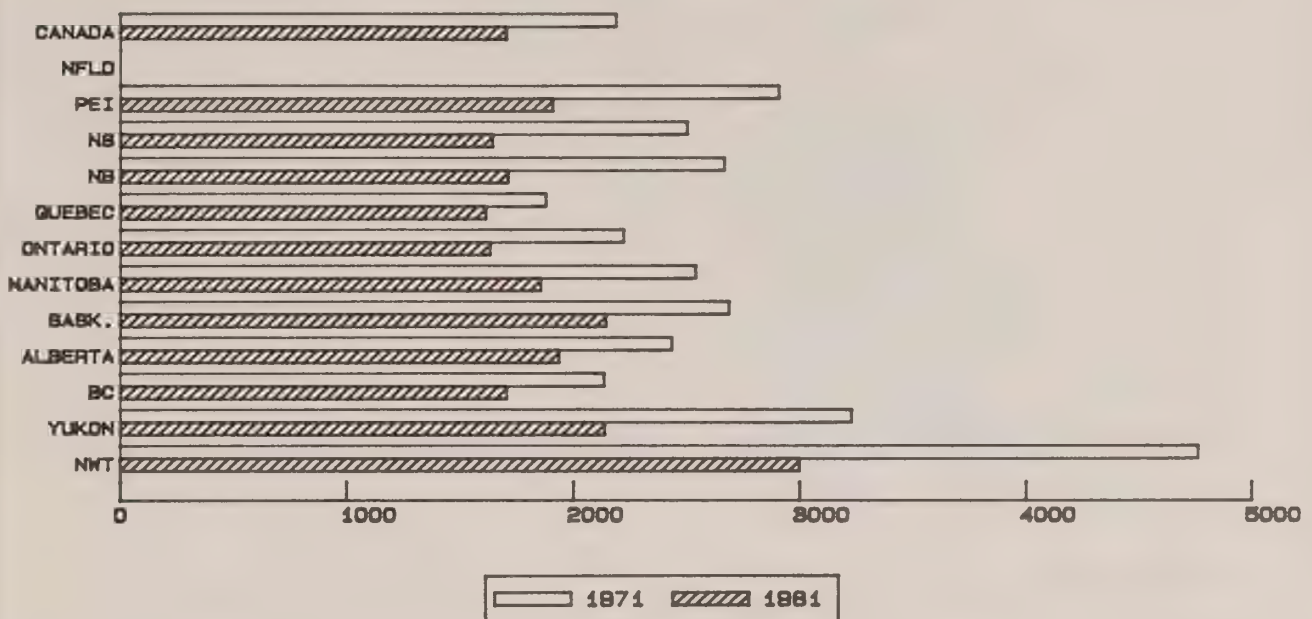
- In general, divorce rates among young persons are relatively low
- At each age level (15-19 years and 20-24 years), divorces are higher for women than for men, reflecting the fact that most women marry men who are older than they are
- For both males and females, divorces among the older age group (20-24 years) are higher than among the lower age group (15-19 years)
- Among both males and females 20-24 years, Nova Scotia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia have divorce rates higher than the national average

DATA SET 68:  
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (LIVE BIRTHS PER 1000 FEMALES 15-49 YEARS)  
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1971 AND 1981

	1971 ----	1981 ----
CANADA	2,187	1,704
Newfoundland	NA	NA
Prince Edward Island	2,909	1,908
Nova Scotia	2,503	1,643
New Brunswick	2,667	1,712
Quebec	1,878	1,614
Ontario	2,221	1,633
Manitoba	2,540	1,856
Saskatchewan	2,688	2,143
Alberta	2,434	1,936
British Columbia	2,135	1,706
Yukon	3,229	2,138
Northwest Territories	4,761	2,998

Source: Demers, L., Youth and Family, Social Trends Analysis Directorate, Secretary of State, unpublished document (based on Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Volume 1, 1974, Table 6; and Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Volume 1, 1981, Table 5).

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (LIVE BIRTHS PER 1000 FEMALES 15-49 YEARS),  
BY PROVINCE, 1971 AND 1981



FERTILITY RATES

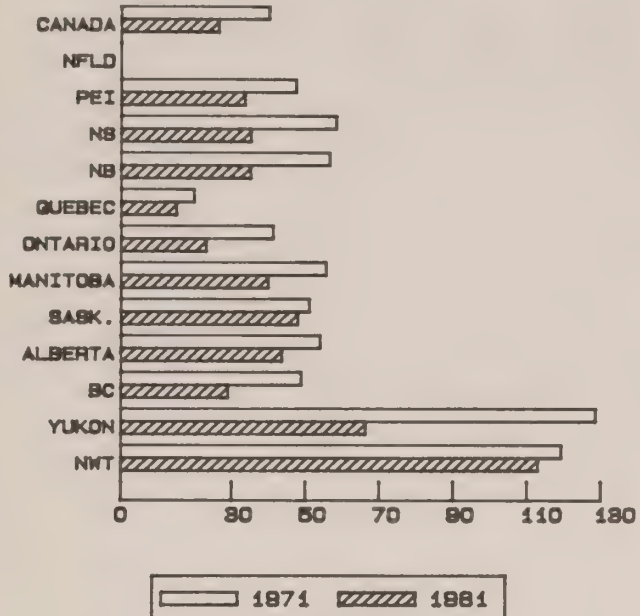
- With the exception of Saskatchewan and the two territories, all provinces have fallen below the long-term population replacement level of approximately 2,130 live births per 1,000 females 15-49 years
- All provinces have experienced an appreciable decline in fertility in the period 1971 to 1981
- Quebec remains the province with the lowest fertility in Canada

DATA SET 69:  
NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS PER 1000 WOMEN  
BY AGE GROUP  
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1971 AND 1981

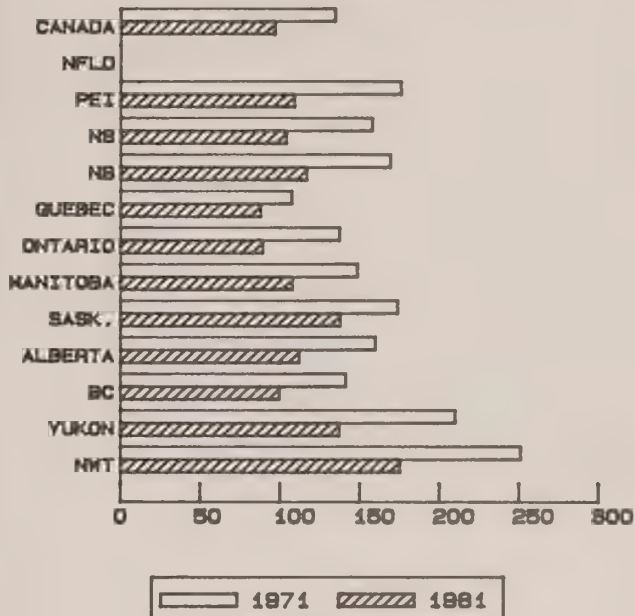
	1971		1981	
	15-19 Yrs	20-24 Yrs	15-19 Yrs	20-24 Yrs
CANADA	40.1	134.4	26.4	96.7
Newfoundland	-	-	-	-
Prince Edward Island	47.4	175.8	33.5	109.0
Nova Scotia	58.3	157.7	35.2	103.9
New Brunswick	56.5	169.1	35.1	116.7
Quebec	19.8	107.2	15.0	87.8
Ontario	44.2	137.2	23.1	89.1
Manitoba	55.6	148.5	39.9	107.7
Saskatchewan	51.1	173.7	47.9	137.6
Alberta	54.0	159.7	43.6	112.0
British Columbia	48.9	141.2	29.0	99.5
Yukon	128.6	210.0	66.3	137.1
Northwest Territories	119.3	251.2	113.0	175.4

Source: Demers, L., Youth and Family, Social Trends Analysis Directorate, Secretary of State, unpublished document (based on Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Catalogue #84-204, Table 6).  
Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Catalogue #84-204, Table 5).

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS PER 1000 FEMALES,  
15-19 YEARS, BY PROVINCE, 1971 AND 1981



NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS PER 1000 FEMALES,  
20-24 YEARS, BY PROVINCE, 1971 AND 1981



## BIRTHS

- For women 15-19 years and 20-24 years alike, the fertility declined significantly in all provinces from 1971 to 1981
- Fertility is higher among females 20-24 years than among females 15-19 years in all provinces
- Among females 15-19 years and 20-24 years alike, fertility is lowest in Quebec; this is especially true among females 15-19 years, where the fertility rate in Quebec is only slightly more than half the national average

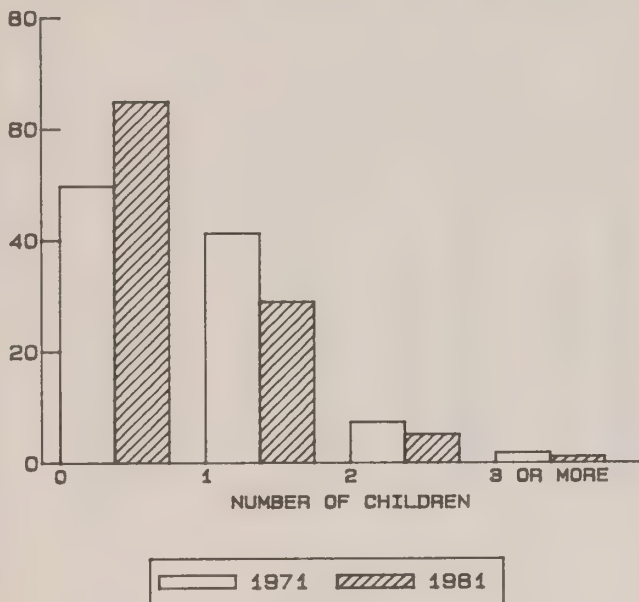


DATA SET 70:  
DISTRIBUTION (%) OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN 15-24 YEARS  
BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN AND BY AGE  
CANADA, 1971 AND 1981

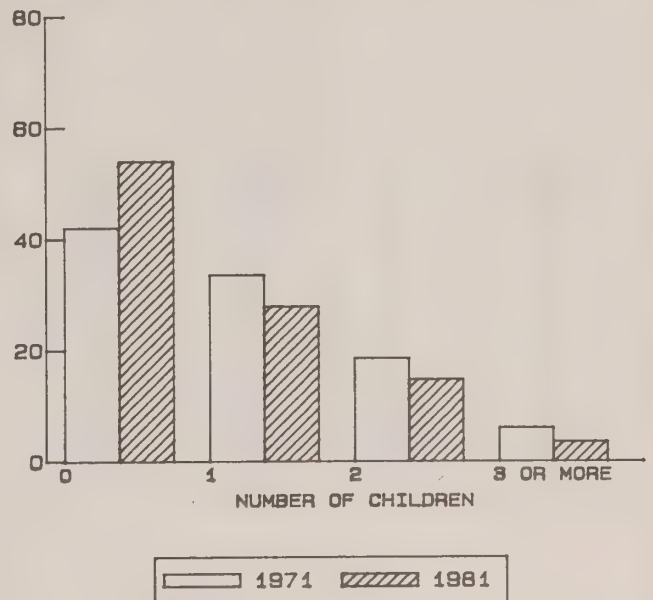
Number Of Children -----	15-19 Years -----		20-24 Years -----	
	1971 -----	1981 -----	1971 -----	1981 -----
	(Percent)			
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0	49.7	64.9	42.0	54.0
1	41.2	28.9	33.5	27.8
2	7.3	5.1	18.5	14.7
3 Or More	1.8	1.1	6.0	3.5

Source: Demers, L., Youth and Family, Social Trends Analysis  
Directorate, Secretary of State, unpublished document (based on  
1971 Census of Canada, bulletin 1.2-6, Catalogue #92-718;  
1981 Census of Canada, Catalogue #92-906, Table 6).

DISTRIBUTION (%) OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN 15-19 YEARS, BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN, BY AGE, CANADA, 1971 AND 1981



DISTRIBUTION (%) OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN 20-24 YEARS, BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN, BY AGE, CANADA, 1971 AND 1981



## CHILDREN

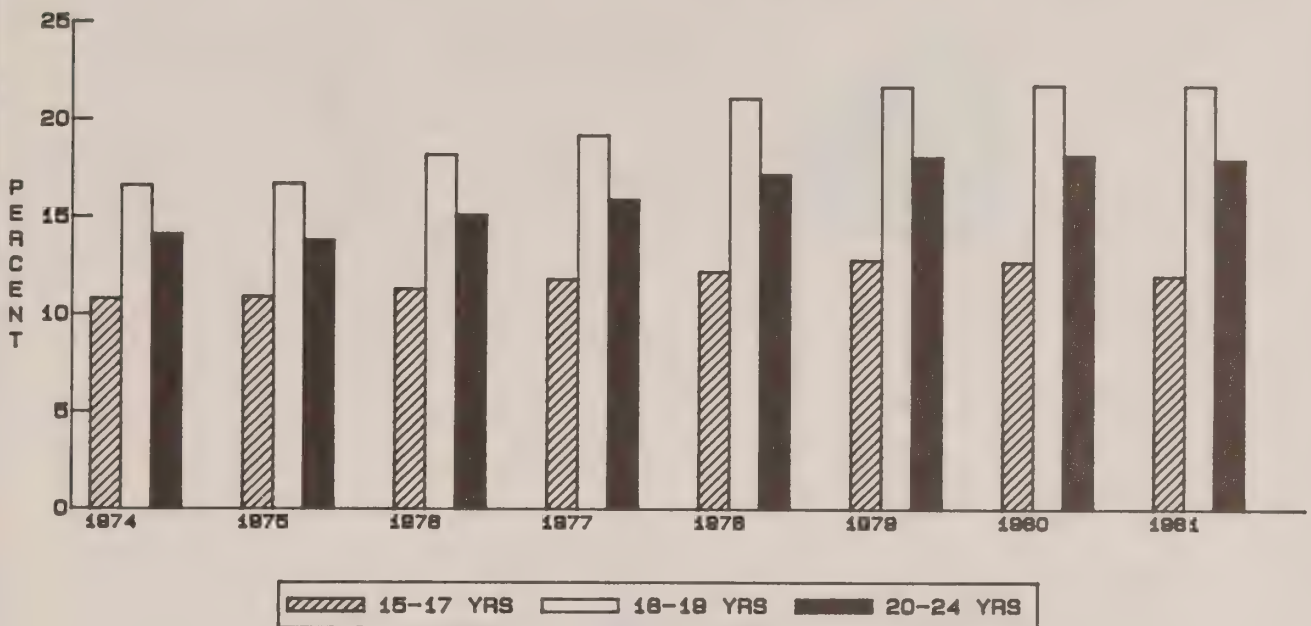
- Among females 15-19 years and 20-24 years alike, there has been a significant increase in the proportion without children; almost two-thirds of those 15-19 years were childless, as were more than half of those 20-24 years
- The decline in fertility among ever-married women is manifested primarily by an increase in the proportion of women who have not yet had any children
- The proportion of women who have three or more children remains relatively low (less than 2% of females 15-19 years, and less than 4% of females 20-24 years)

DATA SET 71:  
NUMBER OF THERAPEUTIC ABORTIONS PER 1000 FEMALES  
BY AGE  
CANADA, 1974 - 1981

Year -----	13-44 Years -----	13-14 Years -----	15-17 Years -----	18-19 Years -----	20-24 Years -----
1974	8.8	1.2	10.8	16.6	14.1
1975	8.8	1.3	10.9	16.7	13.8
1976	9.5	1.4	11.3	18.2	15.1
1977	9.5	1.5	11.8	19.2	15.9
1978	10.4	1.3	12.2	21.1	17.2
1979	10.7	1.5	12.8	21.7	18.1
1980	10.7	1.4	12.7	21.8	18.2
1981	10.4	1.4	12.0	21.8	18.0

Source: Demers, L., Youth and Family, Social Trends Analysis Directorate,  
Secretary of State, unpublished document (based on Statistics  
Canada, Therapeutic Abortions, Catalogue #82-211, 1981).

NUMBER OF THERAPEUTIC ABORTIONS PER 1000 FEMALES, BY AGE,  
CANADA, 1974-1981



### ABORTION

- From 1974 through 1981, abortions among females 18-19 years were twice the level among the female population 13-44 years
- All age groups registered increases in abortion rates from 1974 to 1980, but appears to have declined or remained steady from 1980 to 1981
- Abortions have increased more rapidly among females 18-19 years (approximately 30% increase from 1974 to 1980) and among females 20-24 (25% increase) than among females 15-17 years (only approximately 10% increase)

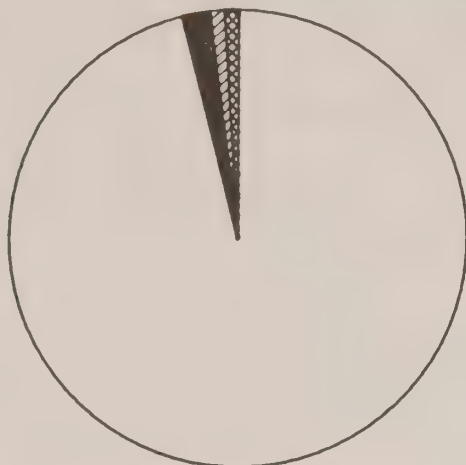
DATA SET 72:  
DISTRIBUTION OF THERAPEUTIC ABORTIONS  
BY MARITAL STATUS OF FEMALE AND AGE  
CANADA, 1976 AND 1981

Marital Status	1976		1981	
	15-19 Yrs	20-24 Yrs	15-19 Yrs	20-24 Yrs
	(Percent)			
TOTAL	100	100	100	100
Single	94	67	96	77
Married	4	23	2	14
Separated	1	7	1	5
Divorced	-	2	-	2
Widowed	-	-	-	-
Common-Law Wife	1	1	1	2

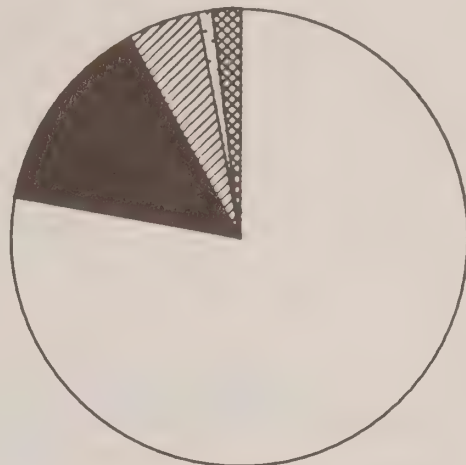
Source: Demers, L., Youth and Family, Social Trends Analysis  
Directorate, Secretary of State, unpublished document (based on  
Therapeutic Abortions, Statistics Canada, Catalogue #82-211).



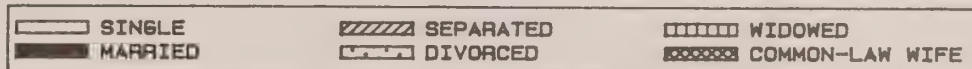
DISTRIBUTION OF THERAPEUTIC ABORTIONS BY MARITAL STATUS  
OF FEMALE, BY AGE, CANADA, 1981



15-19 YEARS



20-24 YEARS



ABORTION, MARITAL STATUS

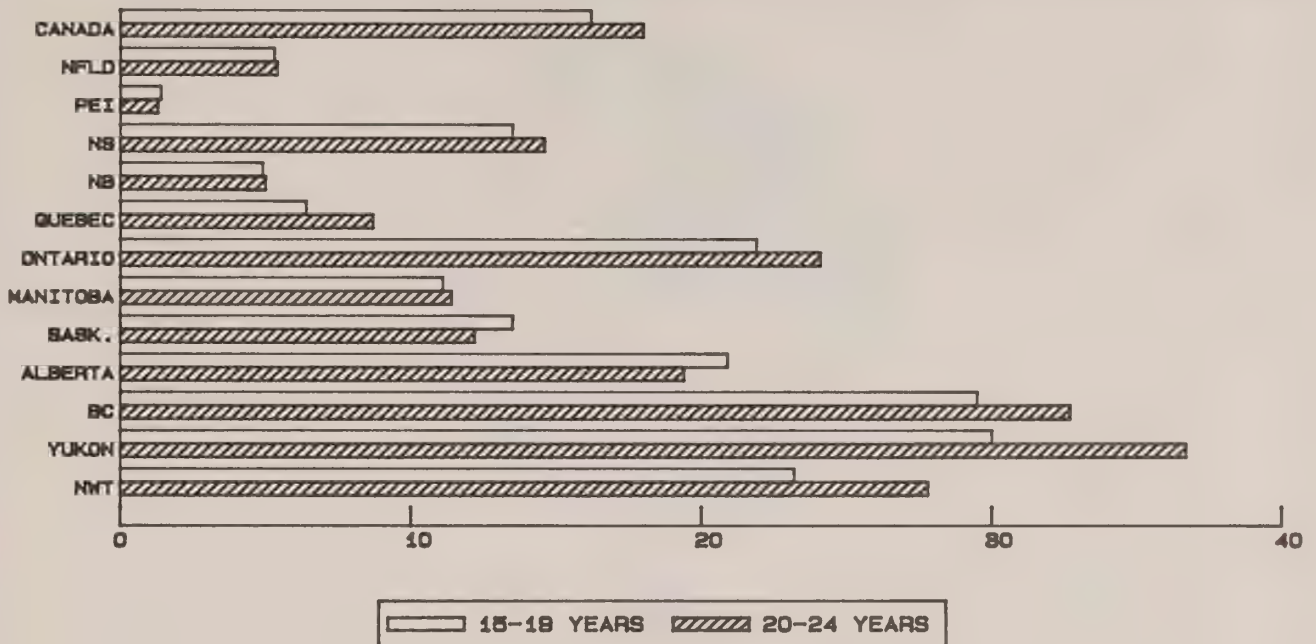
- The vast majority of women involved in abortions in both 1976 and 1981 were single
- The proportion of ever-married women having an abortion in 1981 is higher among the 20-24 year age group than among those 15-19 years
- From 1976, among those 20-24 years who had an abortion, the proportion of single women increased and the proportion of married women decreased

DATA SET 73:  
NUMBER OF THERAPEUTIC ABORTIONS PER 1000 FEMALES  
BY AGE  
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1981

	15-44 Years -----	15-17 Years -----	18-19 Years -----	15-19 Years -----	20-24 Years -----
CANADA	11.1	12.8	21.1	16.2	18.0
Newfoundland	3.5	4.9	5.8	5.3	5.4
Prince Edward Island	1.0	0.5	2.9	1.4	1.3
Nova Scotia	8.5	12.3	15.4	13.5	14.6
New Brunswick	2.7	4.7	5.1	4.9	5.0
Quebec	5.6	5.1	8.3	6.4	8.7
Ontario	14.7	17.5	28.2	21.9	24.1
Manitoba	6.9	8.3	15.2	11.1	11.4
Saskatchewan	7.7	9.8	18.8	13.5	12.2
Alberta	12.0	15.5	27.7	20.9	19.4
British Columbia	19.3	23.6	37.9	29.5	32.7
Yukon	19.2	20.0	45.0	30.0	36.7
Northwest Territories	15.8	17.3	35.6	23.2	27.8

Source: Demers, L., Youth and Family Social Trends Analysis Directorate,  
Secretary of State, unpublished data (based on Statistics Canada,  
Therapeutic Abortions, Catalogue #82-211, 1981).

NUMBER OF THERAPEUTIC ABORTIONS PER 1000 FEMALES, BY AGE AND PROVINCE, 1981



ABORTION, PROVINCES

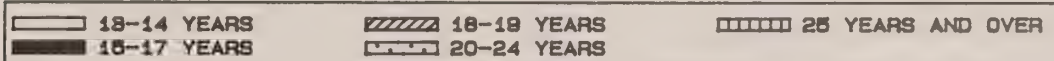
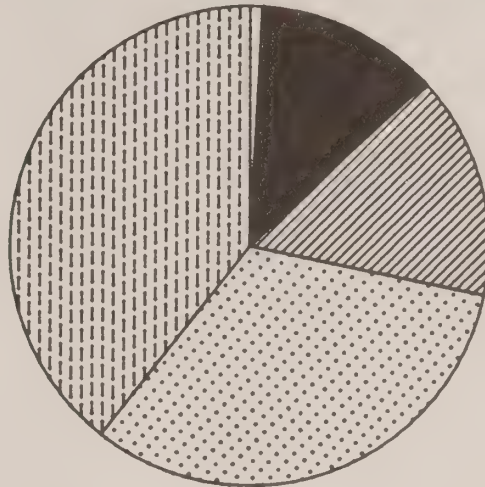
- In addition to the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, where the abortion rate among females 15-24 years is generally the highest in Canada, the only provinces where the abortion rate for females in any of the age groups 15-17, 18-19 or 20-24 is higher than the national average, are Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia; in fact, the abortion rates in these provinces for all three age groups in the category 15-24 years are higher than the national average
- For all provinces except Quebec, the abortion rate is highest among females 18-19 years; in Quebec, the rate is highest among females 20-24 years
- In Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec, the abortion rate at all age levels in the 15-24 year category is less than half the national average

DATA SET 74:  
ABSOLUTE NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION (%) OF THERAPEUTIC ABORTIONS  
BY AGE OF FEMALES  
CANADA, 1981

Age ---	Number Of Abortions -----	Percent -----
Total	65,053	100.0
13-14 Years	548	0.8
15-17 Years	7,983	12.3
18-19 Years	9,875	15.2
20-24 Years	21,027	32.3
Under 25 Years	39,433	60.6
25 Years & Over	25,620	39.4

Source: Demers, L., Youth and Family, Social Trends Analysis Directorate,  
Secretary of State, unpublished document (based on Statistics  
Canada, Therapeutic Abortions, Catalogue #82-211, 1981).

DISTRIBUTION OF THERAPEUTIC ABORTIONS BY AGE OF FEMALES,  
CANADA, 1981



ABORTION, AGE

- Three fifths of all abortions involve females under 25 years, and more than one quarter involve females 15-19 years
- In general, abortions are highest among females in the 18-19 year age group

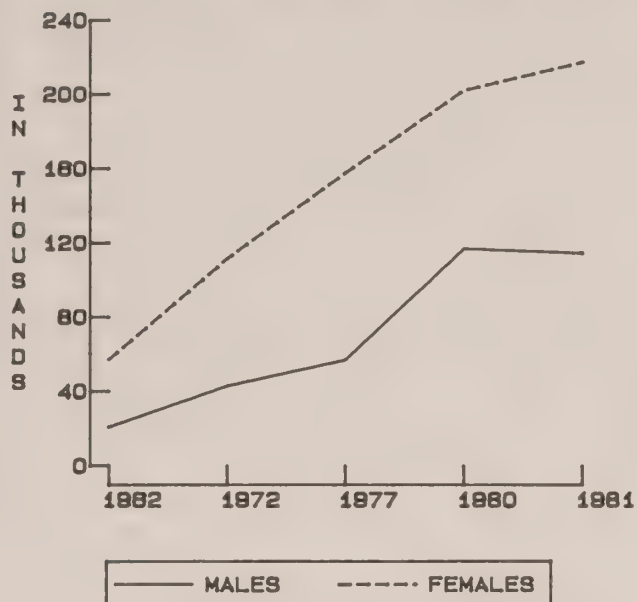


DATA SET 75:  
ABSOLUTE NUMBER OF CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON  
(VIOLENCE) AND CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY  
JUVENILES AND ADULTS  
CANADA, 1962-1981 (CHARGES)

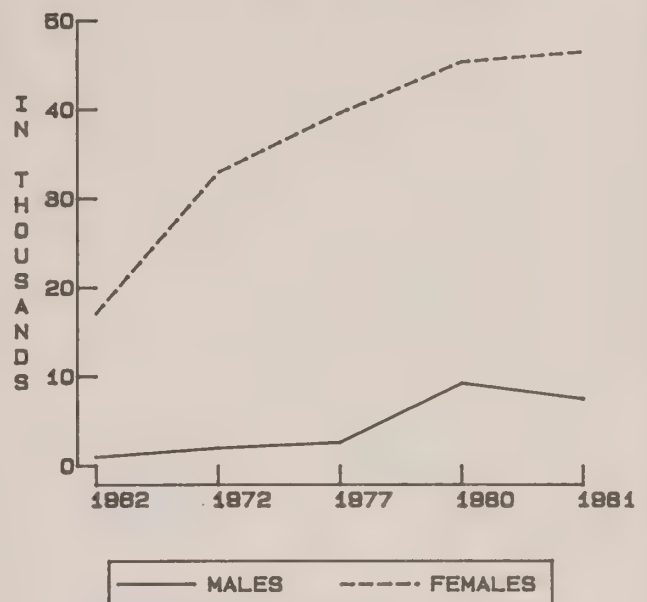
	Juveniles		Adults	
	Person	Property	Person	Property
1962	948	20,601	17,117	57,072
1972	1,970	42,870	32,948	111,536
1977	2,614	56,965	39,616	157,812
1980	9,244	116,934	45,394	202,453
1981	7,496	114,653	46,536	217,613

Source: Biron., L., and Gauvreau, D., Youth and Criminality, Social Trends Analysis Directorate, Secretary of State, unpublished document  
Based on Statistics Canada: Crime Statistics (Police),  
Catalogue #85-205, 1962, 1972, 1977, 1980 and 1981).

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY,  
JUVENILES AND ADULTS  
CANADA, 1962-1981 (CHARGES)



CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON,  
JUVENILES AND ADULTS,  
CANADA, 1962-1981 (CHARGES)



## CRIME

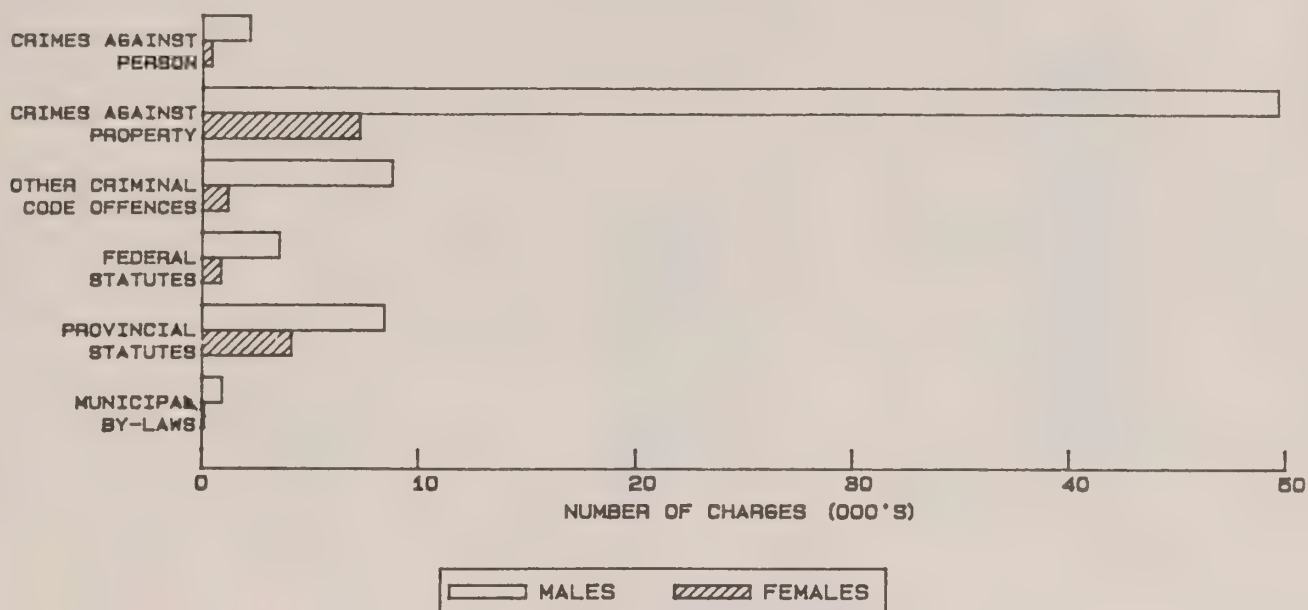
- Juvenile crime has increased more rapidly than adult crime since 1962, although the most recent data indicate continuing growth in adult crime and an appreciable decrease in juvenile offences
- In absolute terms (though not necessarily per capita), adult crime remains considerably higher than juvenile crime, especially with respect to crimes against the person

DATA SET 76:  
ABSOLUTE NUMBER OF CHARGES BY TYPE OF OFFENCE  
JUVENILES, BY SEX  
CANADA, 1962, 1972 AND 1977

Type of Offence -----	1962 -----		1972 -----		1977 -----	
	Males -----	Females -----	Males -----	Females -----	Males -----	Females -----
TOTAL	28,969	2,944	54,974	10,141	73,598	14,019
Crimes against the person (violence)	851	97	1,709	261	2,187	427
Crimes against property	19,564	1,037	38,052	4,818	49,688	7,277
Other Criminal Code Offences	4,087	676	6,516	963	8,785	1,189
Federal Statutes	573	244	1,510	571	3,569	879
Provincial Statutes	2,656	791	6,080	3,394	8,440	4,141
Municipal By-Laws	1,238	99	1,107	134	929	106

Source: Biron, L., and Gauvreau, D., Youth and Criminality, Special Trends Analysis Directorate, Secretary of State, unpublished document (based on Statistics Canada, Crimes Statistics (Police), Catalogue #85-205, 1962, 1972, 1977).

ABSOLUTE NUMBER OF CHARGES BY TYPE OF OFFENCE, JUVENILES, BY SEX,  
CANADA, 1977



### OFFENDERS

- Although the number of criminal charges is not related exclusively to the incidence of crime (e.g. it may also reflect levels and efficiency of police activity, as well as demographics shifts), it is clear that the overall volume of juvenile crime has been increasing significantly since 1962
- The total number of charges for offences by juvenile increased by a factor of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  for males and a factor of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  for females in the period 1962 to 1977; the growth is continuing in all categories of offences
- The most dramatic increase has been in crimes against property committed by females, which increased more than seven-fold in the period 1962 to 1977
- Offences committed by females have increased from a rate approximately 10% that of males to 19%

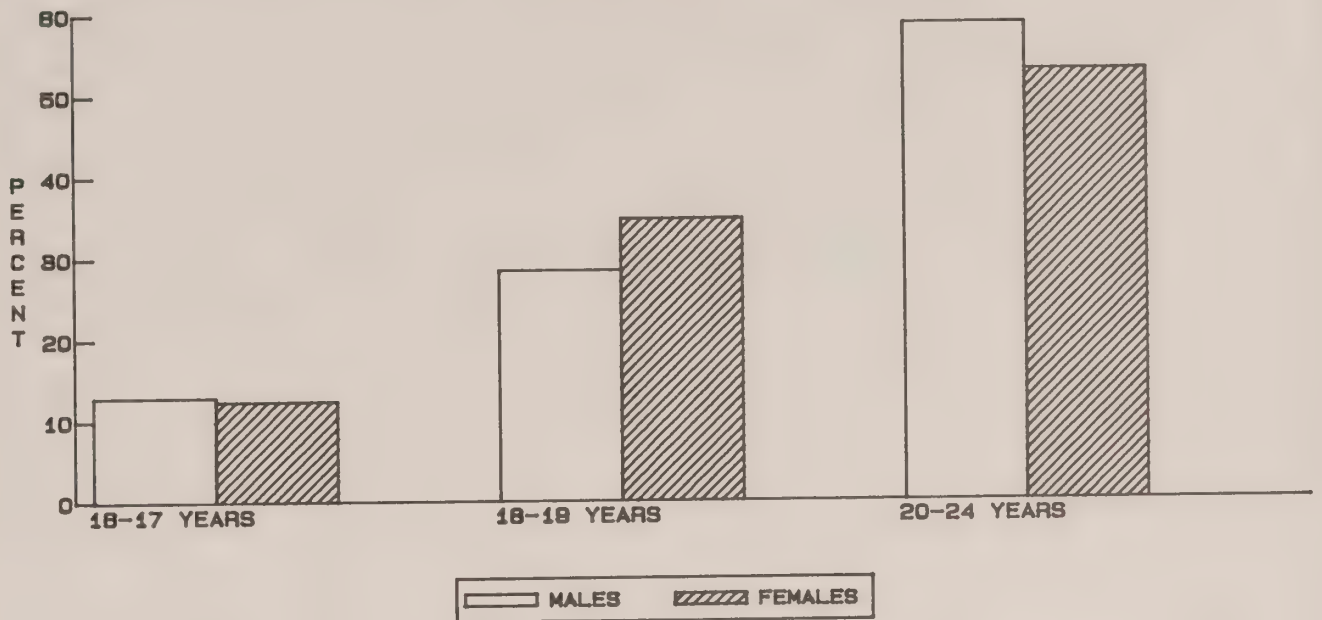
DATA SET 77:  
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF YOUNG ADULTS CONVICTED OF AN OFFENCE  
BY TYPE OF OFFENCE AND SEX OF OFFENDER  
CANADA, 1962 AND 1972

Type Of Offence -----	Males			Females		
	16-17 Years -----	18-19 Years -----	20-24 Years -----	16-17 Years -----	18-19 Years -----	20-24 Years -----
(Percent Of Convicted Persons Each Year)						
1962 ----						
Crimes Against Person	13.6	24.4	61.9	19.0	17.7	63.2
Crimes Against Property (With Violence)	33.6	28.7	37.7	52.0	25.3	22.7
Crimes Against Property (Without Violence)	34.9	25.9	39.2	24.8	30.5	44.7
Other Criminal Code Offences	17.9	26.1	55.9	15.9	25.0	59.1
1972 ----						
Crimes Against Person	12.9	28.4	58.7	12.4	34.7	52.9
Crimes Against Property (With Violence)	33.6	33.7	32.7	31.5	26.9	41.7
Crimes Against Property (Without Violence)	26.9	31.8	41.4	24.4	31.1	44.5
Other Criminal Code Offences	13.7	30.6	55.7	12.1	28.2	59.7

Source: Biron, L., and Gauvreau D., Youth and Criminality, Social Trends Analysis Directorate, Secretary of State, unpublished document (based on Statistics Canada, Crime Statistics (Courts), (Catalogue #85-201, 1962, 1972)).



AGE DISTRIBUTION OF YOUNG ADULTS CONVICTED OF A CRIME AGAINST PERSONS,  
BY SEX, CANADA, 1972



OFFENDERS, AGE

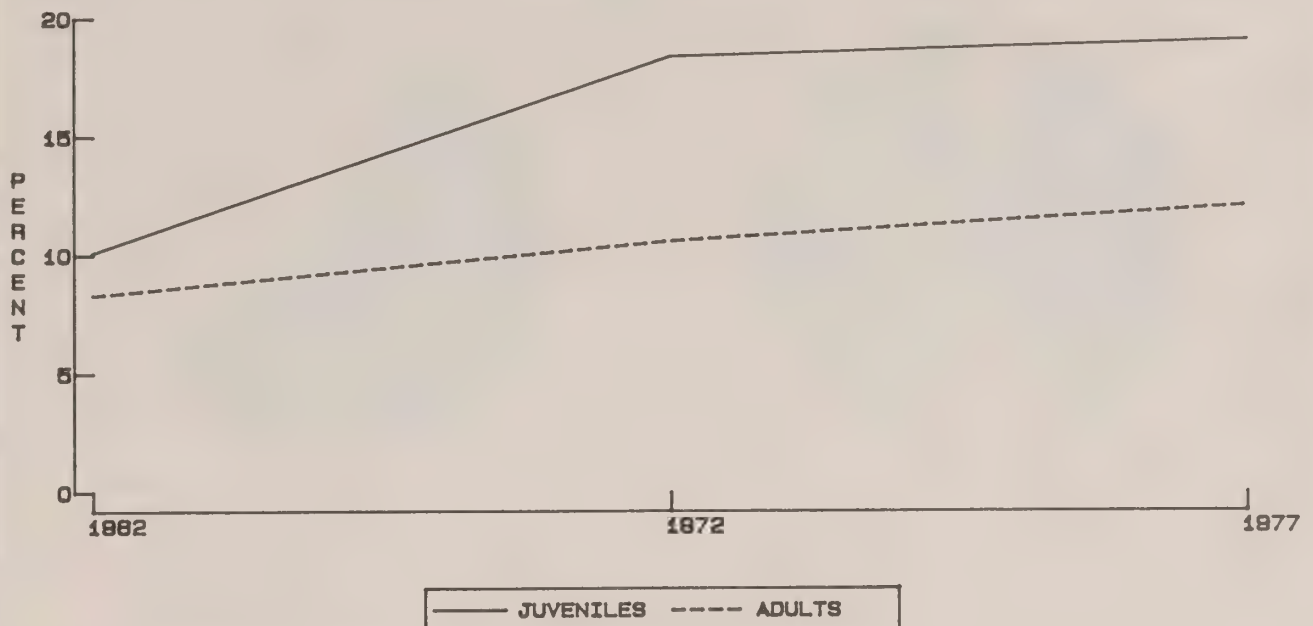
- Among males and females alike, crimes against the person are more likely to be committed by offenders 20-24 years than by those either 16-17 years or 18-19 years; more than half of all such offences by young offenders are committed by persons 20-24 years.
- With the exception of crimes against property (with violence) committed by males, where there is a virtually balanced age distribution, there is a general tendency for a higher proportion of offences to be carried out by older offenders than by those in the 16-17 and 18-19 year age groups respectively.
- With the exception of crimes against property (with violence) committed by women, there appears to be little change in the age distribution of offenders of various types of offences; whereas in 1962 more than half of such crimes by women were committed by offenders 16-17 years, now the rate is less than one third.

DATA SET 78:  
FEMALES AS A PROPORTION OF ALL PERSONS CHARGED  
JUVENILES AND ADULTS  
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1962-1977

	JUVENILES			ADULTS		
	1962	1972	1977	1962	1972	1977
	(Percent)					
CANADA	10.1	18.4	19.1	8.3	10.6	12.1
Newfoundland	5.7	13.1	13.1	6.0	9.1	9.8
Prince Edward Island	-	16.6	8.5	7.8	2.2	3.2
Nova Scotia	5.7	7.4	11.2	2.8	3.8	5.6
New Brunswick	5.5	12.2	14.0	2.8	4.4	8.4
Quebec	6.4	15.6	14.9	5.9	9.7	14.3
Ontario	11.2	20.6	17.7	8.6	11.2	13.2
Manitoba	14.4	21.0	24.5	11.1	10.8	13.8
Saskatchewan	8.8	11.4	10.6	8.9	11.2	11.4
Alberta	18.0	26.8	26.9	9.2	10.9	8.9
British Columbia	10.9	17.5	17.7	10.1	15.6	16.6
Yukon & Northwest Territories	24.0	20.9	23.8	19.5	16.4	18.6

Source: Biron, L., and Gauvreau, D., Youth and Criminality, Social Trends Analysis Directorate, Secretary of State, unpublished document (based on Statistics Canada, Crime Statistics (Police), Catalogue #85-205, 1962, 1972, 1977).

FEMALES AS A PROPORTION OF ALL PERSONS CHARGED, JUVENILES AND ADULTS,  
CANADA, 1962-1977



### FEMALE OFFENDERS

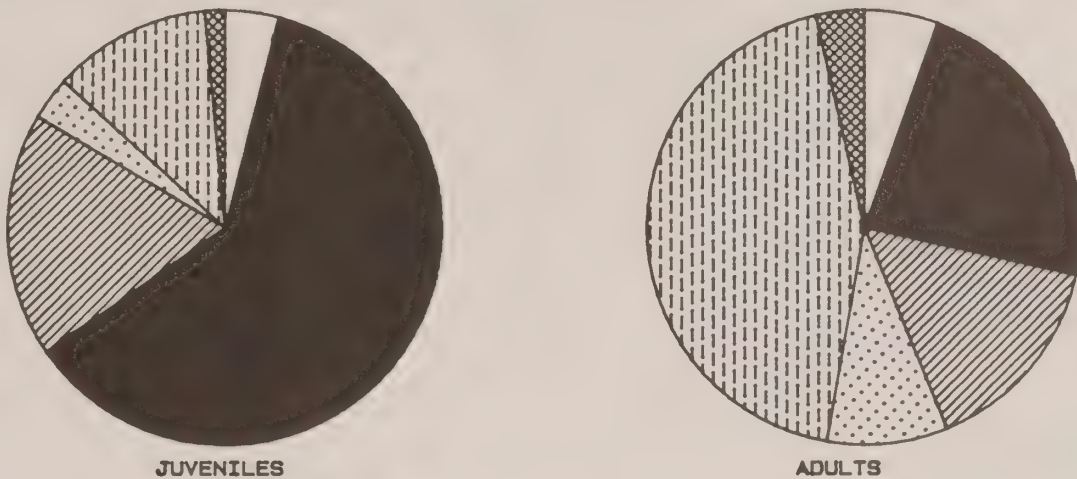
- Among juveniles and adults alike, females remain a small proportion of total offenders
- The proportion of female offenders among juveniles has increased from one in ten in 1962 to one in five in 1977; this increase is double the rate of increase experienced among adult female offenders
- In Manitoba, Alberta, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, females account for approximately one quarter of all juvenile offenders
- Females have a significantly higher representation among juvenile offenders than among adult offenders

DATA SET 79:  
ABSOLUTE NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF CHARGES BY TYPE OF OFFENCE  
JUVENILES AND ADULTS  
CANADA, 1981

Type of Offence -----	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
	----- Absolute Number -----	----- % -----	----- Absolute Number -----	----- % -----
TOTAL	187,253	100.0	765,125	100.0
Crimes against the person (violence)	7,496	4.0	41,942	5.5
Crimes against property	114,653	61.3	175,675	23.0
Other Criminal Code Offences	34,043	18.2	117,103	15.3
Federal Statutes	6,034	3.2	68,501	9.0
Provincial Statutes	22,182	11.8	334,741	43.6
Municipal By-Laws	2,845	1.5	27,163	3.6

Source: Biron, L., and Gauvreau, D., Youth and Criminality, Social Trends Analysis Directorate, Secretary of State, unpublished document (based on Statistics Canada, Crime Statistics (Police), Catalogue #85-205, 1981).

DISTRIBUTION OF CHARGES BY TYPE OF OFFENCE,  
JUVENILES AND ADULTS, CANADA, 1981



	CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON		FEDERAL STATUTES
	CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY		PROVINCIAL STATUTES
	OTHER CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES		MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS

OFFENDERS, JUVENILES AND ADULTS

- Although criminal charges do not reflect the full volume of actual offences committed by juveniles, offences by juvenile offenders account for only approximately 1/5 of all crime in Canada
- Crimes against property account for almost 2/3 of all offences by juveniles, compared to less than 1/4 for adults
- Crimes against persons (violence) are relatively rare, both in absolute terms and as a proportion of all offences committed by juveniles



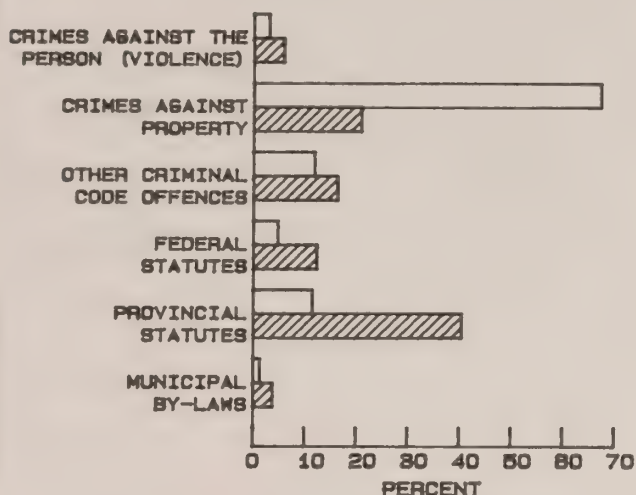
DATA SET 80:  
DISTRIBUTION OF CHARGES BY TYPE OF OFFENCE  
JUVENILES AND ADULTS BY SEX  
CANADA, 1977 (1)

Type of Offence -----	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
	Males -----	Females -----	Males -----	Females -----
	(Percent)			
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Crimes against the person (violence)	3.0	3.0	5.9	4.7
Crimes against property	67.5	51.9	21.0	39.1
Other Criminal Code Offences	11.9	8.5	16.4	15.9
Federal Statutes	4.8	6.3	12.4	10.6
Provincial Statutes	11.5	29.5	40.5	24.7
Municipal By-Laws	1.3	0.8	3.8	5.0

Note: (1) % of all charges within each category of offender.

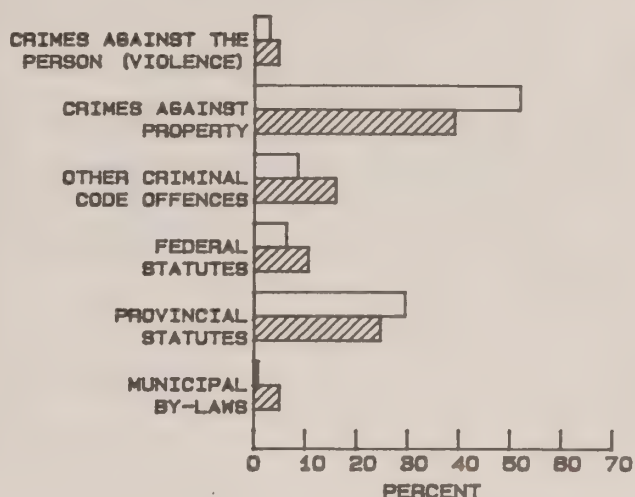
Source: Biron, L., and Gauvreau, D., Youth and Criminality, Social Trends Analysis Directorate, Secretary of State, unpublished document (based on Statistics Canada, Crime Statistics (Police), Catalogue #85-205, 1977).

DISTRIBUTION OF CHARGES BY TYPE OF OFFENCE, JUVENILES AND ADULTS, MALES, CANADA, 1977



— JUVENILES    ▨ ADULTS

DISTRIBUTION OF CHARGES BY TYPE OF OFFENCE, JUVENILES AND ADULTS, FEMALES, CANADA, 1977



— JUVENILES    ▨ ADULTS

## OFFENDERS, SEX

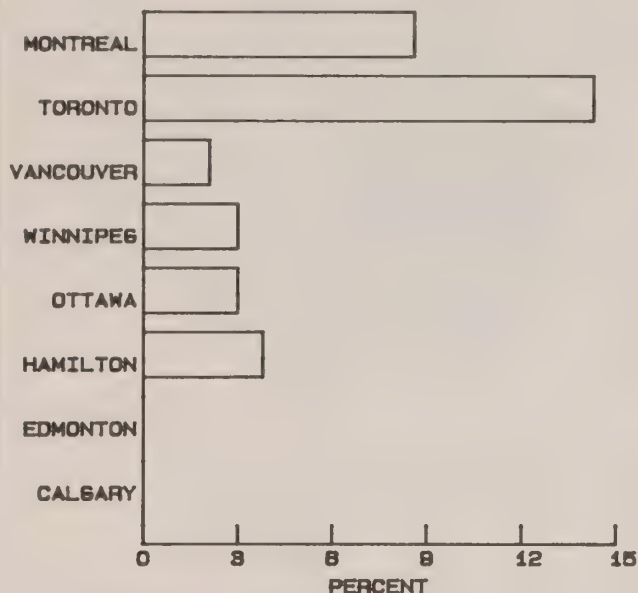
- As a proportion of all offences committed, juvenile males and females share a generally similar distribution of offences
- Juvenile males are more likely to commit crimes against property than are juvenile females, although property crimes for each of juvenile males and females account for more than all other offences combined
- Female juveniles are more likely to commit violations of provincial statutes than are juvenile males; the opposite is true among adult offenders

DATA SET 81:  
DISTRIBUTION OF CHARGES FOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON (VIOLENCE) AND  
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, BY SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS  
JUVENILES, 1981 (% OF ALL CHARGES IN CANADA)

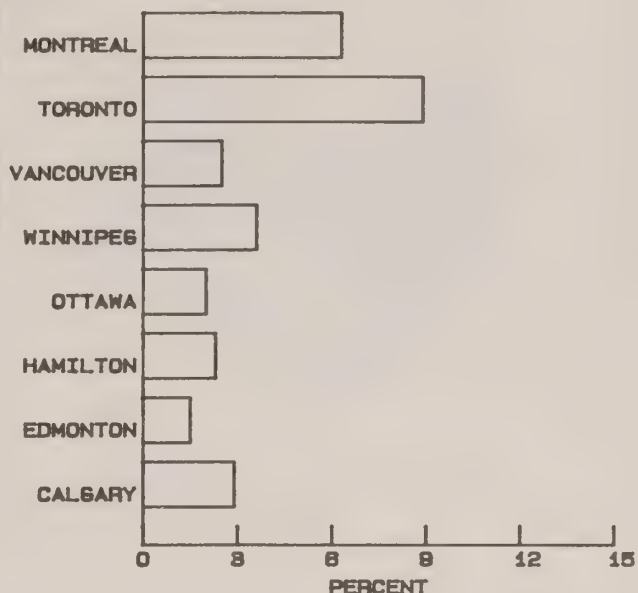
Metropolitan Area -----	Person ----- (% Of Charges in 1981)	Property -----
TOTAL	31.8	30.0
Montreal	8.6	6.3
Toronto	14.3	8.9
Vancouver	2.1	2.5
Winnipeg	3.0	3.6
Ottawa	3.0	2.0
Hamilton	3.8	2.3
Edmonton	0.0	1.5
Calgary	0.0	2.9

Source: Biron, L., and Gauvreau, D., Youth and Criminality, Social Trends Analysis Directorate, Secretary of State, unpublished document (based on Statistics Canada, Crimes Statistics (Police), Catalogue #85-205, 1981).

DISTRIBUTION OF CHARGES FOR OFFENCES  
AGAINST THE PERSON, BY SELECTED  
METROPOLITAN AREAS, JUVENILES, 1981  
(% OF ALL CHARGES IN CANADA)



DISTRIBUTION OF CHARGES FOR OFFENCES  
AGAINST PROPERTY, BY SELECTED  
METROPOLITAN AREAS, JUVENILES, 1981  
(% OF ALL CHARGES IN CANADA)



### OFFENDERS, CITIES

- The three largest metropolitan areas of Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg are responsible for approximately one quarter of all crimes against the person among juveniles in Canada, but only approximately one sixth of crimes against property; this indicates that juvenile property offences may be more widespread and more nearly proportional to population distribution, while the more violent crimes against the person committed by young persons tend to be concentrated in larger urban centres
- Compared to Montreal, Toronto has a disproportionately high level of crimes against the person committed by young persons
- Although each is accountable for less than one tenth of one per cent of crimes against the person by young persons, Edmonton and Calgary combined are responsible for as many crimes against property as the larger cities of Vancouver and Ottawa combined

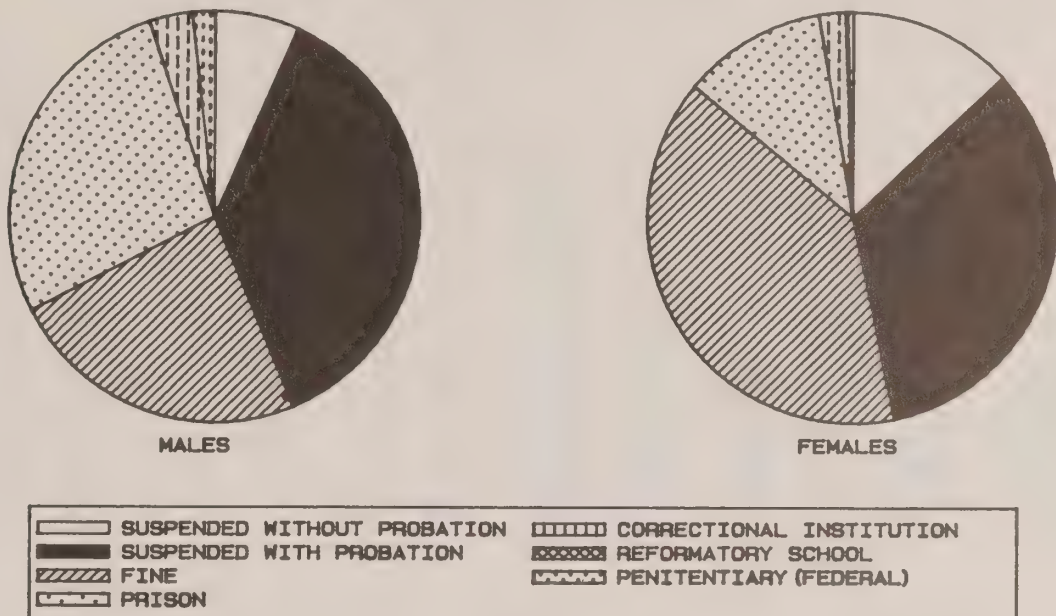
DATA SET 82:  
DISTRIBUTION OF SENTENCES FOR YOUNG ADULTS CONVICTED OF OFFENCES  
BY TYPE OF SENTENCE, SELECTED AGE GROUPS AND SEX  
CANADA, 1962 AND 1972

Type of Offence	1962				1972			
	16-19 Years		20-24 Years		16-19 Years		20-24 Years	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(Percent)							
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Suspended Without Probation	10.9	17.7	10.8	21.2	6.6	13.0	5.4	11.3
Suspended With Probation	36.8	45.2	11.3	18.3	37.1	33.7	20.8	24.7
Fine	14.5	15.3	20.8	27.0	23.7	39.3	31.7	45.6
Prison	26.3	16.6	39.7	27.4	27.4	11.3	34.6	15.2
Correctional Institution	5.5	3.6	5.4	3.7	3.4	2.1	2.0	2.3
Reformatory School	1.8	0.8	NA	NA	NA	0.1	NA	0.1
Penitentiary (Federal)	4.2	0.8	12.0	2.4	1.8	0.5	5.5	0.8

Source: Biron, L., and Gauvreau, D., Youth and Criminality, Social Trends Analysis Directorate, Secretary of State, unpublished document (based on Statistics Canada, Crime Statistics (Courts), (Catalogue #85-201, 1962, 1972)).



DISTRIBUTION OF SENTENCES FOR PERSONS 18-19 YEARS CONVICTED OF AN OFFENCE, BY TYPE OF SENTENCE, BY SEX, CANADA, 1972



## SENTENCES

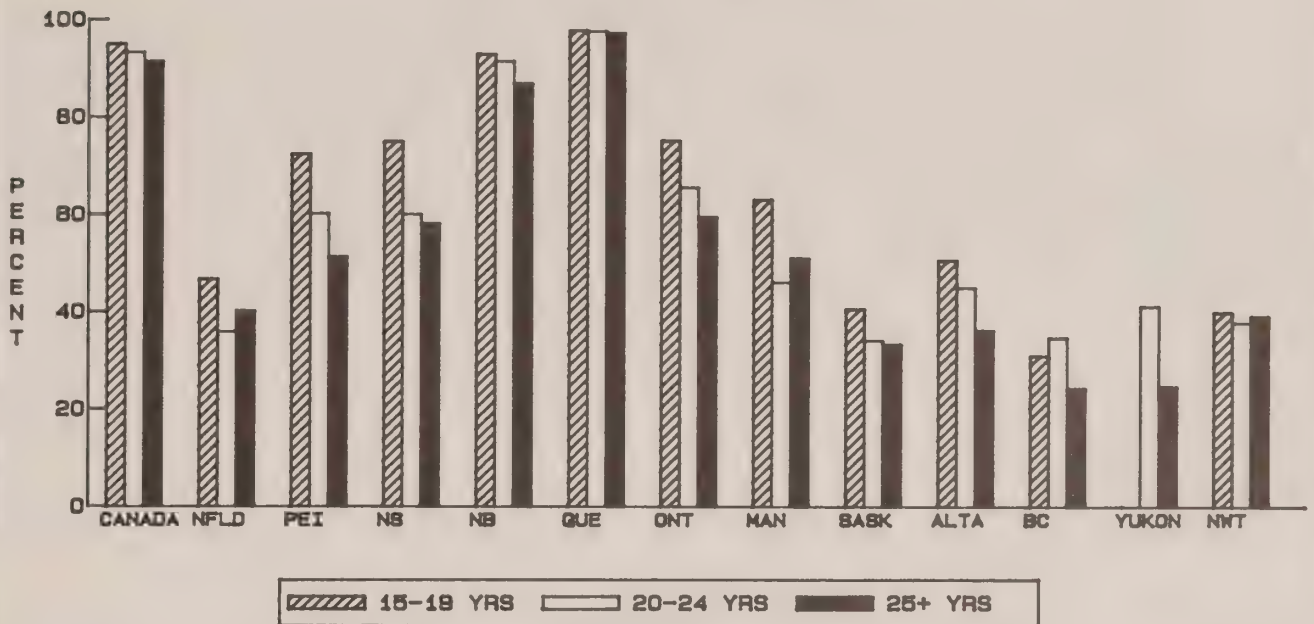
- Non-custodial sentences (suspended sentences and fines) are being used more frequently as an alternative to incarceration; combined, they account for at least 55% of dispositions among male and female of offenders in the 16-19 and 20-24 year age groups
- Suspended sentences (with or without probation) are the most popular dispositions for offenders 16-19 years, and also account for at least 25% of sentences for male and female offenders 20-24 years
- The use of jail sentences for males, however, remains relatively high, accounting for more than one quarter of sentences for males 16-19 years and more than one third for males 20-24 years
- Use of fines is highest among female offenders
- Custodial dispositions are higher among males than females and higher among offenders 20-24 years than among offenders 16-19 years
- Where custodial dispositions are used, terms are relatively short and local and provincial institutions are considerably more popular than federal penitentiaries where the sentences are 2 years or greater; sentencing to federal penitentiaries among younger offenders is very rare - less than 6% of male offenders and less than 1% of female offenders

DATA SET 83:  
LANGUAGE RETENTION RATE BY MOTHER TONGUE FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS  
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1981

	English -----	French ----- (Percent)	Other -----
15-19 Years			
CANADA	98.5	95.0	53.6
Newfoundland	99.8	46.7	55.4
Prince Edward Island	100.0	72.4	18.7
Nova Scotia	99.6	75.0	51.4
New Brunswick	98.1	93.0	59.0
Quebec	88.3	97.9	65.7
Ontario	98.6	75.2	52.8
Manitoba	99.1	63.1	52.5
Saskatchewan	99.6	40.6	47.1
Alberta	99.3	50.6	48.1
British Columbia	99.2	31.0	45.3
Yukon	100.0	-	9.1
Northwest Territories	98.3	40.0	82.0
20-24 Years			
Canada	98.4	93.3	50.9
Newfoundland	99.9	35.9	47.2
Prince Edward Island	99.8	60.2	11.1
Nova Scotia	99.6	60.1	56.0
New Brunswick	98.1	91.6	52.5
Quebec	85.9	97.8	62.8
Ontario	98.7	65.6	50.8
Manitoba	98.8	46.1	45.9
Saskatchewan	99.6	34.1	42.9
Alberta	99.1	45.0	44.4
British Columbia	99.2	34.7	46.0
Yukon	99.3	41.2	16.7
Northwest Territories	98.6	37.9	74.2
25 Years & Over			
Canada	98.5	91.4	48.2
Newfoundland	99.9	40.1	49.4
Prince Edward Island	99.7	51.3	23.1
Nova Scotia	99.7	58.2	35.2
New Brunswick	98.3	87.0	37.8
Quebec	84.9	97.4	62.8
Ontario	99.1	59.5	53.9
Manitoba	99.0	51.0	39.9
Saskatchewan	99.5	33.3	27.5
Alberta	99.2	36.2	35.2
British Columbia	99.3	24.3	40.8
Yukon	99.3	24.7	24.1
Northwest Territories	98.4	39.2	70.9

Source: Bourbeau, R., Linguistic Characteristics of Young People and Their Attitudes to Language Issues, Secretary of State, Unpublished document (based on 1981 Census data, Catalogue #92-733).

RETENTION RATE OF FRENCH FOR PERSONS 15-19 YEARS  
AND 20-24 YEARS BY PROVINCE, 1981



### LANGUAGE RETENTION

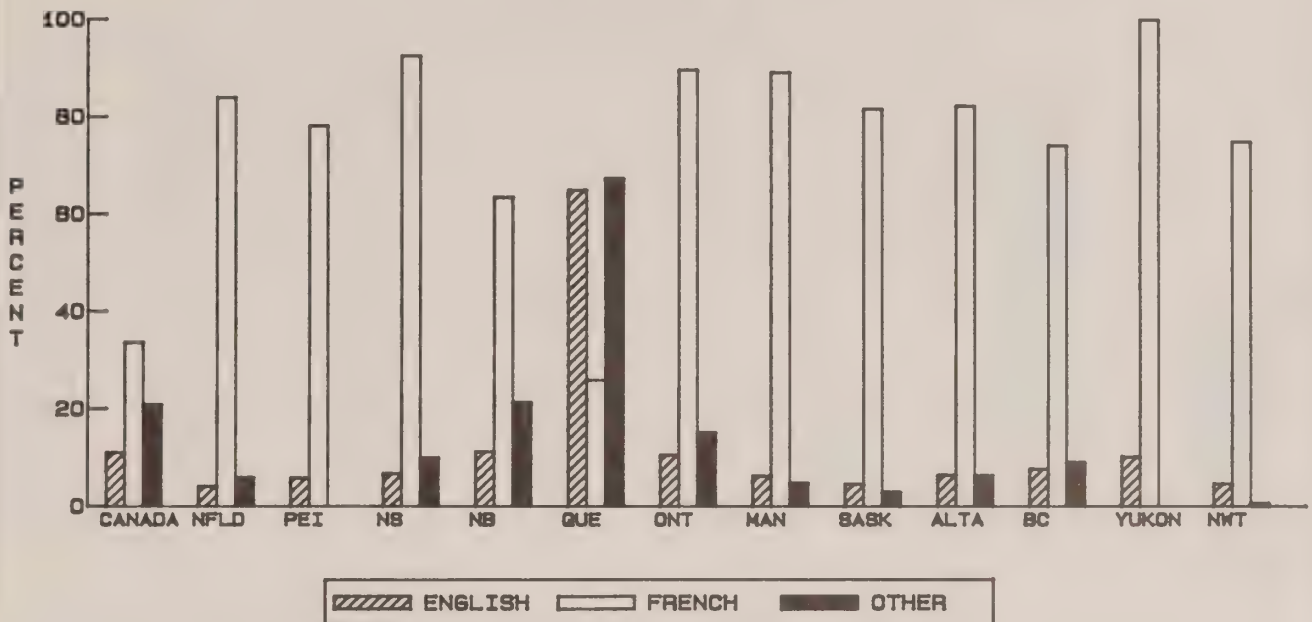
- Quebec is the only province where the language retention rate for persons whose mother tongue is English is lower than the national average
- With the exception of Quebec, retention of English is higher in all provinces than retention of French, for all age groups
- Quebec and New Brunswick are the only provinces where retention of French is greater than 80% for youth 15-24 years
- Retention of languages other than English and French is highest in Quebec; retention of other languages is highest where use of English is lowest
- In general, retention of languages is greatest where the mother tongue is the dominant language in the province

DATA SET 84:  
BILINGUALISM RATE BY MOTHER TONGUE FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS  
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1981

	Total	English	French	Other
	-----	-----	-----	-----
15-19 Years		(Percent)		
CANADA	17.7	11.0	33.6	20.8
Newfoundland	4.2	4.0	83.9	5.9
Prince Edward Island	8.7	5.8	78.1	NA
Nova Scotia	9.4	6.7	92.5	9.9
New Brunswick	29.2	11.2	63.5	21.3
Quebec	32.4	65.0	25.9	67.4
Ontario	15.2	10.5	89.7	15.1
Manitoba	9.9	6.2	89.1	4.7
Saskatchewan	5.7	4.5	81.6	2.9
Alberta	7.9	6.4	82.2	6.3
British Columbia	8.3	7.6	74.1	9.0
Yukon	10.3	10.1	100.0	NA
Northwest Territories	3.9	4.6	75.0	0.5
20-24 Years				
Canada	18.9	9.4	41.8	16.8
Newfoundland	3.0	2.4	84.6	3.7
Prince Edward Island	9.2	4.8	89.7	37.5
Nova Scotia	8.7	4.9	93.6	9.6
New Brunswick	32.1	10.5	72.0	15.0
Quebec	38.9	65.7	34.3	64.0
Ontario	13.5	8.5	91.9	10.7
Manitoba	9.1	4.8	91.1	3.3
Saskatchewan	5.4	3.5	90.1	2.2
Alberta	8.7	6.0	87.3	6.0
British Columbia	6.9	5.6	86.1	6.5
Yukon	11.6	8.6	93.7	10.0
Northwest Territories	6.7	6.2	85.7	1.2
25 Years & Over				
Canada	17.5	7.8	44.5	9.4
Newfoundland	2.3	1.6	89.2	11.3
Prince Edward Island	8.6	3.5	89.6	8.4
Nova Scotia	8.3	3.5	91.7	10.4
New Brunswick	29.8	8.5	71.7	15.2
Quebec	39.1	54.0	36.7	42.4
Ontario	10.9	6.3	87.7	5.7
Manitoba	8.4	3.8	91.3	2.1
Saskatchewan	5.3	2.5	88.8	1.5
Alberta	7.1	4.5	88.8	3.7
British Columbia	6.3	4.6	87.7	4.5
Yukon	9.3	7.2	92.0	4.1
Northwest Territories	9.9	8.9	89.6	3.1

Source: Bourbeau, R. Linguistic Characteristics of Young People and Their Attitudes to Language Issues, Social Trends Analysis Directorate, Secretary of State, Unpublished document (based on 1981 Census data, Catalogue #92-733)

BILINGUALISM RATE BY MOTHER TONGUE FOR PERSONS 15-19 YEARS,  
BY PROVINCE, 1981



BILINGUALISM RATE

- With the exception of Quebec, bilingualism among persons whose mother tongue is English is less than 12% among all age groups in all provinces (in Quebec it is as high as 65%)
- With the exception of Quebec, bilingualism among persons whose mother tongue is French is at least 60% in all provinces (in Quebec it is as low as 16%); this is the case for all age groups
- With the exceptions of Quebec and New Brunswick, bilingualism among persons whose mother tongue is neither English nor French is less than 16% (in Quebec it is at least 32% and in New Brunswick at least 29%)
- In all provinces except Quebec, and for all age groups, the level of bilingualism among persons whose mother tongue is neither English nor French is higher than among those whose mother tongue is English
- Except for Quebec where young people 20-24 years have a higher bilingualism rate than persons 15-19 years, there is no great difference between the age groups across Canada



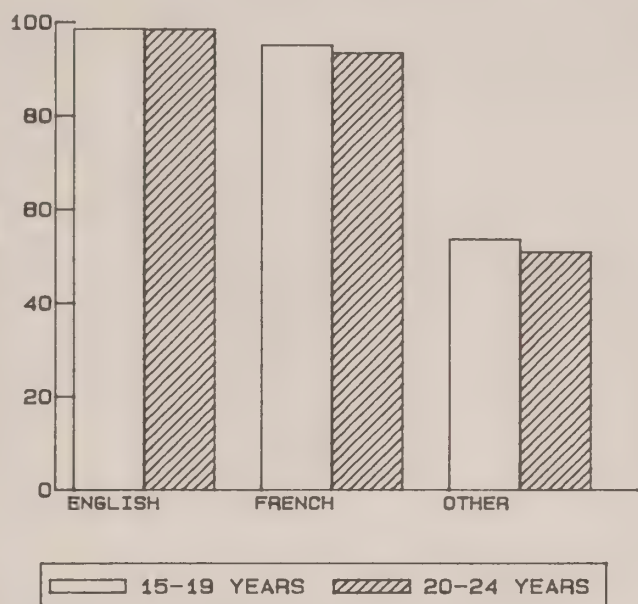
DATA SET 85:  
LANGUAGE RETENTION RATE AND BILINGUALISM RATE BY MOTHER TONGUE  
AND SEX FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS  
CANADA, 1981 (1)

	English			French			Other		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Language Retention	(Percent)								
All Ages	98.4	98.3	98.5	93.1	93.1	93.1	51.0	49.2	52.8
15-19 Years	98.5	98.4	98.5	95.0	95.2	94.7	53.6	55.3	51.8
20-24 Years	98.4	98.3	98.5	93.3	93.5	93.2	50.9	51.4	50.4
25 Years & Over	98.5	98.3	98.6	91.4	91.2	91.5	48.2	45.5	50.9
Bilingualism									
All Ages	7.5	7.4	7.7	36.2	39.7	32.8	10.5	11.3	9.7
15-19 Years	11.0	8.4	13.6	33.6	32.4	34.8	20.8	17.9	23.8
20-24 Years	9.4	8.1	10.5	41.8	43.7	39.8	16.8	15.6	18.1
25 Years & Over	7.8	8.5	7.1	44.5	51.1	38.4	9.4	10.9	7.8

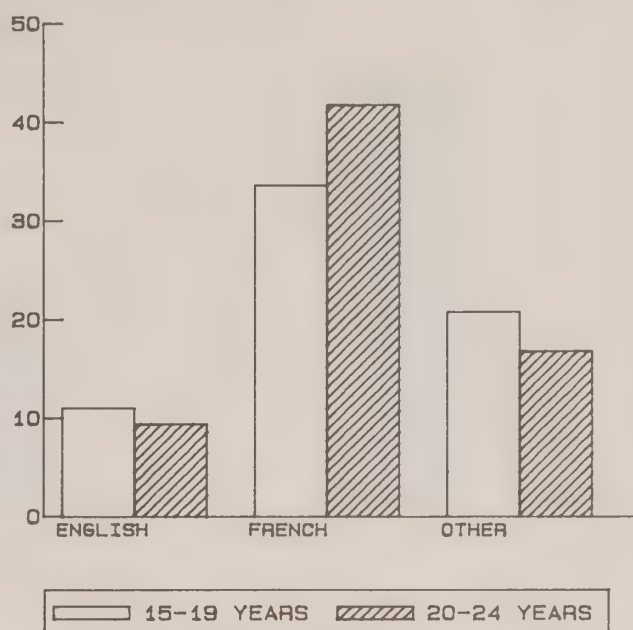
Note: (1) Language Retention Rate is the proportion (%) of persons of a given mother tongue in each age group who reported that they used the same language most often at home.  
Bilingualism Rate is the proportion (%) of persons of a given mother tongue, in each age group, who reported that they could carry on a conversation in both of Canada's official languages.

Source: Bourbeau, R., Linguistic Characteristics of Young People and Their Attitudes to Language Issues, Social Trends Analysis Directorate, Secretary of State, Unpublished document (based on 1981 Census data, Catalogue #92-733).

LANGUAGE RETENTION RATE FOR PERSONS  
15-24 YEARS BY MOTHER TONGUE  
CANADA, 1981



BILINGUALISM RATE FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
BY MOTHER TONGUE CANADA, 1981



## RETENTION AND BILINGUALISM

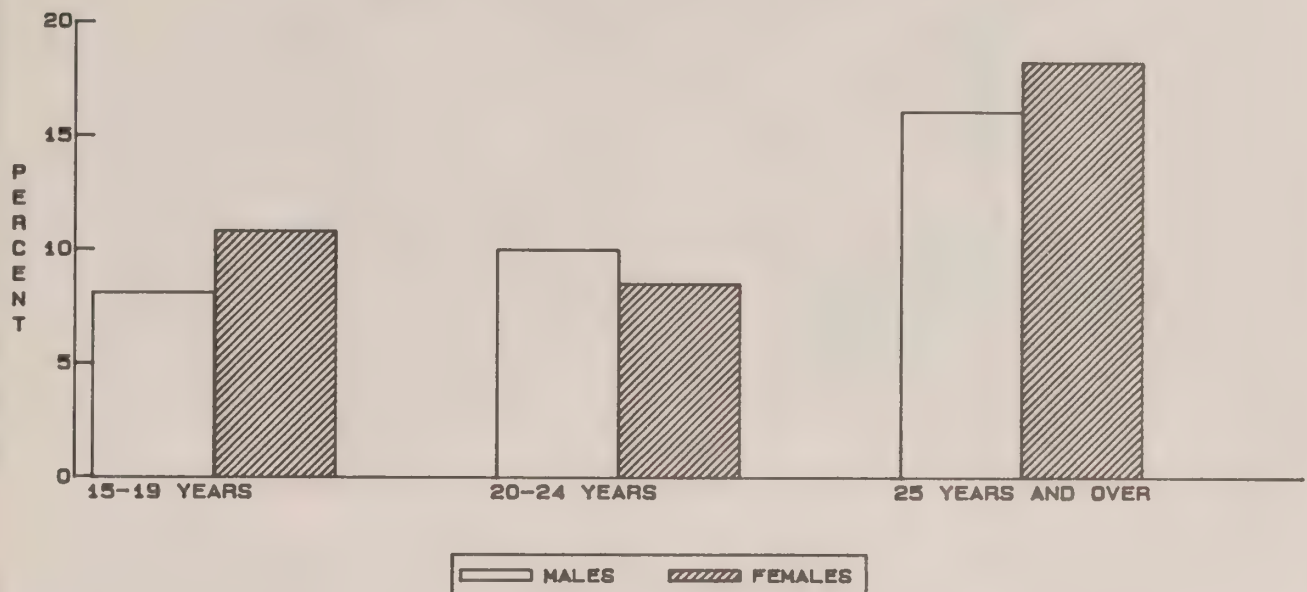
- Language retention rate of Canadians of all ages whose mother tongue is either English or French is very high
- Language retention is slightly higher among younger persons than among those 25 years and over
- Almost  $\frac{1}{2}$  of all persons whose mother tongue is neither English nor French do not use their own mother tongue at home; this rate tends to be slightly higher for young people 15-24 years
- The level of bilingualism is highest among persons whose mother tongue is French (34%), and next highest among persons whose mother tongue is neither English nor French (21%); the level of bilingualism among persons whose mother tongue is English is only slightly more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  that of those whose mother tongue is neither English nor French
- Among persons whose mother tongue is English, the level of bilingualism decreases with age, while the opposite is true among those whose mother tongue is French
- Young females have a level of bilingualism as high as young males, if not more, except for the female francophone aged 20-24 years

DATA SET 86:  
 PERSONS WHO DID VOLUNTEER WORK AS A PROPORTION (%)  
 OF THE CORRESPONDING WORKING-AGE POPULATION  
 BY AGE AND SEX  
 CANADA, FEBRUARY 1979 - FEBRUARY 1980

	15-19 YEARS		20-24 YEARS		25 YEARS & OVER	
	-----		-----		-----	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Did Volunteer Work In This Period	8.1	10.8	10.0	8.5	16.1	18.3

Source: Frenette, C., Social Participation of Young People,  
 Social Trends Analysis Directorate, Secretary of State,  
 unpublished document (based on Statistics Canada,  
 An Overview of Volunteer Workers in Canada,  
 November 1981, Catalogue #71-530).

PERSONS WHO DID VOLUNTEER WORK AS A PROPORTION (%) OF THE  
CORRESPONDING WORKING-AGE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX,  
PERIOD FEBRUARY 1979 - FEBRUARY 1980



### VOLUNTEER WORKERS

- The results of the labour force survey show that in 1980, the proportion of persons who did volunteer work is smaller among young persons 15-19 years and 20-24 years, than among those 25 years and over
- There is no clear trend in the participation rates of males and females in volunteer work
- Among the persons 15-19 years and 25 years and over, females participate more than males, while the opposite is true for persons 20-24 years

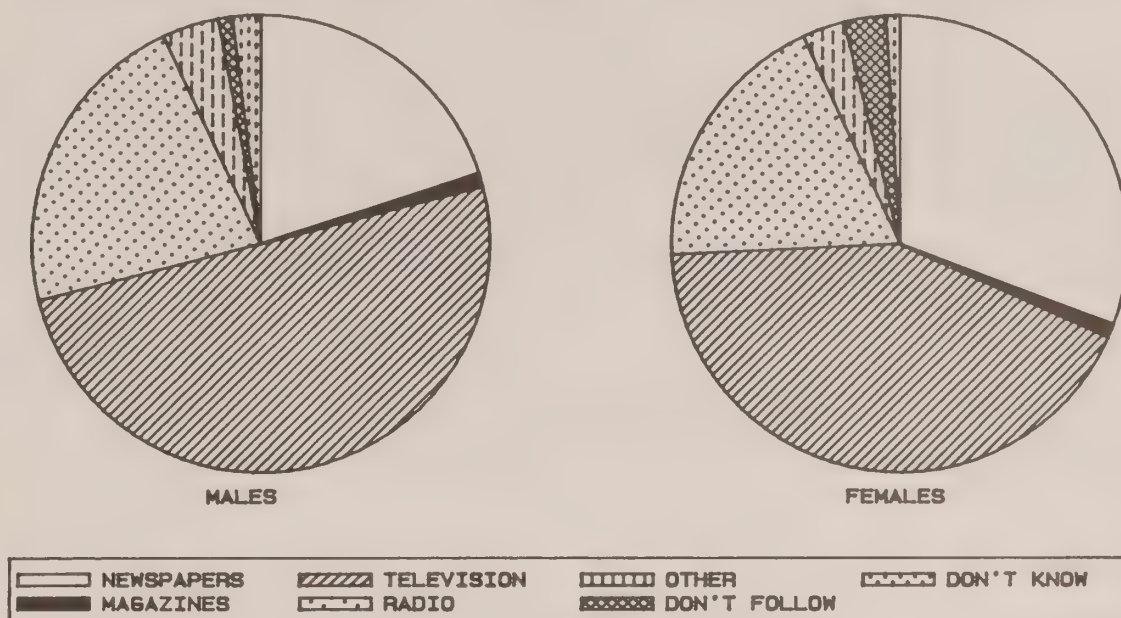
DATA SET 87:  
PROPORTION (%) OF PERSONS FOLLOWING CURRENT AFFAIRS  
BY MEDIA GENERALLY USED  
BY AGE AND SEX  
CANADA, 1983

Media generally used to follow current affairs -----	18-24 YEARS -----		25 YEARS & OVER -----	
	Males -----	Females -----	Males -----	Females -----
	(Percent)			
TOTAL	100	100	100	100
Newspapers	20	31	32	28
Magazines	1	1	1	1
Television	50	43	43	45
Radio	22	19	20	22
Other	4	3	3	2
Don't Follow	1	3	1	1
Don't Know	2	1	1	1

Source: Frenette, C., Social Participation of Young People,  
Social Trends Analysis Directorate, Secretary of State,  
unpublished document (based on CROP 83-5, 1983, Special Compilations).



PROPORTION (%) OF PERSONS 18-24 YEARS FOLLOWING CURRENT AFFAIRS,  
BY MEDIA GENERALLY USED, BY SEX, CANADA, 1983



### CURRENT AFFAIRS

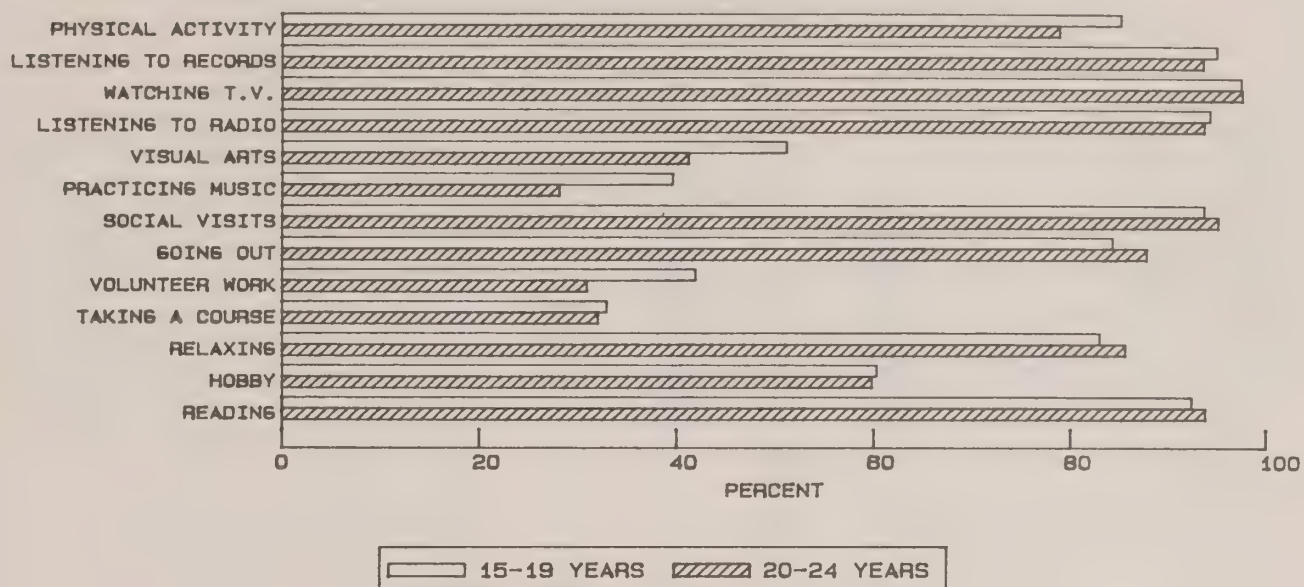
- Among males and females, and persons 18-24 years and 25 years and over alike, television is the single most favoured medium for following current affairs
- Among females 18-24 years, and among males and females 25 years and over, newspapers are favoured over radio for following current affairs; among males 18-24 years, newspapers follow closely behind radio as a preferred medium for following current affairs
- The most significant shift in preferences in media for following current affairs is in the increase in use of newspapers by males as they shift from the 18-24 year age group to the 25 years and over age group

DATA SET 88:  
PROPORTION OF PERSONS PARTICIPATING IN SELECTED LEISURE ACTIVITIES  
BY AGE  
CANADA, 1978

Leisure Activity	25 Years & Over	15-24 Years	15-19 Years	20-24 Years
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(% Participating in Activity in Previous 12 Months)			
Physical Activity	54.7	82.1	85.2	78.9
Listening to Records	70.0	94.3	95.0	93.6
Listening to Television	96.1	97.5	97.5	97.6
Listening to Radio	89.6	94.0	94.3	93.7
Engaging in a Visual Art	25.1	46.3	51.2	41.2
Playing a Musical Instrument, or Voice Practice	14.5	33.9	39.6	28.1
Social Visits (Friends)	91.9	94.4	93.7	95.1
Going Out (e.g. For Evening)	69.4	86.0	84.3	87.8
Volunteer Work	35.6	36.5	41.9	30.9
Taking a Course (For Leisure)	18.1	32.4	32.9	32.0
Relaxing/ Reflecting	79.4	84.3	83.0	85.6
Hobby/Craft Activity	48.3	60.1	60.3	59.8
Reading	90.9	93.1	92.4	93.8

Source: Frenette, C., Social Participation of Young People, Social Trends Analysis Directorate, Secretary of State, unpublished document (based on special tabulations from Survey of Leisure Time Activities - Reading Habits, Statistics Canada, February, 1978).

PROPORTION OF PERSONS PARTICIPATING IN SELECTED LEISURE ACTIVITIES,  
BY AGE, CANADA, 1978  
(% PARTICIPATING IN ACTIVITY IN PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS)



### LEISURE ACTIVITIES

- The most popular activities among young persons 15-24 years are: listening to T.V., to records and to radio, visiting friends and reading (more than 90% of the 15-24 participated in these activities in the last 12 months)
- Taking a course, playing a musical instrument (or voice practice) and doing volunteer work are much less popular (less than 40%)
- For all the selected leisure activities, young persons 15-24 participate as much or more than those 25 years and over
- There are no major differences in leisure activity patterns among young persons. Persons 15-19 years participate a bit more than those 20-24 years in engaging in visual art, in playing a musical instrument (or voice practice) and in doing volunteer work

DATA SET 89:  
PARTICIPATION OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS IN LEISURE ACTIVITIES  
BY EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY AND AGE  
CANADA, 1978

Type Of Leisure Activities	TOTAL	IN-SCHOOL				NOT IN-SCHOOL			
		Prim/Second		Post-Second		Prim/Second		Post-Second	
		15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24
TOTAL (Thousands)	4,560	1,424	41	171	287	646	1,210	87	694
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
A. Engaging in sports, physical exercise	2,880 63.2	1,112 78.1	32 78.0	121 70.8	216 75.3	356 55.1	586 48.4	48 55.2	407 58.6
B. Listening to tapes, records or cassettes	3,716 81.5	1,236 86.8	32 78.0	146 85.4	225 78.4	537 83.1	908 74.7	76 87.4	555 80.0
C. Watching T.V.	4,250 93.2	1,351 94.9	33 80.5	152 88.9	258 89.9	601 93.0	1,125 93.0	84 96.6	647 93.2
D. Listening to the radio	3,824 83.9	1,242 87.2	33 80.5	140 81.9	237 82.6	556 86.1	963 79.6	80 92.0	574 82.7
E. Engaging in artistic activities	953 20.9	405 28.4	10 24.4	40 23.4	62 21.6	101 15.6	189 15.6	15 17.2	132 19.0
F. Playing a musical instrument, etc.	949 20.8	412 28.9	10 24.4	71 41.5	50 17.4	117 18.1	137 11.3	24 27.6	129 18.6
G. Visiting friends or relatives	4,041 88.6	1,253 88.0	39 95.1	150 87.7	262 91.3	556 86.1	1,053 87.0	82 94.3	645 92.9
H. Engaging in commu- nity volunteer work	749 16.4	363 24.5	6 14.6	30 17.5	46 16.0	66 10.2	119 9.8	10 11.5	108 15.6
I. Going out (dining, going to movies,etc)	2,895 63.5	869 61.0	22 53.7	114 66.7	208 72.5	425 65.8	707 58.4	63 72.4	488 70.3
J. Taking lessons or formal instruction	729 16.0	274 19.2	11 26.8	50 29.2	72 25.1	47 7.3	92 7.6	14 16.1	168 24.2
K. Engaging in hobby, craft activities	1,539 33.8	517 36.3	11 26.8	61 35.7	80 27.9	237 36.7	343 28.3	28 32.2	262 37.8
L. Relaxing, resting, reflecting, planning	3,450 75.7	1,076 75.6	34 82.9	123 71.9	240 83.6	455 70.4	885 73.1	65 74.7	574 82.7
M. Reading	3,902 85.6	1,241 87.1	37 90.2	148 86.5	252 87.8	500 77.4	1,003 82.9	76 87.4	643 92.7

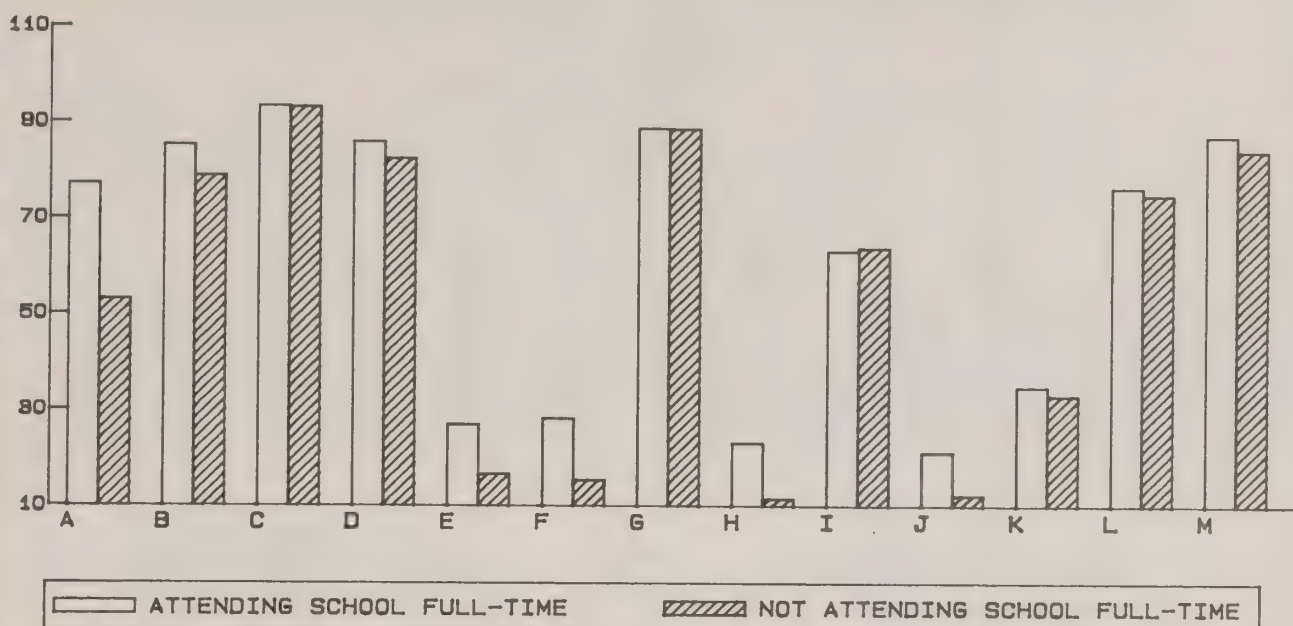
Note: 1. Represents the number of persons who participated in one or more leisure activities in the week preceding the survey interview.

2. Figures under 50,000 persons should be viewed with caution, because they are based on small subsamples.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey Of Leisure Time Activities, 1978



PARTICIPATION OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS IN LEISURE ACTIVITIES  
BY EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY, CANADA, 1978



### LEISURE, IN-AND OUT-OF-SCHOOL

- A greater proportion of in-school youth reported participating in leisure activities than not in-school youth
- A much higher percentage of youth in-school reported engaging in physical exercise, artistic activities, volunteer work, playing a musical instrument and taking lessons or formal instruction than not in-school youth. The number of participants in-school was nearly double that of participants not in-school for the four latter activities
- Younger persons (15-19 years) more often spent time listening to records, tapes or cassettes than 20-24 year olds regardless of educational activity
- Younger persons more often spent time engaging in hobby or craft activities except for youth not in-school with some or a completed post-secondary education



DATA SET 90:  
PARTICIPATION OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS IN LEISURE ACTIVITIES,  
IN-SCHOOL BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND AGE  
CANADA, 1978

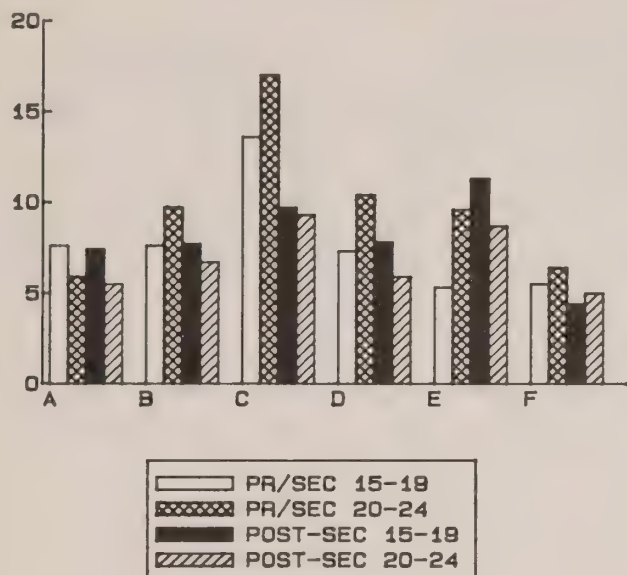
Type Of Leisure Activities	PRIMARY/SECONDARY						POST-SECONDARY			
	15-24 Years		15-19 Years		20-24 Years		15-19 Years		20-24 Years	
	# Of Person	Avg. Hrs.	# Of Person	Avg. Hrs.	# Of Person	Avg. Hrs.	# Of Person	Avg. Hrs.	# Of Person	Avg. Hrs.
TOTAL (Thousands)	1,923	NA	1,424	NA	41	NA	171	NA	287	NA
%	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
A. Engaging in sports, physical exercise	1,482	7.2	1,112	7.6	32	5.9	121	7.4	216	5.5
	77.1	1.0	78.1	1.1	78.0	0.8	70.8	1.0	75.3	0.8
B. Listening to tapes, records or cassettes	1,639	7.5	1,236	7.6	32	9.7	146	7.7	225	6.7
	85.2	1.0	86.8	1.0	78.0	1.3	85.4	1.0	78.4	0.9
C. Watching T.V.	1,794	12.7	1,351	13.6	33	17.0	152	9.7	258	9.3
	93.3	1.0	94.9	1.1	80.5	1.3	88.9	0.8	89.9	0.7
D. Listening to the radio	1,652	7.2	1,242	7.3	33	10.4	140	7.8	237	5.9
	85.9	1.0	87.2	1.0	80.5	1.4	81.9	1.1	82.6	0.8
E. Engaging in artistic activities	517	6.2	405	5.3	10	9.6	40	11.3	62	8.7
	26.9	1.0	28.8	0.9	24.4	1.6	23.4	1.8	21.6	1.0
F. Playing a musical instrument, etc.	543	5.3	412	5.5	10	6.4	71	4.4	50	5.0
	28.2	1.0	28.9	1.0	24.4	1.2	41.5	0.8	17.4	0.9
G. Visiting friends or relatives	1,705	12.3	1,253	13.1	39	12.0	150	11.3	262	9.4
	88.7	1.0	88.0	1.1	95.1	1.0	87.7	0.9	91.3	0.8
H. Engaging in community volunteer work	445	5.2	363	5.0	6	3.7	30	5.5	46	6.9
	23.1	1.0	25.5	1.0	14.6	0.7	17.5	1.1	16.0	1.3
I. Going out (dining, going to movies, etc)	1,214	6.5	869	6.4	22	4.6	114	6.8	208	7.1
	63.1	1.0	61.0	1.0	53.7	0.7	66.7	1.1	72.5	1.1
J. Taking lessons or formal instruction	407	11.5	274	9.1	11	16.8	50	17.0	72	15.8
	21.2	1.00	19.2	0.80	26.8	1.50	29.2	1.50	25.1	1.4
K. Engaging in hobby, craft activities	669	5.2	517	5.3	11	8.0	61	4.3	80	4.9
	34.8	1.0	36.3	1.0	26.8	1.5	35.7	0.8	27.9	1.0
L. Relaxing, resting, reflecting, planning	1,472	8.0	1,076	8.0	34	10.6	123	6.8	240	8.0
	76.5	1.0	75.6	1.0	82.9	1.3	71.9	0.9	83.6	1.0
M. Reading	1,678	6.0	1,241	5.7	37	6.5	148	6.5	252	6.9
	87.3	1.00	87.1	1.00	90.2	1.10	86.5	1.1	87.8	1.2

Note: 1. Represents the number of persons who participated in one or more leisure activities in the week preceding the survey interview.

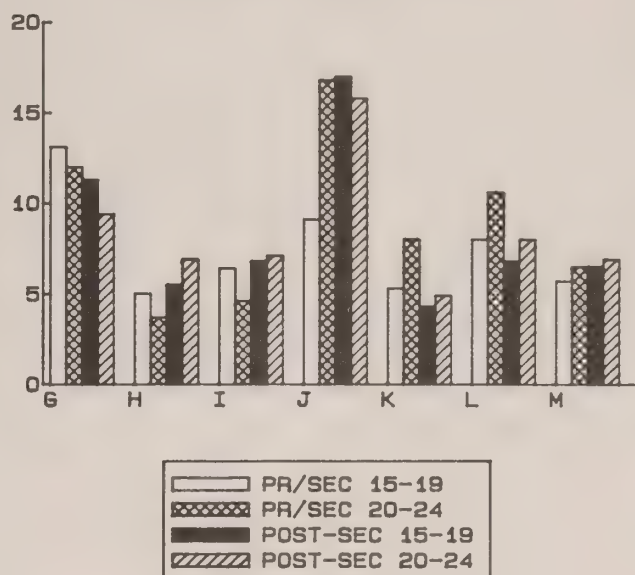
2. Figures under 50,000 persons should be viewed with caution, because they are based on small subsamples.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey Of Leisure Time Activities, 1978

PARTICIPATION OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS,  
IN SCHOOL, IN LEISURE ACTIVITIES,  
BY AGE, CANADA, 1978  
(AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK)



PARTICIPATION OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS,  
IN SCHOOL, IN LEISURE ACTIVITIES,  
BY AGE, CANADA, 1978  
(AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK)



## LEISURE, STUDENTS

- For in-school youth overall, watching TV was the leisure activity reported by the greatest proportion of respondents. This held true for 15-19 year olds in both levels of school. For 20-24 year olds, however, visiting friends or relatives had the largest percentage of respondents, regardless of the level of school
- The largest number of hours spent on average per week was 17; for 20-24 year olds in primary/secondary school watching television, and for 15-19 year olds in post-secondary school taking lessons or formal instruction
- Primary/secondary students spent more leisure time engaging in sports or physical exercise, and artistic activities than post-secondary students
- More 15-19 year olds at the primary/secondary level engaged in community or volunteer work than any other group (25.5%), but 20-24 year olds in post-secondary school spent more hours per week (6.9) than any other group
- Far more 20-24 year olds in post-secondary school (72.5%) than primary/secondary school (53.7) reported going out to movies, etc.

DATA SET 91:  
PARTICIPATION OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS IN LEISURE ACTIVITIES,  
NOT IN-SCHOOL BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND AGE  
CANADA, 1978

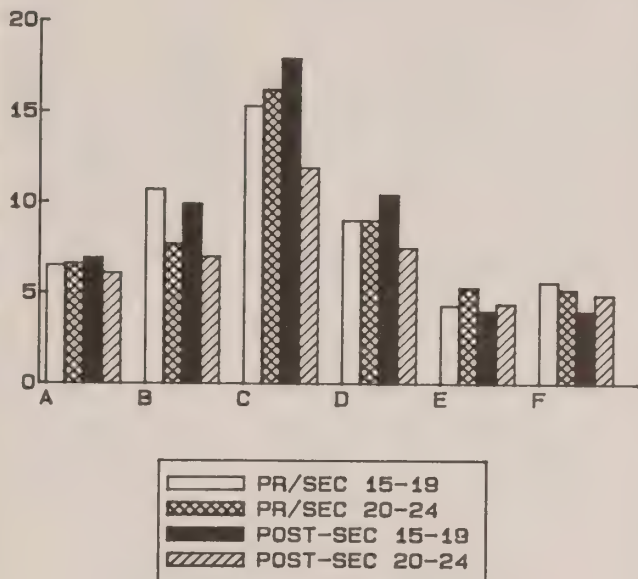
Type Of Leisure Activities	PRIMARY/SECONDARY						POST-SECONDARY			
	15-24 Years		15-19 Years		20-24 Years		15-19 Years		20-24 Years	
	# Of Person	Avg. Hrs.	# Of Person	Avg. Hrs.	# Of Person	Avg. Hrs.	# Of Person	Avg. Hrs.	# Of Person	Avg. Hrs.
TOTAL (Thousands)	2,637	NA	646	NA	1,210	NA	87	NA	694	NA
%	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
A. Engaging in sports, physical exercise	1,398 53.0	6.4 1.0	356 55.1	6.5 1.0	586 48.4	6.6 1.0	48 55.2	6.9 1.1	407 58.6	6.1 1.0
B. Listening to tapes, records or cassettes	2,077 78.8	8.4 1.0	537 83.1	10.7 1.3	908 75.0	7.7 0.9	76 87.4	9.9 1.2	555 80.0	7.0 0.8
C. Watching T.V.	2,456 93.1	14.9 1.0	601 93.0	15.3 1.0	1,125 93.0	16.2 1.1	84 96.6	17.9 1.2	647 93.2	11.9 0.8
D. Listening to the radio	2,172 82.4	8.7 1.0	556 86.1	9.0 1.0	963 79.6	9.0 1.0	80 92.0	10.4 1.2	574 82.7	7.5 0.9
E. Engaging in artistic activities	437 16.6	4.8 1.0	101 15.6	4.3 0.9	189 15.6	5.3 1.1	15 17.2	4.0 0.8	132 19.0	4.4 0.9
F. Playing a musical instrument, etc.	407 15.4	5.1 1.0	117 18.1	5.6 1.1	137 11.3	5.2 1.0	24 27.6	4.0 0.8	129 18.6	4.9 0.9
G. Visiting friends or relatives	2,337 88.6	12.2 1.0	56 86.1	14.3 1.2	1,054 87.1	11.3 0.9	82 94.3	14.1 1.2	645 92.9	11.4 0.9
H. Engaging in commu- nity volunteer work	304 11.5	5.8 1.0	66 10.2	6.6 1.1	119 9.8	5.2 0.9	10 11.5	7.6 1.3	108 15.6	5.8 1.0
I. Going out (dining, going to movies, etc)	1,682 63.8	6.5 1.0	425 65.8	7.5 1.2	707 58.4	6.1 0.9	63 72.4	9.9 1.5	489 70.3	5.8 0.9
J. Taking lessons or formal instruction	321 12.2	5.2 1.0	47 7.3	6.2 1.2	92 7.6	4.8 0.9	14 16.1	6.1 1.2	168 24.2	5.0 1.0
K. Engaging in hobby, craft activities	870 33.0	6.5 1.0	237 36.7	6.5 1.0	343 28.3	7.1 1.1	28 32.2	5.5 0.9	262 37.8	5.7 0.9
L. Relaxing, resting, reflecting, planning	1,978 75.0	9.3 1.0	455 70.4	11.0 1.2	885 73.1	9.3 1.0	65 74.7	9.8 1.1	573 82.6	8.0 0.9
M. Reading	2,223 84.3	6.7 1.0	500 77.4	6.2 0.9	1,003 82.9	7.0 1.0	76 87.4	6.2 0.9	643 92.7	6.8 1.0

Note: 1. Represents the number of persons who participated in one or more leisure activities in the week preceding the survey interview.

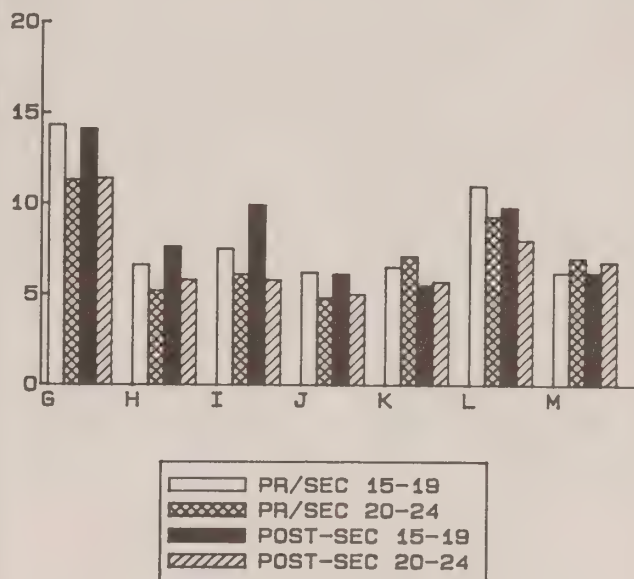
2. Figures under 50,000 persons should be viewed with caution, because they are based on small subsamples.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey Of Leisure Time Activities, 1978

PARTICIPATION OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS,  
NOT IN-SCHOOL, IN LEISURE ACTIVITIES,  
BY AGE, CANADA, 1978  
(AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK)



PARTICIPATION OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS,  
NOT IN-SCHOOL, IN LEISURE ACTIVITIES,  
BY AGE, CANADA, 1978  
(AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK)



### LEISURE, NON-STUDENTS

- For all not in-school youth watching television was the leisure activity reported by the greatest proportion of respondents. The 15-19 year olds with post-secondary education spent the greatest average amount of time per week watching TV at 17.9 hours, while 20-24 year olds with similar education spent the least amount of time (11.9)
- More 15-19 year olds, regardless of educational attainment, listened to records, tapes or cassettes, and also spent more time per week listening than 20-24 year olds
- Far more youth with some or completed post-secondary education spent time playing a musical instrument - 27.6% of 15-19 year olds compared to 11.3% of 20-24 year olds with lower educational attainment. The latter group, however, spent more time per week engaged in this activity
- More of those with post-secondary education also took lessons or formal instruction, and spent time reading, although about the same amount of time per week was spent by all groups doing these activities



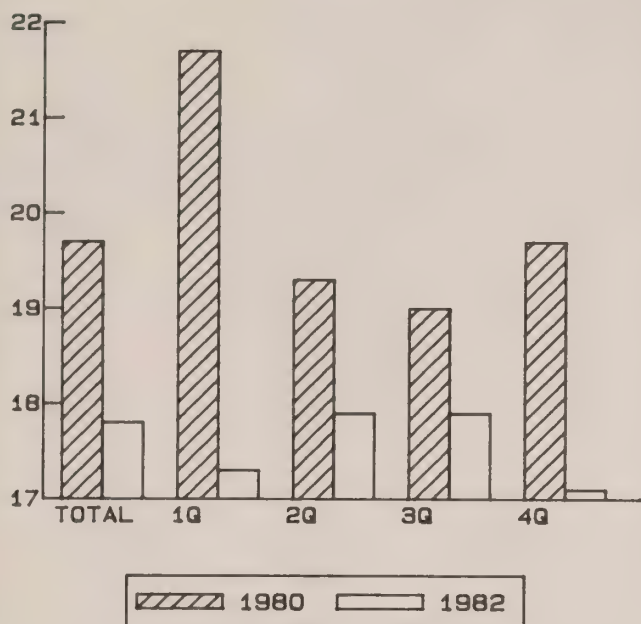
DATA SET 92:  
PARTICIPATION OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS IN TRAVEL  
1980 AND 1982

	1980				
	TOTAL	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q
Person-Trips for Youth (15-24 Years) (Thousands)	21,907	4,723	4,998	7,566	4,619
% of All Person-Trips Taken by Youth	19.7	21.7	19.3	19.0	19.7
% of Youth Participating in Travel	NA	34.3	37.9	52.6	32.2
	1982				
	TOTAL	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q
Person-Trips for Youth (15-24 Years) (Thousands)	18,060	3,845	4,118	6,352	3,745
% of All Person-Trips Taken by Youth	17.8	17.3	17.9	17.9	17.1
% of Youth Participating in Travel	NA	31.9	34.2	47.8	31.9

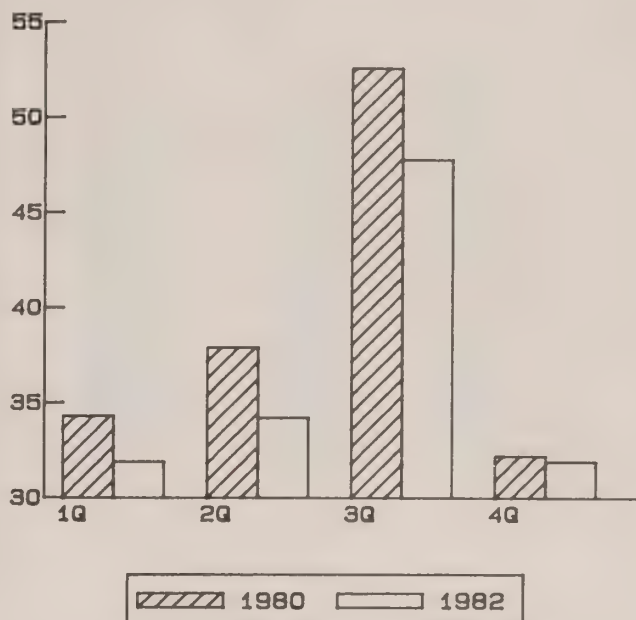
Source: 1982 Canadian Travel Survey.



PERCENTAGE OF PERSON-TRIPS TAKEN BY  
YOUTH (15-24 YEARS), 1980 AND 1982



PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH PARTICIPATING  
IN TRAVEL, 1980 AND 1982



### TRAVEL

- Youth travel decreased from 1980 to 1982 in two ways: fewer youth participated in travel and a smaller percentage of all person-trips were taken by youth
- The fourth quarter of 1982 indicated that travel for youth was more closely approaching 1980 levels

DATA SET 93:  
DISTRIBUTION OF GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY  
BY AGE GROUPS, SEX AND MOBILITY STATUS  
AUGUST, 1982

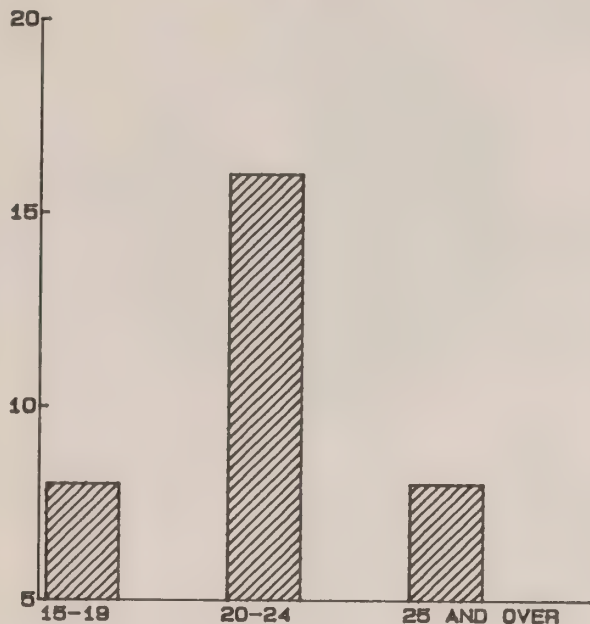
	MIGRANTS		NON-MIGRANTS		TOTAL POPULATION		Ratio of Migrants To Total Population
	(000's)	%	(000's)	%	(000's)	%	
BOTH SEXES							
15 & Over	1,694	100.0	16,918	100.0	18,612	100.0	9%
15-24 Years	560	33.0	3,929	23.0	4,489	24.0	12%
15-19 Years	175	10.0	1,973	12.0	2,148	12.0	8%
20-24 Years	385	23.0	1,956	12.0	2,341	13.0	16%
25 & Over	1,134	67.0	12,990	76.0	14,124	75.0	8%
Both Sexes							
15-24 Years	560	100.0	3,929	100.0	4,489	100.0	12%
Males	283	51.0	1,993	51.0	2,276	51.0	12%
Females	277	50.0	1,936	49.0	2,213	49.0	13%

	NUMBER OF MOVES			
	One Move	Two Moves	Three Or More Moves	Total Migrants
	(Percentage Distribution)			
BOTH SEXES				
15 & Over	66.0	24.0	10.0	100.0
15-24 Years	60.0	28.0	12.0	100.0
15-19 Years	66.0	27.0	7.0	100.0
20-24 Years	57.0	29.0	14.0	100.0
25 & Over	70.0	21.0	9.0	100.0

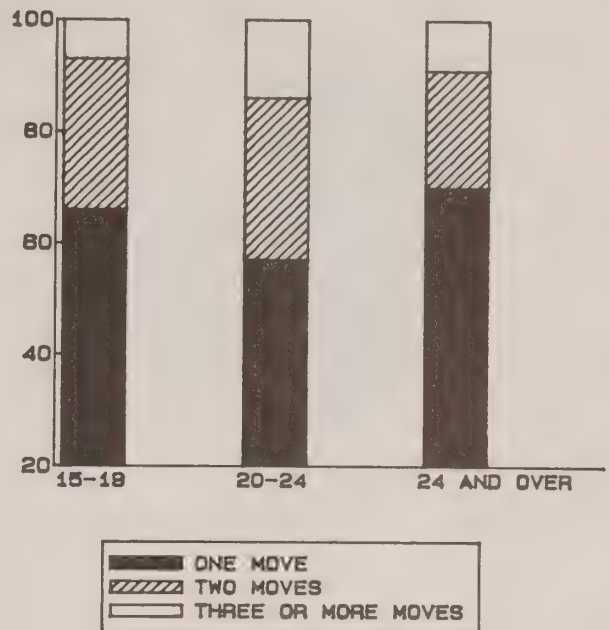
Notes: Migrants are defined as those who had lived in another province at any time since June 1976. Non-migrants are those who have not lived in another province in this period.

Source: Survey Current Population Profile,  
1982 Labour Force Survey Supplement

INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRANTS AS A PERCENT OF POPULATION, AUGUST 1982



NUMBER OF MOVES - PERCENT DISTRIBUTION AUGUST 1982



### INTERPROVINCIAL MOBILITY

- Young people are mobile. One measure of mobility is the per cent of the population that changes province of residence.
- A 1982 study found that 560,000 people aged 15 to 24 had changed province of residence in the preceding 5 years. This represents 12% of the 15-24 population. By comparison, only 8% of the population over the age of 25 had changed province of residence.
- Persons 20-24 were the most mobile with 16% having changed province of residence. The ratio for the 15-19 group was the same as for the population over 24.
- Young men and women were about equally mobile.
- Most of movers change provinces only once in the 5 year period, but some 28% moved twice and another 12% made three or more moves. The 20-24 age group made comparatively more moves than the younger or the older groups.

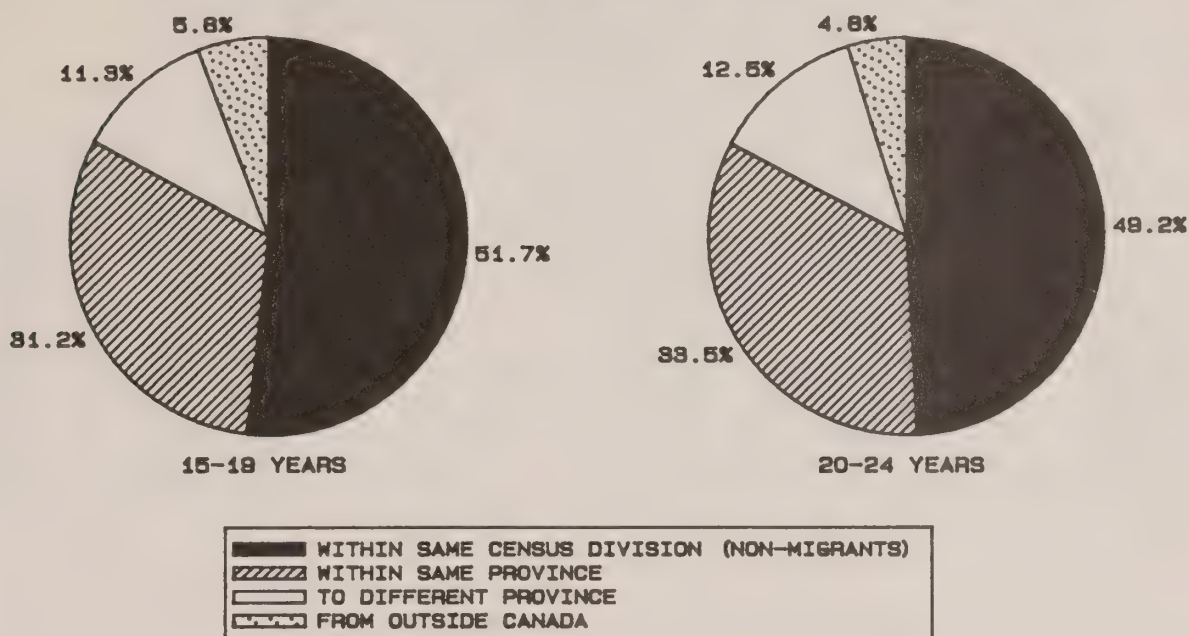
DATA SET 94:  
DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL MOVERS  
BY MOBILITY STATUS, SEX AND AGE  
CANADA, 1981

	TOTAL Movers ----- (000's)	% of Total Movers Who are Non-Migrants -----	% of Total Movers Who are Migrants -----	MIGRANTS -----		
				Within Same Province ----- (Percent)	To Different Province -----	From Outside Canada -----
15 YRS & OVER	8,820	52.2	47.8	31.8	10.8	5.2
Males	4,327	51.9	48.1	31.6	11.3	5.2
Females	4,493	52.5	47.5	31.9	10.3	5.3
25 Yrs & Over	6,414	53.0	47.0	31.4	10.3	5.3
Males	3,217	52.5	47.5	31.8	10.7	5.0
Females	3,197	53.4	46.6	31.1	9.9	5.6
15-24 Years	2,406	50.1	49.9	32.6	12.1	5.2
Males	1,110	50.1	49.9	31.2	13.2	5.5
Females	1,296	50.1	49.9	33.9	11.2	4.8
15-19 Years	876	51.7	48.3	31.2	11.3	5.8
Males	423	51.4	48.6	30.3	12.0	6.3
Females	453	51.9	48.1	32.0	10.7	5.4
20-24 Years	1,530	49.2	50.8	33.5	12.5	4.8
Males	687	49.4	50.6	31.8	14.0	5.0
Females	843	49.2	50.8	34.8	11.4	4.6

Notes: Non-migrants refers to those persons moving within the same Census division; migrants refers to those persons moving outside their first reported Census Division address from 1976.

Source: 1981 Census of Canada.

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL MOVERS BY MOBILITY STATUS  
AND AGE, CANADA, 1981



## MOBILITY

- 2.4 million youth changed residence between 1976 and 1981 out of a total of 8.8 million movers, 16 years and over. Of these young movers, 54% were women
- Roughly 12% of young persons moved between provinces. Of those that moved intra-provincially, about 50% remained within their original 1976 Census division
- Overall, although 20-24 year olds appear to be more mobile in nominal terms, the pattern of mobility remains essentially the same across all age groups and both sexes. That is, males and females, as well as the different age categories, tend to move equally as much, in terms of proportions, intra-provincially as well as inter-provincially

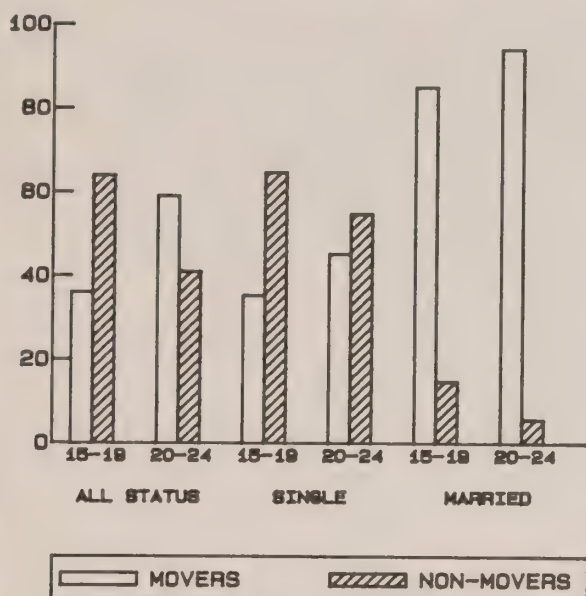


DATA SET 95:  
PROPORTION OF NON-MOVERS AND MOVERS  
BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX  
CANADA, 1981

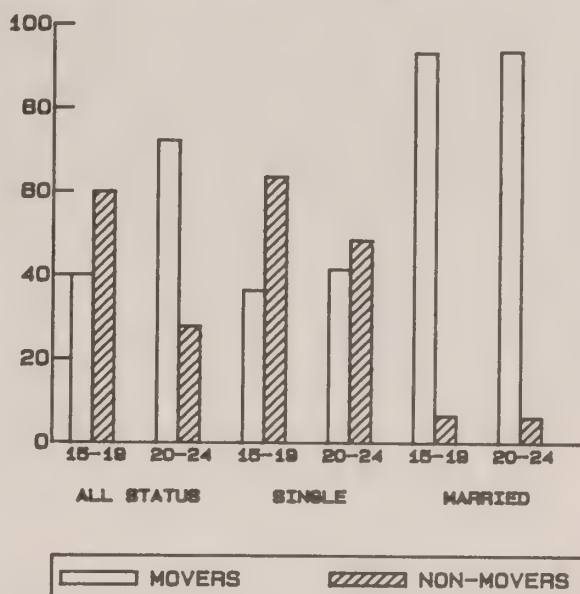
	TOTAL Population  (Thousands)	MOBILITY STATUS			
		Movers	Non-Movers	Movers as % of all Movers 15 Yrs & Over  (Percent)	Movers as % of all Movers 15-24 Years
15 YRS & OVER	18,593	47.4	52.6	100.0	
Males	9,143	47.3	52.7	49.1	
Females	9,451	47.5	52.5	50.9	
Single	5,162	44.0	56.0	25.8	
Married	5,880	49.5	50.5	66.7	
ALL MARITAL STATUS					
15-19 Years	2,302	38.0	62.0	9.9	36.4
Males	1,174	36.0	64.0	4.8	17.6
Females	1,128	40.0	60.0	5.1	18.8
20-24 Years	2,332	65.6	34.4	17.4	63.6
Males	1,165	59.0	41.0	7.8	28.6
Females	1,167	72.2	27.8	9.6	35.0
SINGLE					
15-19 Years	2,210	35.8	64.2	9.0	32.9
Males	1,156	35.3	64.7	4.6	17.0
Females	1,054	36.4	63.6	4.4	15.9
20-24 Years	1,431	47.8	52.2	7.8	28.4
Males	836	45.2	54.8	4.3	15.7
Females	594	41.5	48.5	3.5	12.7
MARRIED					
15-19 Years	91	91.8	8.2	0.9	3.5
Males	18	85.2	14.8	0.2	0.6
Females	73	93.5	6.5	0.7	2.7
20-24 Years	887	94.0	6.0	9.5	34.7
Males	325	94.3	5.7	3.5	12.8
Females	562	93.9	6.1	4.0	21.9

Source: 1981 Census of Canada.

PROPORTION OF MALE NON-MOVERS AND MOVERS BY MARITAL STATUS AND AGE, CANADA, 1981



PROPORTION OF FEMALE NON-MOVERS AND MOVERS BY MARITAL STATUS AND AGE, CANADA, 1981



### MOBILITY, MARITAL STATUS

- 66% of all 20-24 year olds moved between 1976 and 1981 compared to 38% for 15-19 year olds. As well, about 2/3 of all youth movers were 20-24 year olds
- Single status youths appear to be relatively immobile compared to married youths, of which approximately 93% moved during the 1976-1981 time period. Although 15-19 year old married persons represent a small proportion of total youth movers (3.5%), 34.7% of all youth movers were 20-24 year old married persons
- Female youths tend to be slightly more mobile than young males especially among the 20-24 year old age category. In this age group 72.2% of the female population moved between 1976 and 1981 while 59.0% of males 20-24 years old were movers
- Overall, 20-24 year olds exhibit a higher degree of mobility and represent the largest group of movers as well, slightly over 17% of all movers 15 years and over



## F. FUTURE PROSPECTS

As can be seen from the preceding labour market related sections, young people in Canada were particularly hard hit by the recession and only marginal improvement in the youth employment picture has occurred since the economic turnaround began in December 1982. Youth lost 359,000 jobs during the recession and have regained only 37,000 jobs in the 15-month period ending March 1984. In contrast, adult employment, which declined by 202,000 during the recession, has increased by 356,000 since the recession bottomed out.

A major determinant of the youth employment situation over the medium term will be the economic situation. The Department of Finance, in the February 1984 Budget Documents, has predicted that the Canadian economy will increase at an annual average rate of 4.0 % during the period 1984 to 1988. Growth of this order is substantially stronger than that experienced in the five-year period preceding the recession: real output increased by an average of 2.5 % a year in the period 1977 to 1981.

Under the Finance projection, unemployment rates decline to 7.7 % by 1988, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Unemployment Rates			
Year	Basis	Overall Rate %	Youth Rate %
1980	Actual	7.5	13.2
1981	Actual	7.5	13.2
1982	Actual	11.0	18.0
1983	Actual	11.9	19.9
1984	Finance Projection	10.9	
1985	Finance Projection	10.1	
1986	Finance Projection	9.4	
1987	Finance Projection	8.6	
1988	Finance Projection	7.7	
Sources: February 1984 Budget Documents, Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey			

Within this environment, youth unemployment is expected to remain at high levels over the medium term. As shown in the table, the spread between unemployment rates for 'all ages' and youth was 5.7 points in 1980. The spread had widened to eight points by 1983. Using Finance's projected unemployment rate of 7.7 % for 1988 as a base and the pre- and post-recession spreads between the unemployment rates for all ages and youth, youth unemployment rates might be expected to decline from the 1983 annual average of 19.9 % to a range of 13.5 to 15.5 % by 1988. It is important to note that youth demography, explored in greater detail in a subsequent paragraph, will

exert downward pressure on youth unemployment rates because the youth population will decline over this period.

In this context, growth in job opportunities for youth is expected to continue to be slow over the medium term. C.O.P.S. projected trends to 1992 for the occupations listed previously in Table 1 are similar: they are all expected to experience a moderate increase in employment. Sensitivity to economic activity is also expected to be modest. Most employment opportunities are in services, and can be located in several sectors where sensitivity to economic changes are also expected to be moderate such as Finance, Trade, and Public Administration. From Table 2, projected trends also show increases ranging from small (for Service Station Attendants, Newspaper Vendors and Trade Labourers) to moderate (for the rest).

Overall, activity in youth labour force appears to be concentrated in a few specific occupations. This in turn will be translated into a limited number of employment opportunities for the young worker. These trends will probably continue. While concentration could shift among these selected occupations, there is little evidence that large changes will occur due to the apparently fixed nature of these occupations' job-skill requirements, remuneration, and structure.

A second major factor affecting the future is youth demography. The continuing decline in youth population will result in a gradual decline in the absolute number of youth who are entering the labour market for the first time. The total youth population, which stood at 4,658,700 in 1981 is projected to decline to 4,285,100 in 1986 and 3,776,400 in 1991. Within the youth groups, the proportion of 15 to 19 year olds will drop 1.9 percentage points to 47.8 in the 10 years to 1991 while that for 20 to 24 year olds will increase by the same percentage to 52.2 over the same period. There will also be a corresponding drop in the youth labour force. The 1983 actual level of 2,916,084 is projected to decline to 2,545,300 by 1991, a decrease of almost 371,000. Most of the decrease will occur in the 20 to 24 year old group which will decline by 276,400 to a level of 1,590,800 in 1991.

Contributing significantly to labour force growth, however, will be a strong growth in the Native population of working age, particularly in the Western provinces. It is expected to increase at an annual rate of 2.9 % compared to 1.1 % for the total population. The potential for Native labour force growth is also higher because their participation rate is substantially lower than that of the population as a whole. (3)

A decrease in the youth population will also mean a decline in the number of school leavers available to the labour force. Based on Statistics Canada data and the C.O.P.S. student flow model, projections of school leavers available to the labour force were made. Youth unemployment rates were found to influence relatively marginally the numbers of school leavers, which in 1983, at 535,000 for all levels, were projected to decline by 16 % to about 447,000 per year in



1990. Of these, by 1990, 252,000 would be from the elementary/secondary school system and 195,000 would be from post-secondary institutions.

DATA SET 96:  
YOUTH POPULATION  
BY AGE AND SEX  
1971-2001

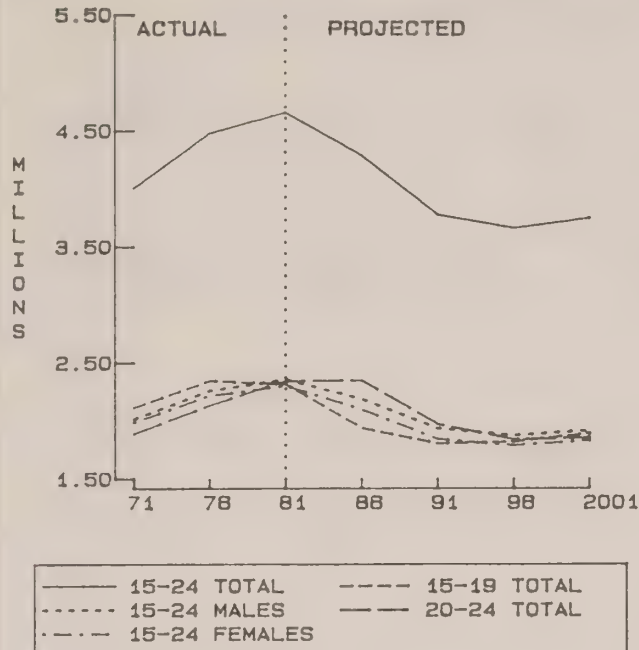
	ACTUAL			PROJECTED			
	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	(Thousands)						
15-24 YEARS	4,003.8	4,479.1	4,658.7	4,285.1	3,776.4	3,661.3	3,749.5
Males	2,016.2	2,261.7	2,356.3	2,188.1	1,933.6	1,874.1	1,918.0
Females	1,987.5	2,217.3	2,302.4	2,097.0	1,842.8	1,787.2	1,831.5
15-19 Years	2,114.3	2,345.3	2,314.9	1,937.8	1,804.6	1,821.9	1,892.6
Males	1,074.4	1,196.0	1,182.0	993.1	925.3	933.1	969.1
Females	1,039.9	1,149.3	1,132.9	944.8	879.2	888.8	923.5
20-24 Years	1,889.4	2,133.8	2,343.8	2,347.2	1,971.9	1,839.4	1,856.8
Males	941.8	1,065.8	1,174.3	1,195.0	1,008.3	941.0	948.9
Females	947.6	1,068.0	1,169.5	1,152.2	963.6	898.4	908.0

Sources: Statistics Canada, 1971 Census of Canada,  
Cat. No. 92-715; 1981 Census of Canada,  
Cat. No. 92-901; Population Projections for Canada,  
Cat. No. 91-520-1984 Forthcoming.

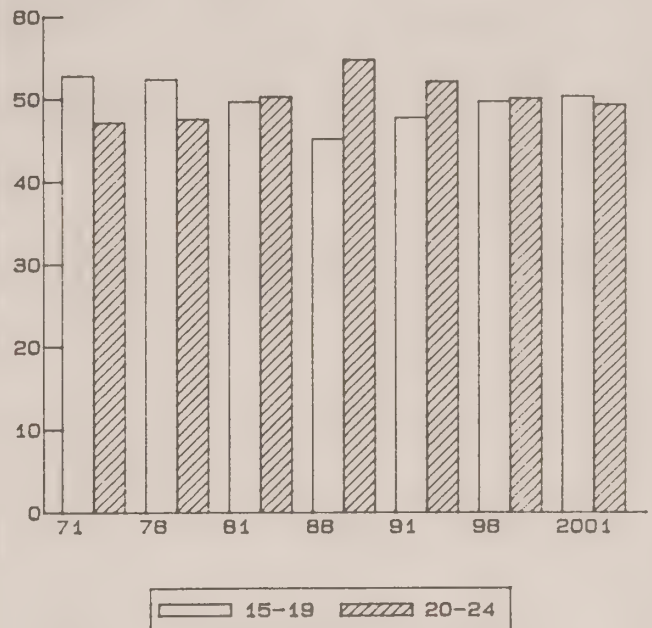
COMPOSITION OF YOUTH POPULATION  
BY AGE  
1971-2001

	ACTUAL			PROJECTED			
	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	(Percent)						
15-24 YEARS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19 Years	52.8	52.4	49.7	45.2	47.8	49.8	50.5
20-24 Years	47.2	47.6	50.3	54.8	52.2	50.2	49.5

YOUTH POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1971-2001



COMPOSITION OF YOUTH POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, 1971-2001



## YOUTH POPULATION TO 2001

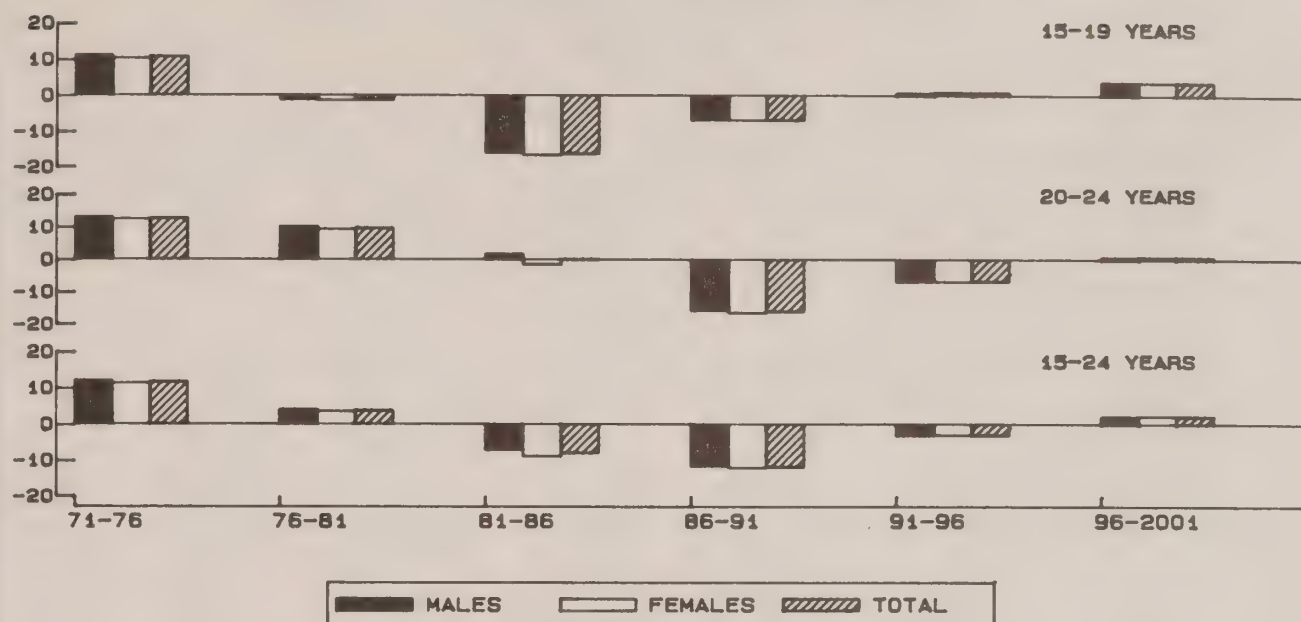
- The youth population reached its peak in 1981 with 4.66 million
- The youth population is projected to reach its lowest point numerically in 1996 with 3.66 million
- The number of youths in the 15-19 age group peaked in 1976 at 2.35 million and is projected to reach its lowest point in 1991 at 1.80 million
- The number of youths in the 20-24 age group is projected to rise to 2.35 million in 1986 and decline to 1.84 million 10 years later
- The 15-19 age group consisted of 53 % of the total youth population in 1971 and will decline to approximately 45 % by 1986
- The 20-24 age group is expected to comprise 55 % of the youth population in 1986 and is to decline to 50 % by 2001

DATA SET 97:  
YOUTH POPULATION (PERCENTAGE CHANGE)  
BY AGE AND SEX  
1971-2001

	1971 -1976	1976 -1981	1981 -1986	1986 -1991	1991 -1996	1996 -2001
	(Percent)					
15-24 YEARS	11.9	4.0	-8.0	-11.9	-3.0	2.4
Males	12.2	4.2	-7.1	-11.6	-3.1	2.3
Females	11.6	3.8	-8.9	-12.1	-3.0	2.5
15-19 Years	10.9	-1.3	-16.3	-6.9	1.0	3.9
Males	11.3	-1.2	-16.0	-6.8	0.8	3.9
Females	10.5	-1.4	-16.6	-6.9	1.1	3.9
20-24 Years	12.9	9.8	0.1	-16.0	-6.7	0.9
Males	13.2	10.2	1.8	-15.6	-6.7	0.8
Females	12.7	9.5	-1.5	-16.4	-6.8	1.1

Sources: Calculated from: Statistics Canada, 1971 Census of Canada,  
Cat. No. 92-715; 1981 Census of Canada,  
Cat. No. 92-901; Population Projections for Canada,  
Cat. No. 91-520-1984 Forthcoming.

YOUTH POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX,  
(PERCENTAGE CHANGE), 1971-2001



POPULATION TO 2001, PERCENTAGES

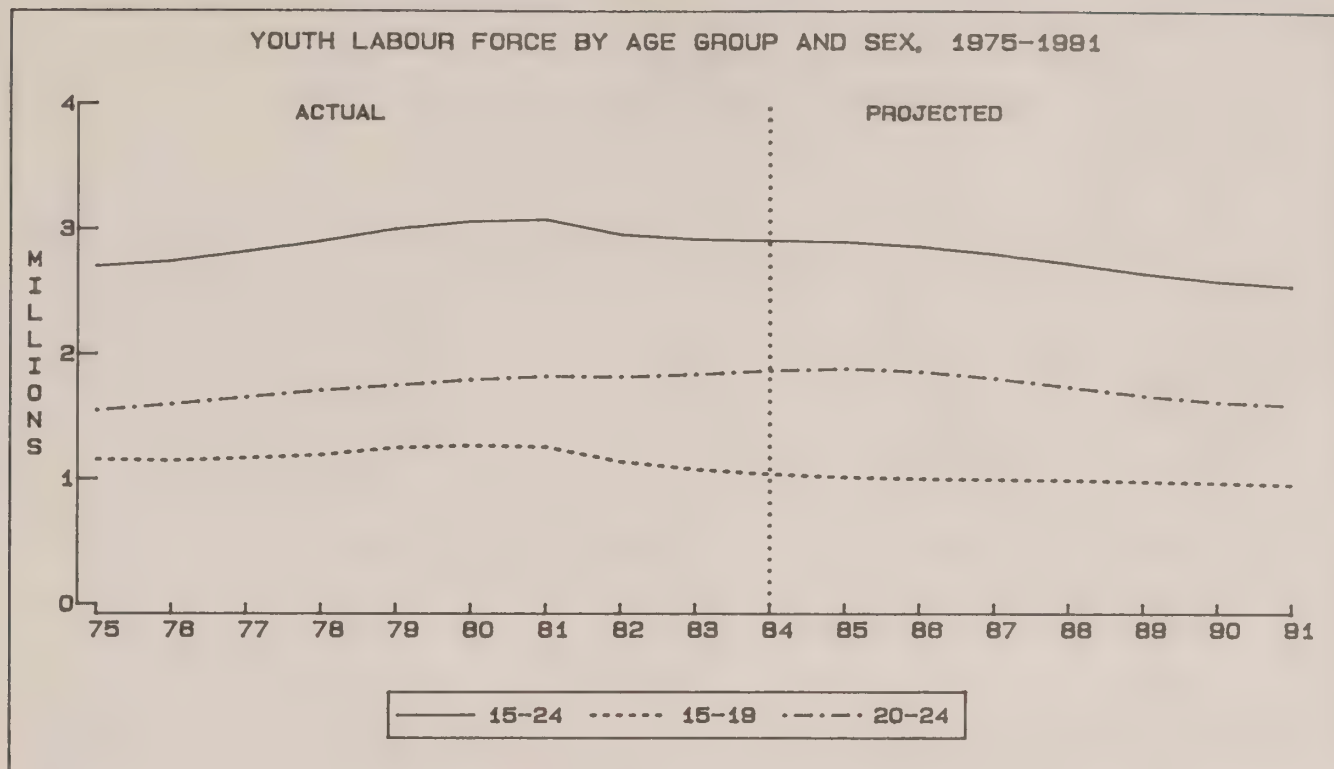
- In the 15-24 age group the greatest percentage increase occurred during 1971 - 1976, of 12 %
- During 1986 - 1991, the 15-24 age group is projected to decline by 12 %
- Between 1981-1986, the 15-19 age group is expected to fall by 16 %
- The 20-24 age group, during 1986-1991, will decrease by 16 %



DATA SET 98:  
YOUTH LABOUR FORCE  
BY AGE GROUP AND SEX  
1975-1991

YEAR	15-24 YEARS		15-19 YEARS			20-24 YEARS		
	TOTAL		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	ACTUAL							
-----								
1975	2,701,667		1,153,417	625,083	528,000	1,548,250	859,750	688,667
1976	2,739,833		1,144,000	612,667	531,000	1,595,833	883,417	712,333
1977	2,818,250		1,164,917	633,583	531,083	1,653,333	907,417	745,833
1978	2,901,084		1,192,167	643,250	548,833	1,708,917	933,833	775,167
1979	3,000,417		1,250,167	670,167	579,917	1,750,250	953,500	796,583
1980	3,060,500		1,266,667	675,750	590,833	1,793,833	967,167	826,667
1981	3,074,917		1,254,167	666,750	587,417	1,820,750	982,167	838,750
1982	2,953,250		1,137,000	596,917	540,167	1,816,250	968,833	847,417
1983	2,916,084		1,076,167	563,167	512,833	1,839,917	978,000	862,083
YEAR	PROJECTED							
-----								
1984	2,905,600		1,038,400	532,300	506,100	1,867,200	1,022,700	844,500
1985	2,895,800		1,013,400	517,800	495,600	1,882,400	1,028,700	853,700
1986	2,858,500		1,000,400	513,600	486,800	1,858,100	1,014,500	843,600
1987	2,800,700		995,100	514,100	481,000	1,805,600	985,700	819,900
1988	2,726,600		989,700	512,500	477,200	1,736,900	945,900	791,000
1989	2,646,900		978,800	507,000	471,800	1,668,100	906,700	761,400
1990	2,583,800		967,900	500,200	467,700	1,615,100	875,700	739,400
1991	2,545,300		954,500	492,900	461,600	1,590,800	860,900	729,900

Source: Statistics Canada: (CANSIM)  
Statistics Canada; Population Projections for Canada,  
Provinces and Territories,  
Cat. #91520 - 1984, Forthcoming, Ottawa



### LABOUR FORCE PROJECTIONS

- In 1981 the number of youths in the labour force reached an unprecedented level of 3.07 million
- The number of youths in the labour force is projected to decline to 2.55 million by 1991
- The number of 15-19 year olds in the labour force, which peaked in 1980 at 1.27 million, is projected to decline to 0.95 million by 1991
- The number of 20-24 year olds in the labour force is projected to rise to 1.88 million in 1985 and then fall to 1.59 million six years later
- All of these projections depend on assumptions that labour force participation trends will remain about unchanged. But this is a very uncertain matter. Little reliance should be placed on these projections

DATA SET 99:  
PROPORTION OF YOUTH IN THE LABOUR FORCE  
1975-1991

Year	Actual	Year	Projected
----	-----	----	-----
	(Percent)		(Percent)
1975	27.1	1984	23.4
1976	26.9	1985	22.9
1977	26.8	1986	22.1
1978	26.6	1987	21.3
1979	26.7	1988	20.4
1980	26.4	1989	19.6
1981	25.8	1990	18.8
1982	24.7	1991	18.3
1983	23.9		

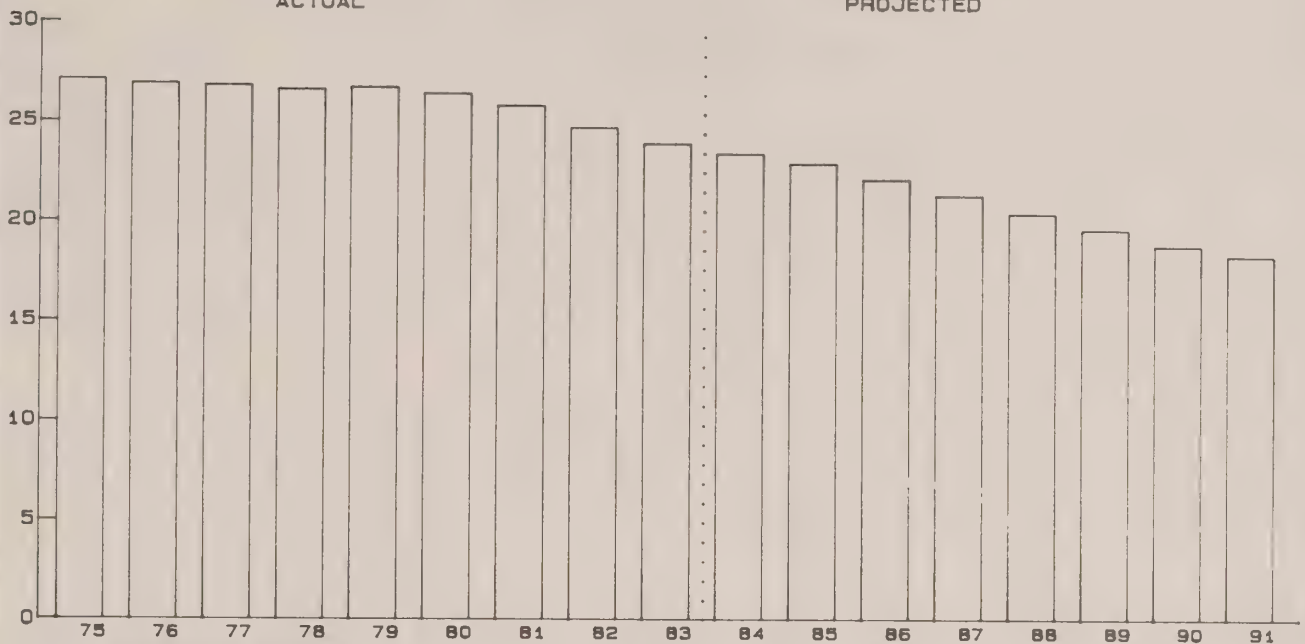
Source: Calculated from: Labour Force Survey (CANSIM).

Calculated from Statistics Canada; Population Projections for Canada,  
Provinces and Territories,  
Cat. #91520 - 1984, Forthcoming, Ottawa.

PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH IN THE LABOUR FORCE FROM  
1975-1991

ACTUAL

PROJECTED



PROJECTED PROPORTION OF YOUTH

- In 1975, youth accounted for 27 % of the total labour force, and has declined to approximately 24 % by 1983
- The projections show that this downward trend will continue and by 1991, only 18 % of the labour force will belong to the 15-24 age group
- Again note, however, these figures are really only based on changing demography and ignore the very real possibility of changes in labour force participation rates: they cannot therefore be used with any confidence

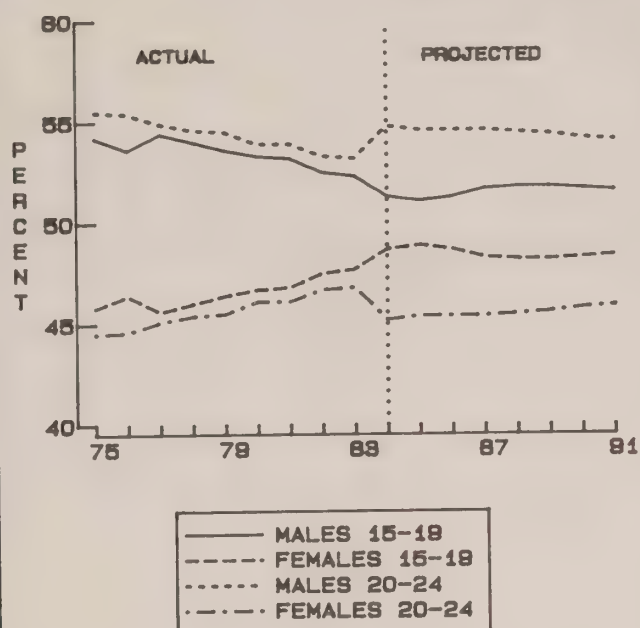
DATA SET 100:  
COMPOSITION OF YOUTH LABOUR FORCE  
BY AGE GROUP AND SEX  
1975-1991

YEAR	15-24 YEARS			15-19 YEARS			20-24 YEARS		
	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	(Percent)								
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	ACTUAL								
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1975	100.0	42.7	57.3	100.0	54.2	45.8	100.0	55.5	44.5
1976	100.0	41.8	58.2	100.0	53.6	46.4	100.0	55.4	44.6
1977	100.0	41.3	58.7	100.0	54.4	45.6	100.0	54.9	45.1
1978	100.0	41.1	58.9	100.0	54.0	46.0	100.0	54.6	45.4
1979	100.0	41.7	58.3	100.0	53.6	46.4	100.0	54.5	45.5
1980	100.0	41.4	58.6	100.0	53.3	46.7	100.0	53.9	46.1
1981	100.0	40.8	59.2	100.0	53.2	46.8	100.0	53.9	46.1
1982	100.0	38.5	61.5	100.0	52.5	47.5	100.0	53.3	46.7
1983	100.0	36.9	63.1	100.0	52.3	47.7	100.0	53.2	46.8
YEAR	PROJECTED								
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1984	100.0	35.7	64.3	100.0	51.3	48.7	100.0	54.8	45.2
1985	100.0	35.0	65.0	100.0	51.1	48.9	100.0	54.6	45.4
1986	100.0	35.0	65.0	100.0	51.3	48.7	100.0	54.6	45.4
1987	100.0	35.6	64.4	100.0	51.7	48.3	100.0	54.6	45.4
1988	100.0	36.3	63.7	100.0	51.8	48.2	100.0	54.5	45.5
1989	100.0	37.0	63.0	100.0	51.8	48.2	100.0	54.4	45.6
1990	100.0	37.5	62.5	100.0	51.7	48.3	100.0	54.2	45.8
1991	100.0	37.5	62.5	100.0	51.6	48.4	100.0	54.1	45.9

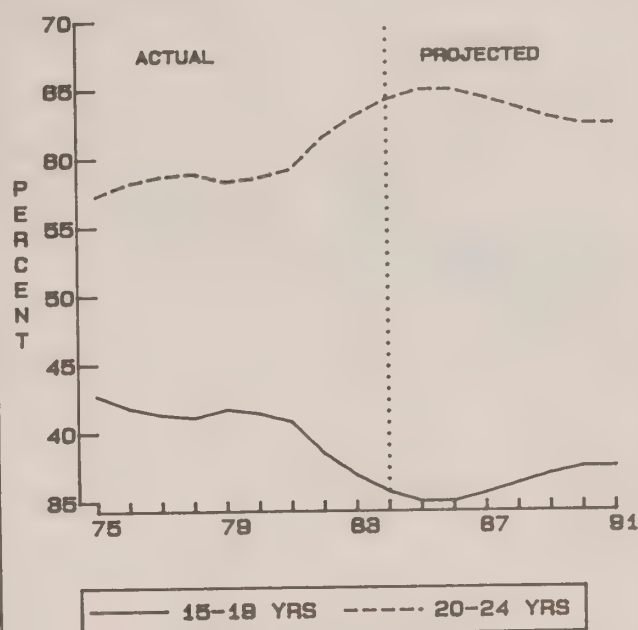
Source: Statistics Canada, Demographic Division, Population Projections  
For Canada, Provinces and Territories,  
Cat. #91520 - 1984, Forthcoming, Ottawa.



SEX COMPOSITION OF YOUTH LABOUR FORCE  
1975-1991



AGE COMPOSITION OF YOUTH LABOUR FORCE  
1975-1991



### YOUTH LABOUR FORCE TO 1991, AGE/SEX

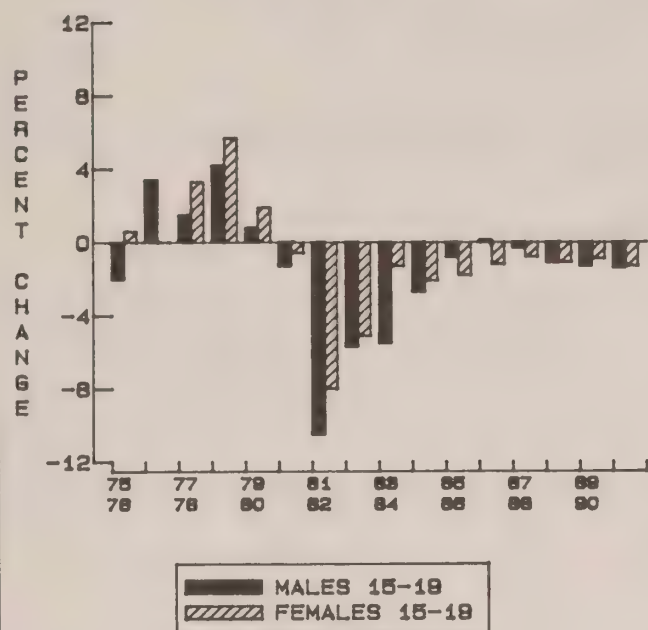
- Over the 1975 to 1983 period, the percentage of 15-19 year old males in the labour force decreased from 54 % to 52 per cent while that of females increased from 46 % to 48 per cent
- Between 1984 and 1991, 15-19 year old males are projected to comprise of 51 to 52 % of the youth labour force.
- The share of 20-24 year old males shrunk somewhat from 56 % in 1975 to 53 % in 1983 as compared to the proportion of females which increased from 45 % to 47 %
- During 1984-1991, 20-24 year old males are projected to comprise of 54 to 55 % of the youth labour force

DATA SET 101:  
YOUTH LABOUR FORCE (PERCENTAGE CHANGE)  
BY AGE GROUP AND SEX  
1975-1991

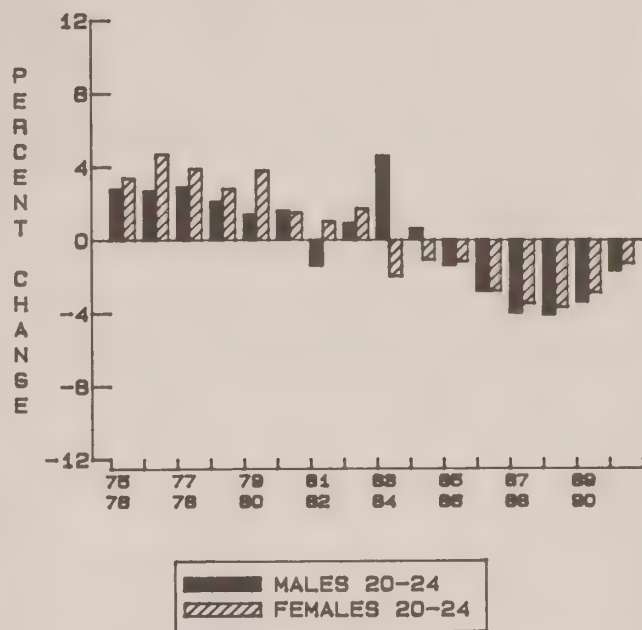
	15-24 YEARS	15-19 YEARS			20-24 YEARS		
	TOTAL	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1975-76	1.4	-0.8	-2.0	0.6	3.1	2.8	3.4
1976-77	2.9	1.8	3.4	0.0	3.6	2.7	4.7
1977-78	2.9	2.3	1.5	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.9
1978-79	3.4	4.9	4.2	5.7	2.4	2.1	2.8
1979-80	2.0	1.3	0.8	1.9	2.5	1.4	3.8
1980-81	0.5	-1.0	-1.3	-0.6	1.5	1.6	1.5
1981-82	-4.0	-9.3	-10.5	-8.0	-0.2	-1.4	1.0
1982-83	-1.3	-5.4	-5.7	-5.1	-5.4	0.9	1.7
1983-84	-0.4	-3.5	-5.5	-1.3	1.5	4.6	-2.0
1984-85	-0.3	-2.4	-2.7	-2.1	0.8	0.6	-1.1
1985-86	-1.3	-1.3	-0.8	-1.8	-1.3	-1.4	-1.2
1986-87	-2.0	-0.5	0.1	-1.2	-2.8	-2.8	-2.8
1987-88	-2.6	-0.5	-0.3	-0.8	-3.8	-4.0	-3.5
1988-89	-2.9	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-4.0	-4.1	-3.7
1989-90	-2.4	-1.1	-1.3	-0.9	-3.2	-3.4	-2.9
1990-91	-1.5	-1.4	-1.4	-1.3	-1.5	-1.7	-1.3

Source: Calculated from Statistics Canada;  
Population Projections For Canada, Provinces and Territories,  
Cat. #91520 - 1984, Forthcoming, Ottawa.

YOUTH LABOUR FORCE BY AGE GROUP  
AND SEX, 1975-1991



YOUTH LABOUR FORCE BY AGE GROUP  
AND SEX, 1975-1991



### LABOUR FORCE PROJECTIONS, PERCENTAGES

- During the period 1975 to 1983, 15-19 year olds showed their largest percentage increase in the labour force of 4.9 % during 1978-79 and their largest percentage decrease of 9.3 % in 1981-82
- The largest percentage increase in any single year for 20-24 year olds of 3.6 % was recorded during 1976-77 and the largest percentage decrease of 5.4 % in 1982-83
- The age group 15-19 is projected to show a decrease during the years 1984 through 1991
- A negative rate of growth for 20-24 year olds is projected from 1986 onwards
- Note once more that these projections are driven by demographic factors and ignore the possibility of major shifts in participation

DATA SET 102:  
SCHOOL-LEAVERS AVAILABLE TO THE LABOUR FORCE  
(ALL LEVELS OF SCHOOLING)

ALTERNATE PROJECTIONS BASED ON CONSTANT OR DECLINING  
YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

RECENT EXPERIENCE (1977-1983)

	15-24 Yrs Population		15-24 Years In-School		15-24 Yrs Unemp Rate		All Levels School Leavers
	(000'S)		(000'S)		(%)		(% of In-School) (000'S)
	(1)	(% of Pop)	(1)		(1)		(2)
1977	4,458	41.6	1,853		14.4		29.5
1978	4,506	40.6	1,830		14.5		29.8
1979	4,536	40.0	1,814		12.9		29.4
1980	4,555	40.2	1,828		13.2		28.9
1981	4,539	40.7	1,847		13.2		27.2
1982	4,487	40.9	1,836		18.8		27.7
1983	4,415	42.2	1,862		19.9		28.7

PROJECTIONS BASED ON CONSTANT YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

	(3)					
1984	4,336	41.4	1,796	19.0	29.1	523
1985	4,254	41.0	1,743	19.0	29.4	513
1986	4,169	41.0	1,709	19.0	29.4	503
1987	4,071	41.2	1,677	19.0	29.3	491
1988	3,955	41.6	1,645	19.0	29.0	477
1989	3,834	42.0	1,610	19.0	28.8	463
1990	3,737	42.3	1,581	19.0	28.6	452

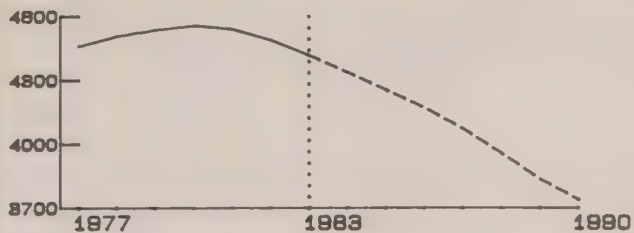
PROJECTIONS BASED ON DECLINING YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

	(3)					
1984	4,336	40.6	1,760	20.0	29.0	511
1985	4,254	39.7	1,690	19.0	29.7	502
1986	4,169	39.3	1,638	18.0	30.1	493
1987	4,071	39.1	1,591	17.0	30.3	482
1988	3,955	39.0	1,544	16.0	30.5	470
1989	3,834	39.0	1,494	15.0	30.6	457
1990	3,737	38.8	1,452	14.0	30.8	447

Sources:

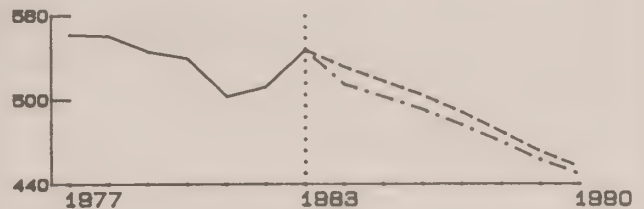
- (1) Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.
- (2) Student Flow Model developed by Z. Zsigmond.
- (3) Statistics Canada Population Projections to 2001,  
(adjusted to Labour Force Survey basis).

POPULATION 15-24 YEARS



----- PROJECTED

SCHOOL-LEAVERS (ALL LEVELS)



----- ASSUMING CONSTANT U RATE  
 ----- ASSUMING DECLINING U RATE

PERCENT OF POPULATION 15-24 IN SCHOOL



----- ASSUMING CONSTANT U RATE  
 ----- ASSUMING DECLINING U RATE

LEAVERS AS PERCENT OF 15-24 IN SCHOOL



----- ASSUMING CONSTANT U RATE  
 ----- ASSUMING DECLINING U RATE

## SCHOOL-LEAVER PROJECTIONS

- Numbers of school-leavers available to the labour force depend on school-age population, proportions of that population in school, and ratio of school-leavers to numbers in-school
- The declining youth population will be the dominant factor influencing the number of school-leavers for the rest of this decade
- Youth unemployment rates only marginally influence the numbers of school-leavers. High unemployment rates tend to increase the proportion of the youth group that remains in school, but they diminish the ratio of school-leavers to the in-school youth group
- Total school-leavers are expected to decrease from 535,000 in 1983 to about 447,000, a decline of 16% by 1990



DATA SET 103:  
SCHOOL-LEAVERS AVAILABLE TO THE LABOUR FORCE  
(PRIMARY/SECONDARY SCHOOLING)

ALTERNATE PROJECTIONS BASED ON CONSTANT OR DECLINING  
YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

RECENT EXPERIENCE (1977 - 1983)

	15-24 Yrs Population	15-24 Years In-School		15-24 Yrs Unemp Rate	All Levels School Leavers	
	(000'S) (1)	(% of Pop)	(000'S) (1)	(%) (1)	(% of In-School)	(000'S) (2)
1977	2,310	66.5	1,535	17.5	22.0	338
1978	2,317	65.9	1,526	17.8	22.1	337
1979	2,316	65.3	1,512	16.0	21.6	326
1980	2,302	66.3	1,526	16.2	20.5	313
1981	2,254	67.6	1,523	16.2	18.5	281
1982	2,181	68.6	1,496	21.9	18.5	277
1983	2,089	70.8	1,480	22.2	18.5	274

PROJECTIONS BASED ON CONSTANT YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

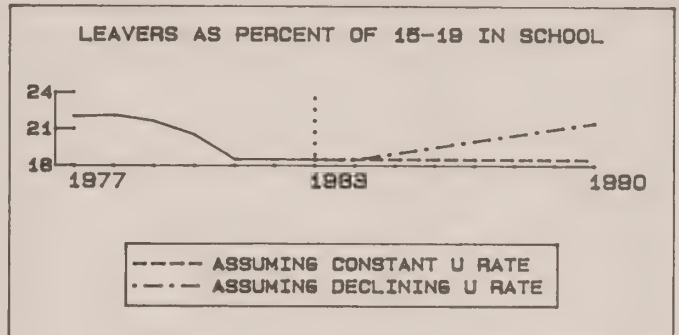
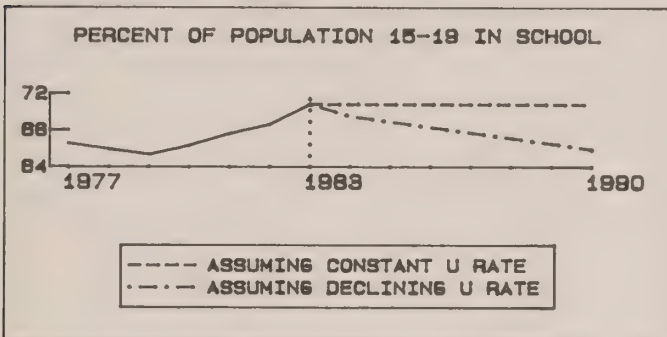
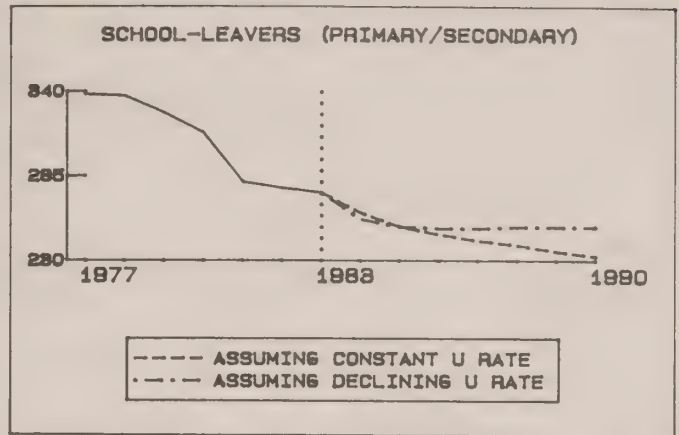
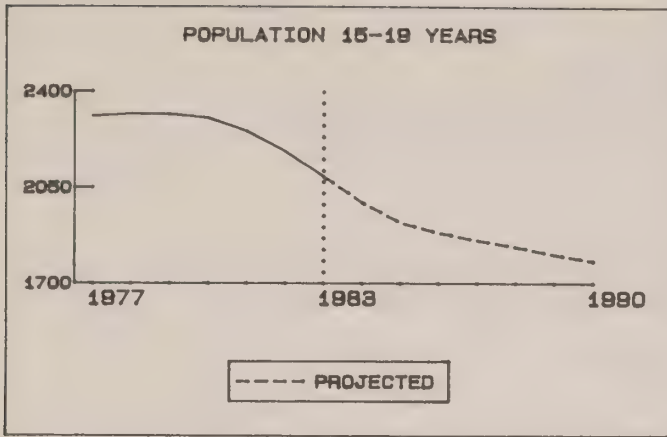
	(3)					
1984	1,995	70.8	1,387	22.0	18.5	261
1985	1,921	70.8	1,324	22.0	18.5	252
1986	1,884	70.8	1,287	22.0	18.5	247
1987	1,856	70.8	1,257	22.0	18.5	243
1988	1,832	70.8	1,230	22.0	18.5	240
1989	1,804	70.8	1,200	22.0	18.5	236
1990	1,780	70.8	1,173	22.0	18.5	233

PROJECTIONS BASED ON DECLINING YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

	(3)					
1984	1,995	69.5	1,760	22.0	18.5	257
1985	1,921	68.9	1,690	21.0	19.0	252
1986	1,884	68.3	1,638	20.0	19.5	251
1987	1,856	67.7	1,591	19.0	20.0	251
1988	1,832	67.1	1,544	18.0	20.5	252
1989	1,804	66.5	1,494	17.0	21.0	252
1990	1,780	65.9	1,452	16.0	21.5	252

Sources:

- (1) Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.
- (2) Student Flow Model developed by Z. Zsigmond
- (3) Statistics Canada Population Projections to 2001,  
(adjusted to Labour Force Survey basis)



## SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVER PROJECTIONS

- The younger portion of the youth group is characterized by a high proportion in-school and a relatively low ratio of school-leavers to in-school
- The in-school proportion of 15-19 year olds has been rising, and the ratio of school-leavers falling, since 1979. These trends seem linked to a rising unemployment rate for this age cohort over the same time period
- The population 15-19 reached maximum size of 2,317,000 people in 1978 and has since been declining. This trend is projected to continue until the early 1990's
- Numbers of school-leavers from primary/secondary schools is expected to continue declining, in line with population projections
- The reduced numbers of school-leavers from primary/secondary levels should exert some downward pressure on unemployment rates for 15-19 year olds

DATA SET 104:  
SCHOOL-LEAVERS AVAILABLE TO THE LABOUR FORCE  
(POST-SECONDARY SCHOOLING)

ALTERNATE PROJECTIONS BASED ON CONSTANT OR DECLINING  
YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

RECENT EXPERIENCE (1977 - 1983)

	15-24 Yrs Population		15-24 Years In-School		15-24 Yrs Unemp Rate		All Levels School Leavers	
	(000'S) (1)		(% of Pop)	(000'S) (1)		(%) (1)	(% of In-School)	(000'S) (2)
1977	2,148		15	318		12.2	65	208
1978	2,189		14	304		12.1	68	208
1979	2,220		14	302		10.7	69	208
1980	2,253		13	303		11.0	71	216
1981	2,285		14	324		11.2	68	221
1982	2,306		15	340		16.8	68	232
1983	2,326		16	382		18.5	68	261

PROJECTIONS BASED ON CONSTANT YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

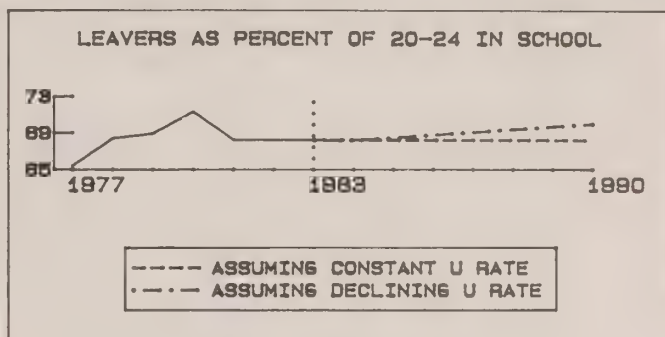
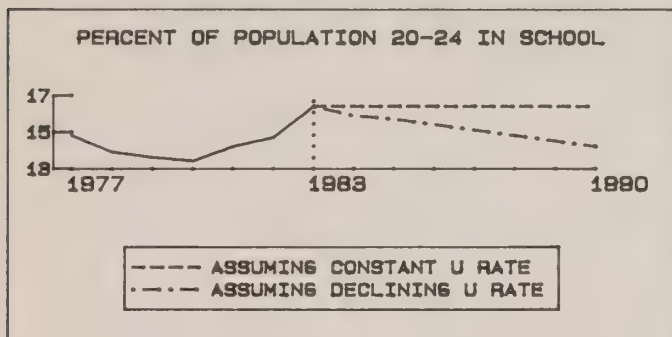
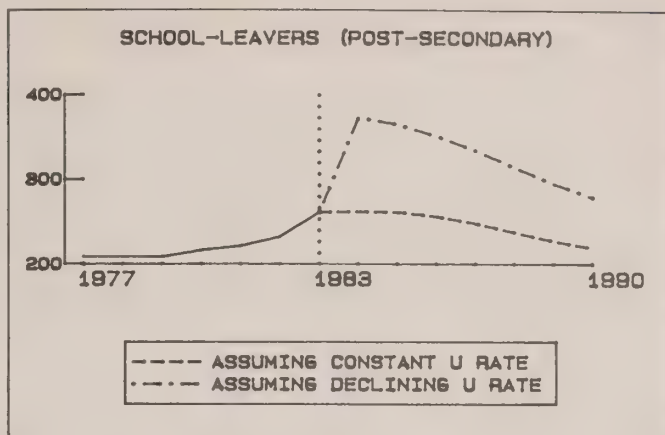
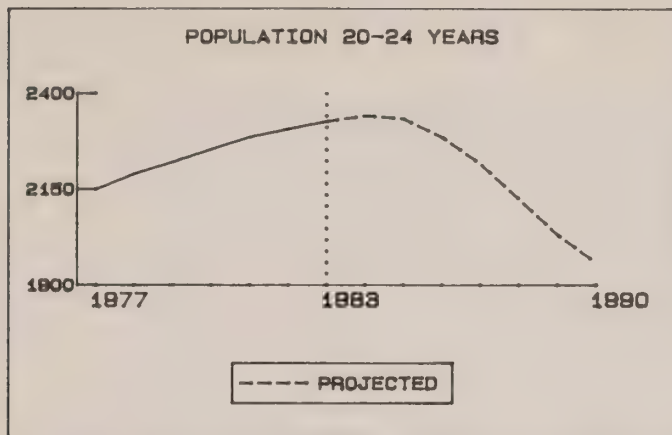
	(3)							
1984	2,341		16	384		18.5	68	262
1985	2,333		16	383		18.5	68	261
1986	2,285		16	375		18.5	68	256
1987	2,215		16	363		18.5	68	248
1988	2,123		16	348		18.5	68	237
1989	2,030		16	333		18.5	68	227
1990	1,957		16	321		18.5	68	219

PROJECTIONS BASED ON DECLINING YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

	(3)							
1984	2,341		16	373		18.5	68.2	255
1985	2,333		16	365		17.5	68.5	250
1986	2,285		15	351		16.5	68.8	242
1987	2,215		15	334		15.5	69.1	231
1988	2,123		15	314		14.5	69.4	218
1989	2,030		15	295		13.5	69.7	205
1990	1,957		14	279		12.5	70.0	195

Sources:

- (1) Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.
- (2) Student Flow Model developed by Z. Zsigmond
- (3) Statistics Canada Population Projections to 2001,  
(adjusted to Labour Force Survey basis)



## POST-SECONDARY LEAVER PROJECTIONS

- Over the 1979 to 1983 period increasing numbers of school-leavers from the post-secondary level have been available to the labour force each year. With decreasing numbers of post-secondary leavers available over the rest of the decade, some relative improvement in the labour market situation of older, more highly educated youth should be anticipated
- The 20-24 year age group has been increasing in numbers, with their peak population expected to be reached in 1984
- The proportion of 20-24 year olds remaining in school is more directly affected by unemployment rates than for 15-19 year olds. Projections of school-leavers from post-secondary levels are lower when declining unemployment rates are assumed, since fewer 20-24 year olds would stay in school





## G. THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

Lest one think that problems such as sluggish economic growth and the socio-economic problems of youth are uniquely Canadian, such is not the case. Youth problems, including unemployment in particular, know no national borders and are not new phenomena outside Canada either. To add to our understanding of similarities and differences, this section focusses on situating the labour market and education position of youth in the broader context of problems being experienced in other western industrialized countries. The information used in the brief and selective analysis which follows has been taken from several publications of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).(4)

Though most OECD countries now face challenging economic conditions, their labour market contexts are by no means identical. In the area of growth in the working age population, for example, Canada's was highest among OECD countries during the early 1970s (at 2.6 % per year). It has gradually been declining to the point where a number of other countries' rates, formerly significantly lower, are now surpassing Canada's 1981 rate of 1.4 % (eg. Australia at 1.9, New Zealand at 1.7, Ireland at 1.6 and Germany at 1.5). This is a direct reflection of the slightly later 'baby boom' of Western Europe as compared to North America.

In so far as participation rates are concerned, in spite of recent declines, Canada's overall participation rate has generally been higher than the OECD average. There have been two broad trends recently from 1975 to 1979. Youth participation rates in Europe generally declined while those in North America and Australia increased. From 1980 to 1982, rates in North America and Australia declined. In the past, declining youth participation outside North America was mirrored by increased school enrolment. School enrolment rates also increased in Canada but since many young people here combined part-time employment with school attendance, youth participation rates did not decline until labour market conditions deteriorated with the recession. The education system in North America has been described as a 'holding tank', allowing youth to stay on at school longer, thereby enabling them to better compete for fewer expected jobs.

Canada had the highest overall average labour force growth in OECD countries until it plummeted from 2.7 % in 1981 to 0.4 % in 1982. Most countries have seen a decline in youth as a percentage of the total labour force in recent years. In absolute terms, however, Canada's, at 25 % in 1982, remained third highest behind Australia and Portugal. Thus, Canada, among OECD nations, has had perhaps the greatest challenge in absorbing new entrants to the labour force over the 1970s and early 1980s.

Until 1982, Canada had the highest annual employment growth in OECD countries. Between 1981 and 1982, however, it dropped from 2.6 % to -3.2 %. Most other OECD countries showed a modest decline in that year but for some, employment growth increase. Canada's growth in service sector employment up to 1982 traditionally absorbed many

youth and women who were entering the labour market. Much of this was in part-time employment. North American and in particular Canadian youth participation in part-time employment is significantly higher than that of other OECD countries. In 1981, 44 % of Canadian youth were in part-time employment. The U.S. was slightly lower with 39.8 % but in a majority of European countries the percentage was less than 10.

Turning to unemployment rates and levels, Canada's unemployment rate has consistently been above average in OECD terms. Although Canada shares high youth unemployment with other countries, a recent OECD forecast puts Canada's 1984 youth unemployment rate at 18.5 %, down from the 20.25 % level it forecast for 1983. Indeed, in comparing 1982 actual to 1984 forecast rates, the OECD predicts that Canada and the U.S. will be the only countries whose youth unemployment rates will decline.

In 1984, youth unemployment rates in Spain, France, the United Kingdom and Italy will be higher than Canada's. In relative terms, Canada has not seen the highest percentage increase in youth unemployment either. In comparing 1979 actual rates to 1984 forecast rates, for example, Canada's youth unemployment rate will have increased by 42.3 % over the five year period. This is somewhat below the 53.7 % average increase for the seven major countries (the U.S., Japan, Germany, France, the U.K., Canada and Italy). It is significantly below those of Germany (291.2 %) and the U.K. (96.6 %). Overall youth unemployment levels in 1984 are forecast to decline marginally from their 1983 level of 9.5 million to 9 million in the seven major countries.

Canada's youth share of total unemployment declined modestly between 1980 and 1982 but, at 42.6 %, remained fifth among the thirteen OECD countries for which data was available. In some countries which recorded increases in this share between 1980 and 1982, notably Japan, Austria and Switzerland, the level and increase of female youth unemployment as a proportion of total female unemployment was significantly higher than for males.

An area of growing preoccupation in all western industrialized countries is long-term unemployment. Though it varies greatly among countries and increases with the age of the worker, it has affected youth profoundly. For unemployment of six months' duration or over, only Canada's and the U.S.'s youth groups' shares of long term unemployment declined between 1979 and 1982. All other countries' youth groups' shares increased. Canada's youth as a group, however, ranked third behind France and the Netherlands in this respect. For unemployment of 12 months' duration and over, Canada's youth group's share remained virtually unchanged between 1979 and 1982 but ranked second behind the Netherlands. Some 32.4 % of workers unemployed 12 months or longer in Canada were youth.

The incidence of youth unemployment within the youth group itself is a serious problem for many countries as well. Generally, for Canada in 1982, a very small proportion (under 5 % in the case of 12 month long-term unemployment) and a somewhat larger proportion

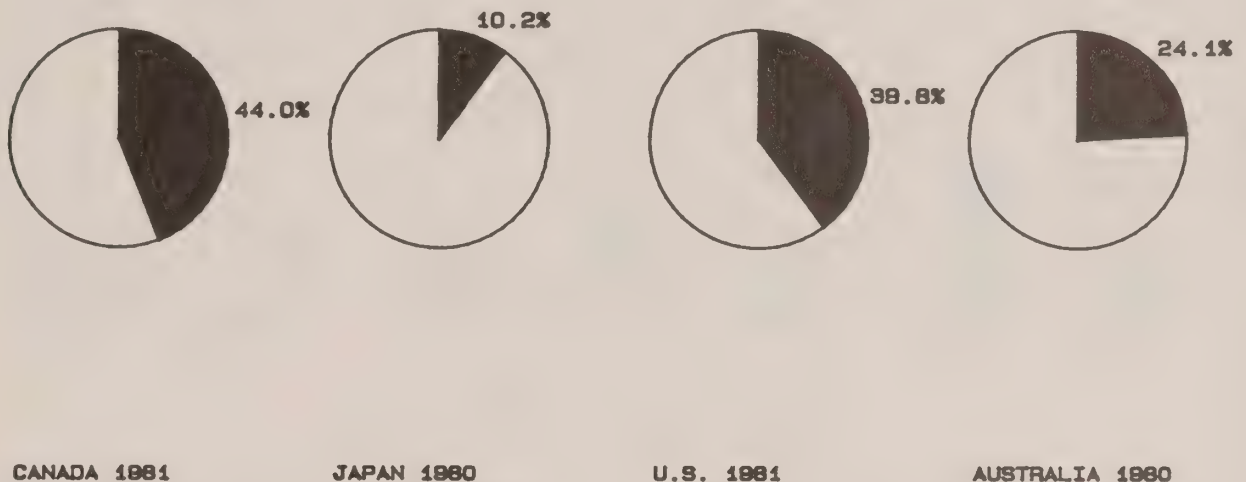
(16.5 %) in the case of six month long-term unemployment) of youth accounted for all the long-term unemployment within the youth group itself. Significantly higher percentages of this were present in most other OECD countries in 1982, thus serving to underline the more serious fundamental structural problems in certain European countries as compared to Canada.

DATA SET 105:  
DISTRIBUTION OF PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT  
BY AGE GROUP (BOTH SEXES)  
IN SELECTED OECD COUNTRIES

	Year	Total	Under 20 Yrs	20-24 Yrs	25-29 Yrs	30-34 Yrs	35+ Yrs
	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Australia	1980	100.0	14.6	9.5	[-----24.4-----]		51.4
Belgium	1975	100.0	1.9	7.6	14.8	13.3	62.4
Canada	1981	100.0	[-----44.0-----]		[-----56.0-----]		
Denmark	1975	100.0	1.6	4.3	13.3	15.2	55.6
Finland	1981	100.0	[-----24.1-----]		[-----75.9-----]		
France	1975	100.0	3.1	7.3	10.4	8.0	71.1
Germany	1975	100.0	0.7	4.1	9.0	12.6	73.9
Ireland	1975	100.0	3.4	6.6	7.9	9.0	72.9
Italy	1975	100.0	4.8	7.2	9.8	9.4	68.7
Japan	1980	100.0	3.0	7.2	9.1	14.7	66.1
Luxembourg	1975	100.0	NA	NA	12.2	11.1	45.6
Netherlands	1975	100.0	3.5	12.6	17.7	11.8	54.2
United Kingdom	1975	100.0	0.5	2.9	7.5	11.0	78.0
United States	1981	100.0	25.5	14.3	[-----31.2-----]		28.9

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, September 1983, Table 21, P.49.

### DISTRIBUTION OF PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT



### PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

- Despite lack of comparability of data in terms of years involved, the youth share of part-time employment was substantially higher in North America than in Japan or Western Europe
- Canadian (44.0%) and American (39.8%) shares of part-time employment among youth were higher than other countries with the next largest shares (Finland and Australia both at 24.1% and Japan at 10.2%)
- In most countries except Canada and the U.S., the 25-54 age group had the highest share of part-time workers
- Detailed assessment of the economic, social, legislative, personal and other factors underlying these significant differences will have to await arrival of data compatible in terms of years and comparable over a specific time horizon

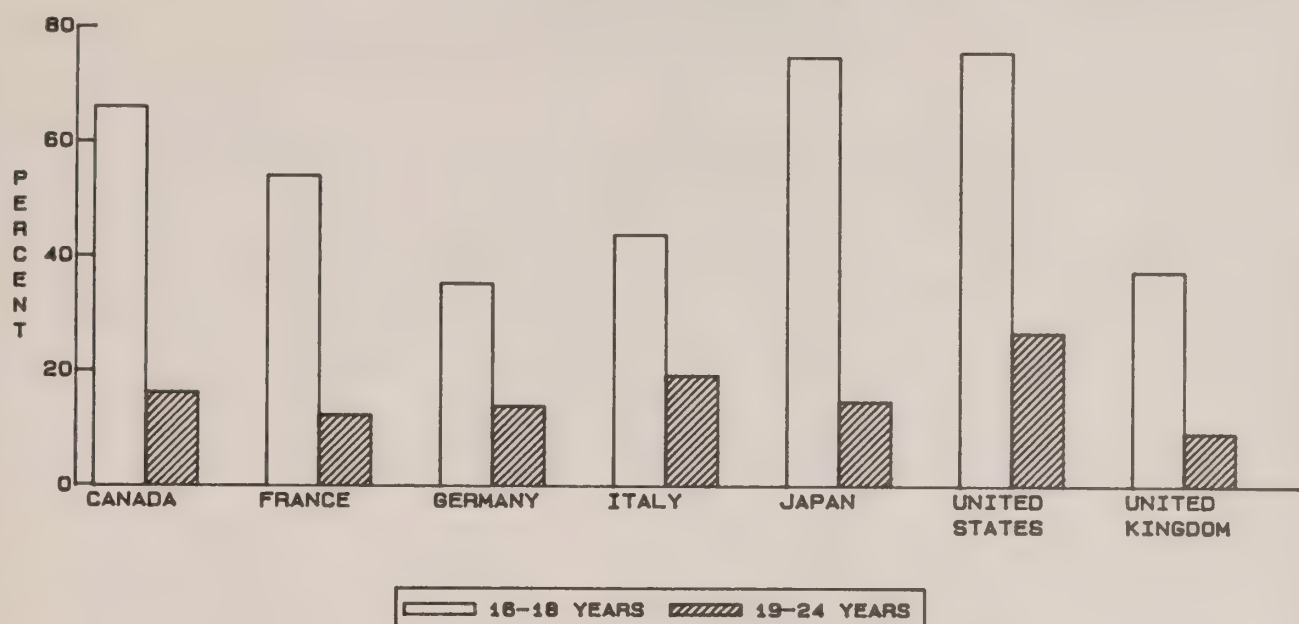


DATA SET 106:  
PROPORTION OF PERSONS IN EACH AGE GROUP WHO ARE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL  
IN THE OECD COUNTRIES  
BY AGE, 1975-1976

		16-18 Years -----	19-24 Years -----
Australia	(1976)	40.2	7.3
Austria	(1976)	28.6	10.7
Canada	(1976)	66.0	16.2
Denmark	(1976)	55.6	19.8
France	(1976)	54.0	12.3
Germany	(1976)	35.2	13.9
Greece	(1975)	49.0	17.6
Ireland	(1975)	47.3	8.0
Italy	(1975)	43.7	19.2
Japan	(1976)	74.8	14.7
Netherlands	(1976)	63.1	10.5
New Zealand	(1976)	40.4	7.5
Norway	(1976)	64.1	19.5
Portugal	(1975)	33.2	14.0
Spain	(1975)	36.2	15.0
Sweden	(1975)	56.8	14.6
Switzerland	(1976)	71.0	19.6
United Kingdom	(1976)	37.4	9.3
United States	(1976)	75.7	26.7

Source: Based on data from Educational Statistics in OECD Countries,  
Paris, 1981.

PROPORTION OF PERSONS IN EACH AGE GROUP WHO ARE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL  
IN SELECTED OECD COUNTRIES, BY AGE, 1975-1976



### SCHOOL ENROLMENT

- Among selected OECD countries, school enrolment is highest in the United States for both age groups
- Among persons 16-18 years, Canada ranks the fourth in school enrolment rates after United States, Japan and Switzerland
- Among persons 19-24 years, Canada rank seventh in school enrolment after United States, Denmark, Switzerland, Norway, Italy, and Greece
- For 16-18 years, countries with the lowest school enrolment rates are Austria (28.6%) Portugal (33.2%) and Germany (35.2%)
- For the 19-24 years, group, Australia (7.3%), Ireland (8.0%) and United Kingdom (9.3%) rank the lowest

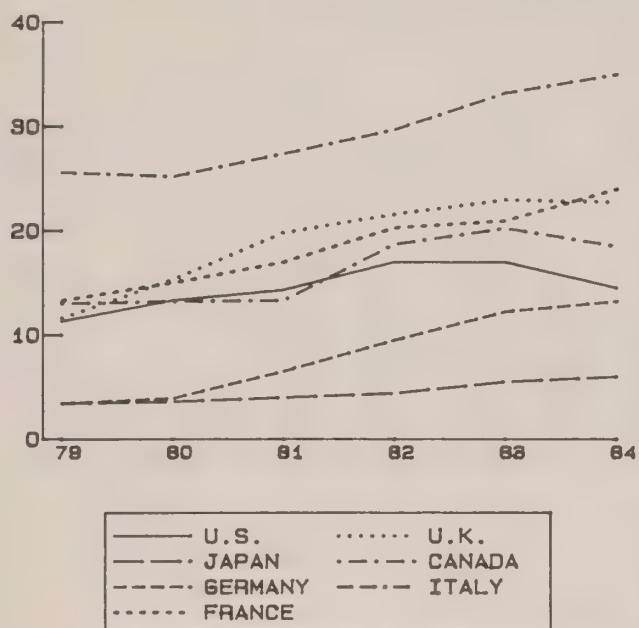
DATA SET 107:  
YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATES  
IN SELECTED OECD COUNTRIES

	Actual				Forecast	
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Total of all twelve countries	11.3	13.1	14.8	17.3	18.50	18.00
Australia	12.2	12.3	10.8	12.9	17.90	18.25
Finland	12.8	10.0	10.9	11.7	13.25	12.00
Norway	6.6	5.4	5.8	8.1	11.50	11.25
Spain	21.2	28.5	33.7	36.9	40.00	42.75
Sweden	5.0	5.1	6.3	7.6	8.50	8.50
Total of seven countries below	10.9	12.4	14.0	16.5	17.50	16.75
United States	11.3	13.3	14.3	17.0	17.00	14.50
Japan	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.4	5.50	6.00
Germany	3.4	3.9	6.5	9.5	12.25	13.25
France	13.3	15.0	17.0	20.3	21.00	24.00
United Kingdom	11.6	15.3	19.8	21.6	23.00	22.75
Canada	13.0	13.2	13.3	18.7	20.25	18.50
Italy	25.6	25.2	27.4	29.7	33.25	35.00

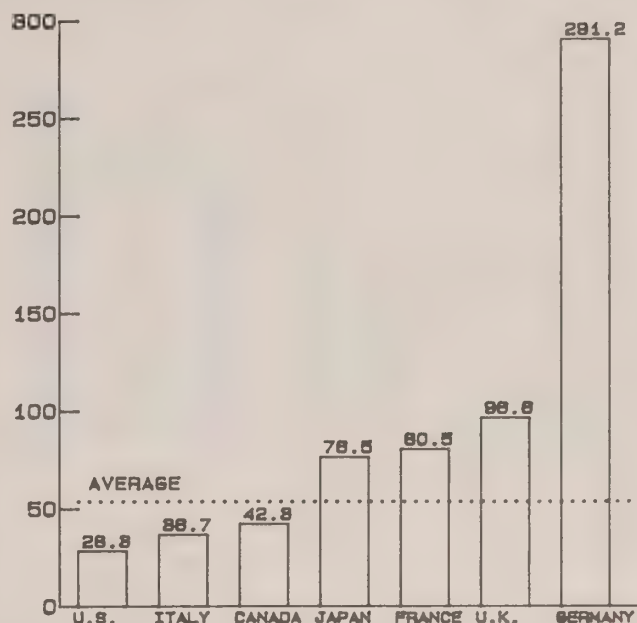
YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT LEVELS  
IN MAJOR OECD COUNTRIES

	Actual				Forecast	
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
	(millions)					
Seven major countries	6.0	6.9	7.7	9.0	9.50	9.00
Twelve major countries	7.0	8.1	9.1	10.6	11.25	10.75

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATES  
IN SELECTED OECD COUNTRIES



PERCENT INCREASE IN YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT  
RATES IN SELECTED OECD COUNTRIES,  
(1979 ACTUAL COMPARED TO 1984 FORECAST)



## YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATES AND LEVELS

- Canada's youth unemployment rate has consistently been above average in OECD terms
- Canada shares the prospect of high youth unemployment with other OECD countries. The OECD forecast, however, puts Canada's 1984 rate of unemployment at 18.5%, down from 20.25% in 1983 while many other countries rates will continue to rise in 1984
- Canada and the U.S. are the only countries whose youth unemployment rates to decline from 1979 (actual) to 1984 (forecast)
- In relative terms, Canada has not seen the highest rate of increase in recent years. In comparing 1979 actual to 1984 forecast rates, Canada's youth unemployment will have increased by 42.3% in that period. This compares with increases of 96.6% for U.K., 291.2% for Germany and 53.7% for the seven major countries shown in the right hand chart over the same period
- Overall youth unemployment levels are forecast to decline modestly from 9.5 million in 1983 in the 7 major countries to 9.0 million in 1984. This, however, is still 50% higher than the 1979 level

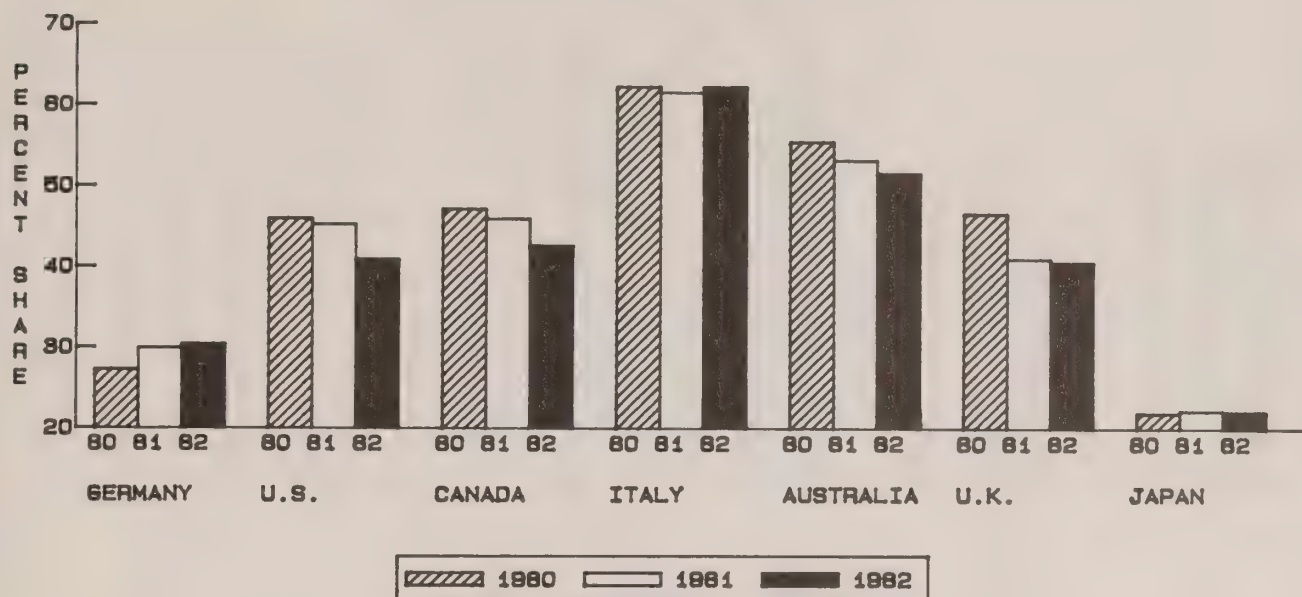
DATA SET 108:  
YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT  
AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN SELECTED OECD COUNTRIES

	1980			1981			1982		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
United States (16-24 yrs)	45.9	46.6	45.0	45.2	46.0	44.2	40.9	40.4	41.6
Canada (15-25 yrs)	47.1	47.9	46.1	45.9	47.8	43.6	42.6	43.1	41.9
Japan (15-24 yrs)	21.9	19.7	25.6	22.2	19.0	28.8	22.1	17.9	28.8
Australia (15-24 yrs)	55.5	51.7	59.7	53.2	50.2	56.5	51.6	49.1	54.7
Austria (under 30 yrs)	33.3	27.3	36.9	36.6	33.3	39.1	40.6	36.8	45.2
Finland (15-24 yrs)	32.5	31.1	34.0	32.3	31.9	32.2	28.9	29.1	28.6
France	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany (under 25 yrs)	27.2	23.8	30.0	29.9	27.9	31.9	30.4	28.6	32.4
Italy (14-24 yrs)	62.3	66.3	59.4	61.6	66.8	57.9	62.3	65.9	59.4
Norway (16-24 yrs)	51.5	57.1	50.0	47.5	58.8	39.1	50.0	51.9	48.0
Spain (14-24 yrs)	55.6	46.3	74.2	55.1	46.3	72.0	54.3	46.2	68.8
Sweden (16-24 yrs)	41.9	41.9	42.8	39.5	37.3	41.8	38.0	36.8	38.6
Switzerland (under 30 yrs)	38.7	34.2	45.8	38.8	35.0	44.0	42.0	40.0	44.8
United Kingdom (under 25 yrs)	46.6	39.3	61.2	41.0	34.8	55.8	40.6	34.9	54.3

Source: Quarterly Labour Force Statistics.  
OECD Dept. of Economics and Statistics, No. 4, 1983.



# YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED OECD COUNTRIES



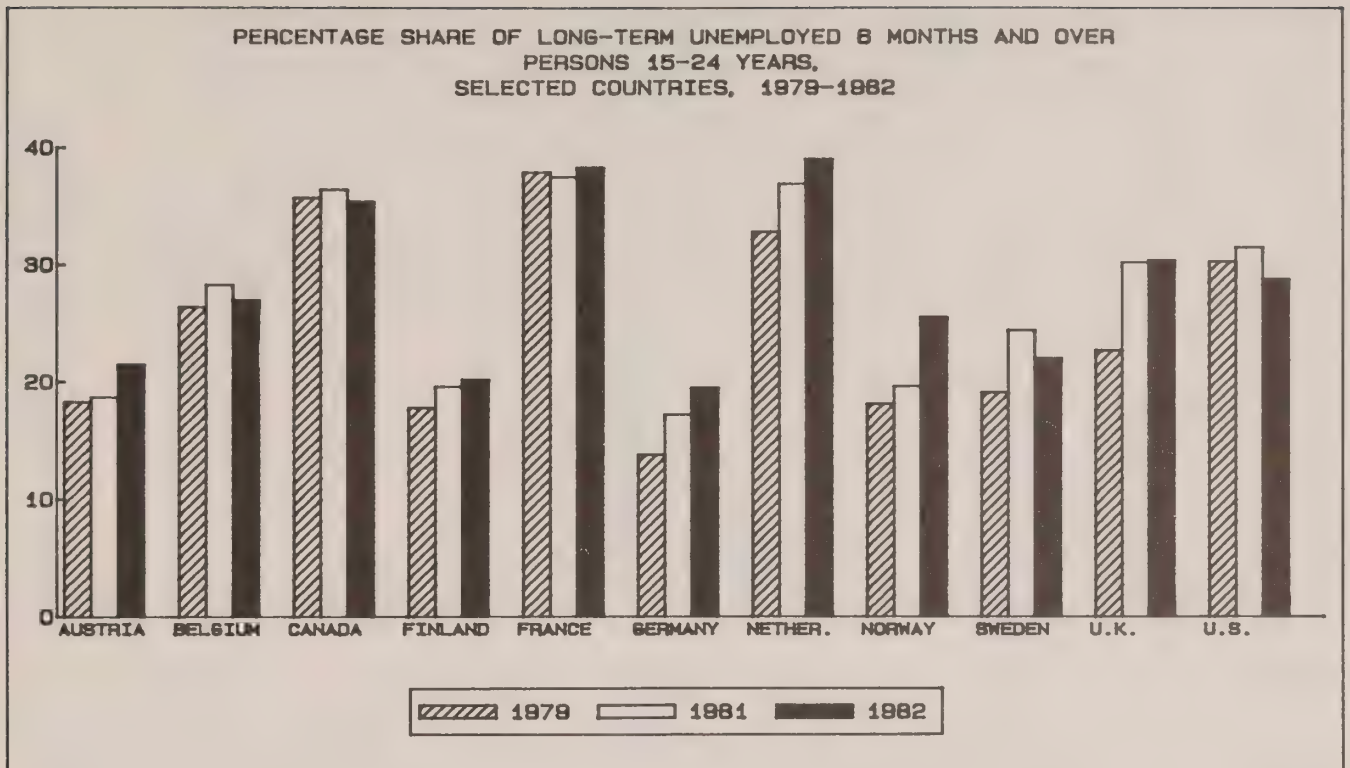
## YOUTH SHARE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

- Canada's youth unemployment as a share of total unemployment declined modestly between 1980 and 1982 but, at 42.6% in 1982, was still fifth highest of the thirteen OECD countries for which data was available
- Between 1980 and 1982, Canada, the U.S., Australia, Finland, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the U.K. recorded modest declines. The other countries recorded modest increases or remained virtually the same
- In some countries which recorded increases between 1980 and 1982, in particular Japan, Austria and Switzerland, the level and increase of female youth unemployment as a proportion of total female unemployment was significantly higher than that for males
- In other cases, changes in the male and female shares were relatively proportionate

DATA SET 109:  
PERCENTAGE SHARE OF LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED (6 MONTHS AND OVER)  
BY AGE AND SEX  
SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1979-1982

	Year	Youth	Prime-Age Adults	Older Workers	Males	Females	Overall U.Rate
	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Austria	1979	18.3	45.1	36.6	47.1	52.9	2.1
	1981	18.7	46.4	34.9	49.2	50.8	2.5
	1982	21.5	50.3	28.3	61.9	38.1	3.4
Belgium	1979	26.4	44.9	28.7	32.0	68.0	8.4
	1981	28.3	46.4	25.3	35.9	64.1	19.1
	1982	27.0	48.2	24.8	41.5	58.5	13.0
Canada	1979	35.7	42.1	22.2	54.0	46.0	7.4
	1981	36.4	41.4	22.1	59.3	40.7	7.5
	1982	35.4	44.2	20.4	61.9	38.1	10.9
Finland	1979	17.8	45.5	36.8	59.0	41.0	6.0
	1981	19.6	44.7	35.8	51.1	48.9	5.2
	1982	20.2	45.0	34.9	52.4	47.6	6.1
France	1979	37.9	42.8	19.4	38.4	61.6	5.9
	1981	37.5	42.9	19.6	35.3	64.7	7.3
	1982	38.3	42.9	18.8	40.0	60.0	8.0
Germany	1979	13.8	39.4	46.8	43.2	56.8	3.2
	1981	17.2	43.6	39.2	47.4	52.6	4.4
	1982	19.5	46.3	34.2	54.2	45.8	6.1
Netherlands	1979	32.8	49.6	17.6	65.4	34.6	4.2
	1981	36.9	51.1	12.0	67.7	32.3	7.5
	1982	39.0	51.2	9.8	69.8	30.2	10.2
Norway	1979	18.1	24.0	57.9	60.5	39.5	NA
	1981	19.6	27.3	53.0	58.0	42.0	NA
	1982	25.5	29.7	44.8	54.3	45.7	NA
Sweden	1979	19.1	32.9	48.0	48.0	52.0	2.1
	1981	24.4	32.6	43.0	51.8	48.2	2.5
	1982	22.0	33.6	44.4	52.0	48.0	3.1
United Kingdom	1979	22.7	33.4	43.9	74.7	25.3	5.5
	1981	30.2	36.2	33.6	75.3	24.7	11.0
	1982	30.4	36.4	33.1	75.5	24.5	12.7
United States	1979	30.3	41.4	28.3	59.7	40.3	5.7
	1981	31.5	46.4	22.0	66.2	33.8	7.5
	1982	28.8	49.4	21.9	66.6	33.4	9.5

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, September 1983, Table 26, P.59.



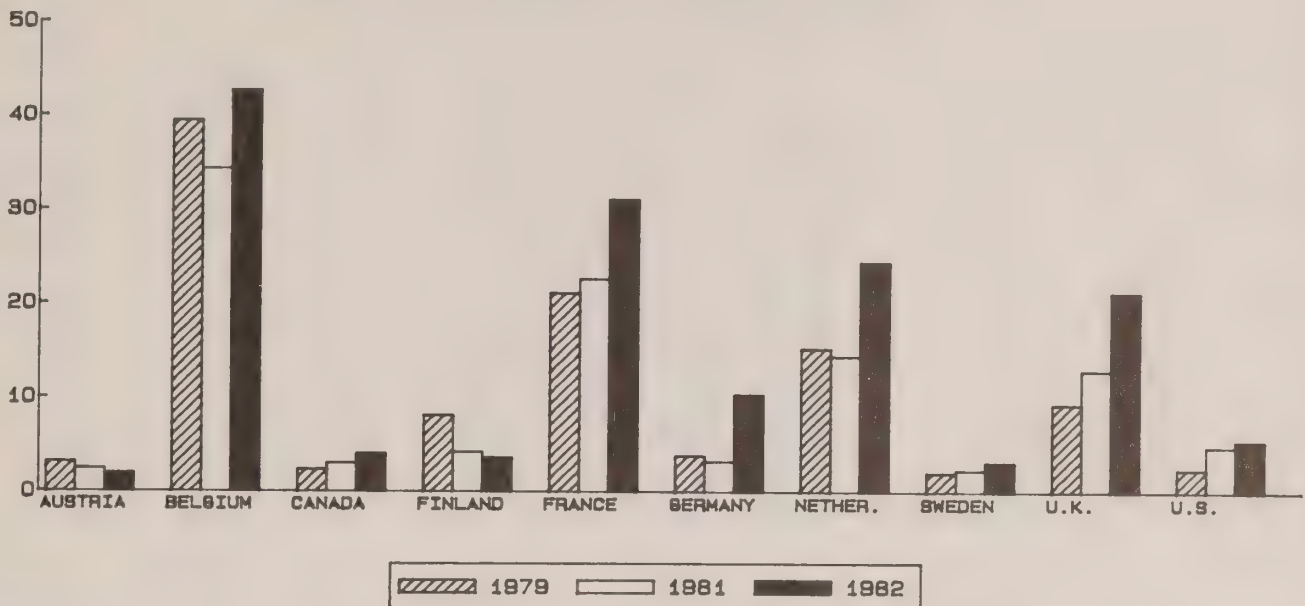
### LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

- For unemployment of 6 months duration and over, Canada's youth as a group was third highest behind France and the Netherlands in its share of long-term unemployment. Some 35.4% of those unemployed 6 months or longer in 1982 were youth
- Only Canada's and the U.S.'s youth group's share of long-term unemployment dropped between 1979 and 1982. That for all other countries increased
- The most significant increases in the youth share of long-term unemployment between 1979 and 1982 were in the U.K. (7.7%), Norway (7.4%), Netherlands (6.2%) and Germany (5.7%)

DATA SET 110:  
PERCENTAGE SHARE OF LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED (12 MONTHS AND OVER)  
BY AGE AND SEX  
SELECTED OECD COUNTRIES, 1979-1982

	Year	Youth	Prime-Age Adults	Older Workers	Males	Females	Overall U.Rate
	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Austria	1979	12.8	40.9	46.3	52.3	47.7	2.1
	1981	13.5	39.5	47.0	52.2	47.8	2.5
	1982	13.4	43.8	42.8	58.8	41.2	3.4
Belgium	1979	21.0	46.9	32.1	29.3	70.7	8.4
	1981	21.1	49.5	29.4	30.3	69.7	19.1
	1982	23.0	49.6	27.3	37.9	62.1	13.0
Canada	1979	32.1	46.4	21.4	64.3	35.7	7.4
	1981	33.3	47.2	19.4	72.2	27.8	7.5
	1982	32.4	44.1	23.5	66.2	33.8	10.9
Finland	1979	11.5	45.2	43.3	58.1	41.9	6.0
	1981	10.4	48.5	41.1	50.7	49.3	5.2
	1982	10.8	49.9	39.3	52.7	47.3	6.1
France	1979	28.1	46.2	25.7	37.5	62.5	5.9
	1981	27.8	45.1	27.1	33.7	66.3	7.3
	1982	30.8	45.3	23.9	38.3	61.7	8.0
Germany	1979	9.0	35.1	55.9	48.1	51.9	3.2
	1981	11.5	39.2	49.4	48.6	51.4	4.4
	1982	14.8	44.6	40.6	53.1	46.9	6.1
Netherlands	1979	23.7	52.2	24.1	69.0	31.0	4.2
	1981	28.6	53.6	17.8	65.5	34.5	7.5
	1982	32.9	54.5	12.6	69.3	30.7	10.2
Sweden	1979	11.7	28.3	60.0	50.0	50.0	2.1
	1981	15.6	23.4	60.9	57.8	42.2	2.5
	1982	13.9	27.0	59.1	55.7	44.3	3.1
United Kingdom	1979	16.8	32.1	51.1	78.9	21.1	5.5
	1981	24.4	34.7	40.9	78.2	21.8	11.0
	1982	25.8	37.1	37.1	79.2	20.8	12.7
United States	1979	27.8	39.4	32.8	60.2	39.8	5.7
	1981	31.9	45.9	22.2	67.4	32.6	7.5
	1982	28.5	49.8	21.7	68.7	31.3	9.5

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT 12 MONTHS AND OVER  
IN TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT, PERSONS 15-24 YEARS,  
SELECTED OECD COUNTRIES, 1978-1982



### LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

- For unemployment of 12 months duration and over Canada's youth as a group was second highest (behind the Netherlands) in its share of long-term unemployed. Some 32.4% of its workers unemployed 12 months and over in 1982 were in the youth group
- Only Finland's youth share of long-term unemployed of 12 months duration and over declined from 1979 to 1982. While Canada's remained virtually unchanged, the percentage share for all other countries increased over the period along with overall unemployment rates
- The most significant increases were in the Netherlands (9.2%) and the U.K. (9.0%). In both cases, these increases were accompanied by a more than doubling in the unemployment rates

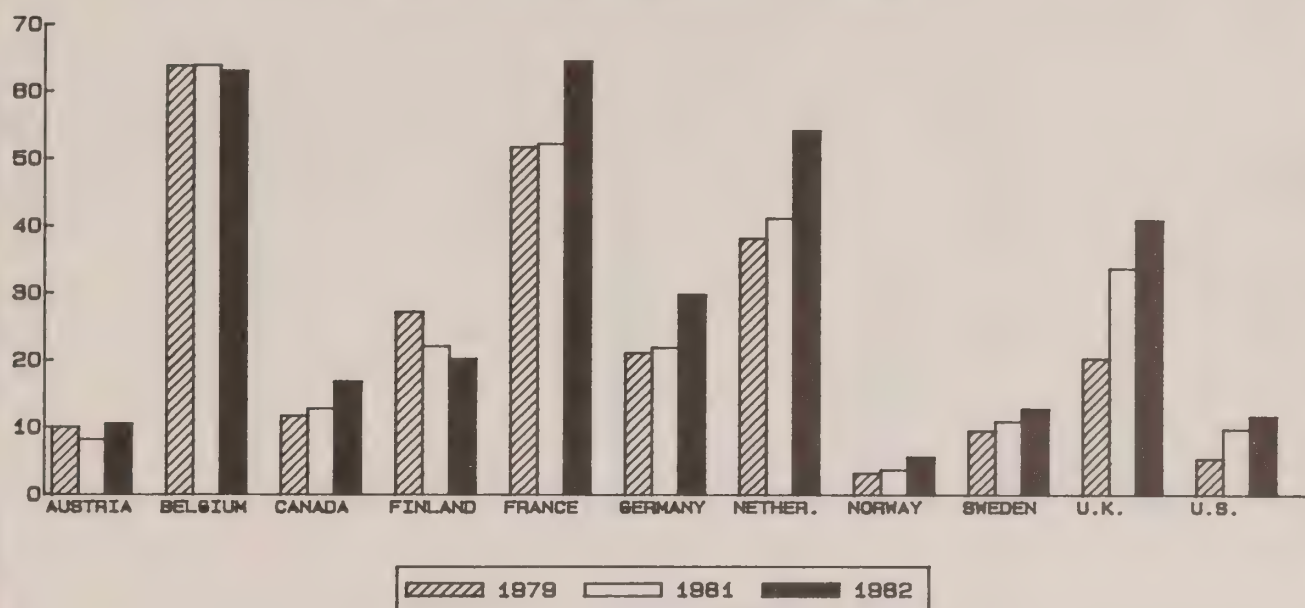


DATA SET 111:  
PERCENTAGE SHARE OF LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT (6 MONTHS AND OVER)  
IN TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT WITHIN AGE AND SEX GROUPS  
SELECTED OECD COUNTRIES, 1979-1982

	Year	Youth	Prime-Age Adults	Older Workers	Males	Females	Total
	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Austria	1979	10.0	19.5	35.9	24.5	16.3	19.4
	1981	8.2	16.1	33.1	18.2	14.5	16.1
	1982	10.5	22.4	37.0	22.3	16.7	19.8
Belgium	1979	63.8	76.6	85.4	65.7	80.1	74.9
	1981	63.9	74.0	81.9	61.1	80.9	72.5
	1982	63.1	78.9	85.5	69.1	80.3	75.3
Canada	1979	11.7	17.9	21.4	15.5	15.6	15.6
	1981	12.8	17.3	23.5	17.2	14.8	16.1
	1982	16.8	21.9	26.0	21.2	19.1	20.4
Finland	1979	27.2	40.9	57.0	40.5	43.0	41.5
	1981	22.1	35.1	49.7	32.9	37.0	34.8
	1982	20.2	36.9	47.9	32.8	35.3	33.9
France	1979	51.8	53.5	68.2	49.2	59.6	55.1
	1981	52.3	53.5	71.9	48.1	61.2	55.8
	1982	64.6	63.4	80.1	62.3	69.6	66.5
Germany	1979	21.1	37.3	58.6	40.1	39.7	39.9
	1981	21.9	38.0	56.7	36.9	39.3	38.1
	1982	29.8	48.0	63.5	46.5	46.2	46.4
Netherlands	1979	38.2	53.5	72.0	50.5	46.9	49.3
	1981	41.2	52.1	67.4	48.1	49.8	48.7
	1982	54.3	61.8	71.4	59.0	60.3	59.4
Norway	1979	3.2	7.0	20.3	7.4	10.7	8.4
	1981	3.7	9.4	23.6	8.6	11.2	9.5
	1982	5.6	11.5	26.0	9.5	14.2	11.2
Sweden	1979	9.5	17.5	39.5	18.9	20.2	19.6
	1981	10.9	15.8	34.9	18.2	17.8	18.0
	1982	12.8	19.5	41.2	22.7	21.6	22.1
United Kingdom	1979	20.3	45.6	65.2	44.2	30.5	39.7
	1981	33.8	49.6	59.8	48.9	38.3	45.7
	1982	41.0	59.3	69.6	58.4	45.2	54.5
United States	1979	5.4	10.4	15.3	10.3	7.2	8.8
	1981	9.8	16.5	20.4	16.8	10.6	14.0
	1982	11.7	19.1	22.6	19.1	13.2	16.6

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, September 1983, Table 29, P.62.

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT 8 MONTHS AND OVER  
IN TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT, PERSONS 15-24 YEARS,  
SELECTED OECD COUNTRIES, 1979-1982



### LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

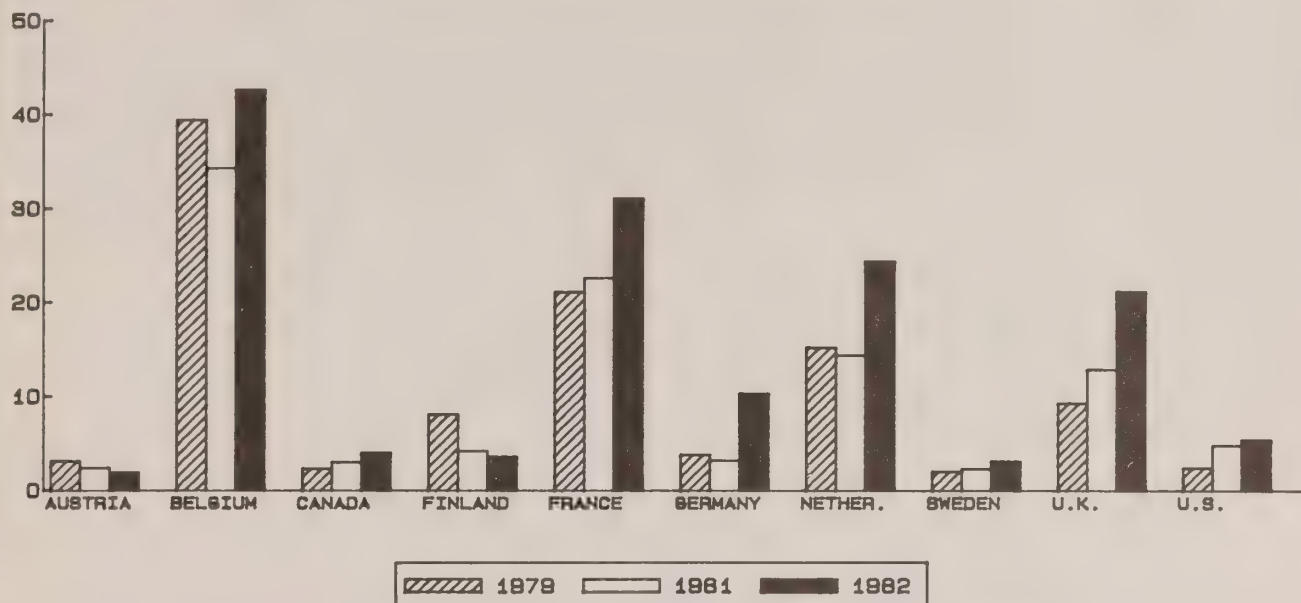
- The incidence of long term unemployment in all cases increases with age. The incidence of youth-long term unemployment (6 months duration and over) is thus below the average for all groups in all countries
- Within the youth group itself in 1982, 16.8% of Canada's youth accounted for all the unemployment of 6 months duration or longer within the youth group. Canada's standing was fifth lowest in the study of 11 countries in that year, Norway, Austria the U.S. and Sweden recorded lower shares
- All other countries' youth had significantly higher shares of long-term unemployment within the youth group in 1982 (e.g. 41.0% in the U.K., 54.3% in the Netherlands, 63.1% in Belgium and 64.6% in France)
- The overall trend was for long-term unemployment within all age categories to drift upward since 1979

DATA SET 112:  
PERCENTAGE SHARE OF LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT (12 MONTHS AND OVER)  
IN TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT WITHIN AGE AND SEX GROUPS  
SELECTED OECD COUNTRIES, 1979-1982

	Year	Youth	Prime-Age Adults	Older Workers	Males	Females	Total
	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Austria	1979	3.1	7.8	20.1	12.0	6.5	8.6
	1981	2.4	5.5	17.9	7.7	5.5	6.5
	1982	1.9	5.6	16.2	6.1	5.2	5.7
Belgium	1979	39.4	62.0	73.8	46.6	64.5	58.0
	1981	34.3	57.0	68.9	37.2	63.6	52.4
	1982	42.6	64.2	74.4	49.9	67.3	59.5
Canada	1979	2.3	4.4	4.6	4.1	2.7	3.5
	1981	3.0	5.1	5.3	5.4	2.6	4.2
	1982	4.0	5.7	7.8	5.9	4.4	5.3
Finland	1979	8.1	18.9	31.2	18.5	20.4	19.3
	1981	4.2	13.7	20.6	11.7	13.4	12.5
	1982	3.6	13.7	18.1	11.1	11.8	11.4
France	1979	21.1	31.7	49.8	26.4	33.2	30.3
	1981	22.6	32.7	57.8	26.7	36.5	32.5
	1982	31.1	40.1	61.0	35.7	42.9	39.8
Germany	1979	6.8	16.6	34.9	22.2	18.1	19.9
	1981	6.2	14.5	30.3	16.0	16.3	16.2
	1982	10.3	21.2	34.5	20.9	21.6	21.2
Netherlands	1979	15.2	30.9	54.1	29.4	23.1	27.1
	1981	14.4	24.7	45.4	21.1	24.1	22.0
	1982	24.4	35.0	48.8	31.2	32.6	31.6
Sweden	1979	2.0	5.2	17.1	6.8	6.7	6.8
	1981	2.3	3.8	16.4	6.7	5.2	6.0
	1982	3.1	5.9	20.7	9.2	7.5	8.4
United Kingdom	1979	9.3	27.0	46.8	28.8	15.7	24.5
	1981	12.9	22.5	34.4	24.0	16.0	21.6
	1982	21.2	36.9	47.6	37.5	23.4	33.3
United States	1979	2.4	4.7	8.6	5.0	3.4	4.2
	1981	4.8	7.8	9.9	8.2	4.9	6.7
	1982	5.4	8.9	10.4	9.2	5.7	7.7

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, September 1983, Table 27, P.60.

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT 12 MONTHS AND OVER  
IN TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT, PERSONS 15-24 YEARS,  
SELECTED OECD COUNTRIES, 1979-1982



## LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

- The incidence of long-term unemployment in all cases increases with age. The incidence of youth long-term unemployment (12 months duration and over) is thus below the average for all groups in all countries
- Within the youth group itself in 1982, a very small proportion of individuals (less than 5% in Austria, Canada, Finland and Sweden) accounted for the long-term unemployment of 12 months duration and over within the youth group
- This share was 5.2% for the U.S. but 10.4% in Germany and over 20% in the U.K. and the Netherlands, over 30% in France and over 40% in Belgium
- The overall trend was for long-term unemployment within all categories to drift upward since 1979





## H. A FRAMEWORK FOR NEW ANALYSIS

As previously indicated, the youth group is usually defined as being those persons aged 15 to 24 years of age. Most analysis therefore proceeds from this basis to examine the experiences of this group in terms of the labour market experiences and the like, refining the story by looking at characteristics such as gender and making comparisons with adults or with the whole population. This approach is evident in the foregoing sections.

The difficulty with such an approach is that it fails to recognize that youth are not a homogeneous group. It therefore has a very limited capacity to identify the most meaningful specific categories of youth which have particular problems, the resolution of which may call for quite different policy responses. Overall, it has not provided substantial policy-relevant insights into the dynamics of the youth group.

Of course, every individual is a unique entity. The difficulty for those concerned to understand the problems and consequent needs of youth as the basis for putting in place a balanced and meaningful set of policies and programs is that some categorization is essential to make the task manageable. The challenge is to devise a way of dissecting the group that is most likely to identify problems at a sufficient level of detail to be sensitive to the needs of relatively discrete groups of the young, yet does not risk an overly fragmented policy response on the one hand or too aggregate and therefore less meaningful response on the other.

The need therefore, is for an improved perspective on youth which enables key problems and possible policy priorities to be identified. To be of value, any new framework must offer the ability to explain the relative experiences and identify important differences, both within the youth group and between the youth group and others.

Obviously, there are many ways of thinking about the young and of categorizing them for the purposes of analysis. Two sets of experiences stand out however, as ones likely to have a critical influence on a person's situation, both when young and during subsequent adult life. These are the education a person attains and the subsequent transition to and early experiences in the world of work. Whether youth are in-school or not in-school and the level of educational attainment achieved appear important factors shaping a young person's experience.

Similarly, the patterns of labour market activity - that is, whether employed (and if so, full or part-time), unemployed (and if so, for how long and/or how often), or not in the labour force (on either a voluntary or involuntary basis) - form a second key set of experiences. In addition, characteristics such as dependency, age and gender provide for further refinements.

These dimensions of the activities of young people therefore suggest themselves as important parameters for building an analytical framework. By cross matching these basic educational and labour

market patterns, refined by these other key variables, a categorisation of young people emerges which offers the capacity to identify important linkages between education and the labour market which should assist identify priority areas for attention. Such priorities can be defined in terms of the severity of the current experience of young people and/or the extent to which they face substantial risks of problems in the future. Such a detailed perspective would be utilized to

- assess the adequacy of coverage and content of existing policies and programs in terms of identified priority categories or target groups; and
- identify areas for possible new or expanded activity.

Briefly reviewing the experiences of young people during 1983 in terms of the above broad parameters, some key points to emerge are that

- over 40 % of the youth population (15 to 24 years) were in school, of whom in turn over 40 % were also participating in the labour force. Unemployment rates for those in school (15.5 %) were well below average for the age group as a whole (19.9 %)
- for those not in school, 84.6 % were in the labour force. Unemployment rates for this group were 21.4 % in 1983, compared to 19.9 % average for the age group. Within this group, those 15 to 19 experienced a rate of 29.3 %.
- overall, 53 % of all youth were employed, 13 % were unemployed and 34 % were not in the labour force (nearly all voluntarily). Of those in the labour force, nearly 20 % were unemployed, of whom some 44 %, (257,000) had been unemployed for 14 weeks or more.
- for all youth, those with less than post-secondary education experienced the highest unemployment rates. The numerically largest group (1,876,000) were those not in-school with some or completed primary or secondary education.

These significant differences led to the identification of a framework for analysis involving the exploration of youth characteristics based on the following four categories:

- in-school youth at the primary/secondary level
- in-school youth at the post-secondary level

- out-of-school youth with primary/secondary educational attainment
- out-of-school youth with post-secondary educational attainment.

This new approach offers hope of gaining a clearer understanding of youth problems, including their linkage to economic conditions in general and the labour market in particular. In addition, refinement in terms of building in additional variables offers the possibility of gaining new insights into the interrelationships between labour market and educational activities on the one hand and such factors as income, family, linguistic characteristics, health, criminality and social participation on the other.

Work has just begun on this approach and an early priority focus has been placed on the employment and education dimensions. The integrating theme in the analysis is thus the employment and labour market position of youth as a key to economic and social integration. In adopting this approach, it is also hoped that a new emphasis on exploring additional linkages would render other social problems, concerns or barriers easier to grapple with in the future.

In terms of first steps, as not all data is currently available in the four categories noted above, the analysis in this instance has been undertaken at two levels. The first involves developing a profile of in-school and out-of-school youth, using information readily available on this basis. The second proceeds to the more detailed level of the four categories, focusing mainly on key education and labour market characteristics and experiences.



## I. YOUTH IN- AND OUT-OF-SCHOOL

The first level of analysis is an education, labour market, family and income profile of in- and out-of-school youth. It is based on existing data and special retabulations from the Labour Force Survey and Supplements, the 1981 Census and the Survey of Consumer Finances. Generally, labour market, educational and family data are most recent, followed by income data.

### In-School Youth

In-school youth comprised 41.6 % of the 4.5 million young Canadians in 1977. In 1983, this proportion had increased to 42.2 % of 4.4 million. Most of the increase occurred between 1982 and 1983.

For the 15 to 24 in-school group as a whole, the following summarizes changes in the labour market position from 1977 to 1983:

- total employment increased from 591,000 to 639,000
- their share of total employment rose from 6.1 to 6.3 % by 1981 and dropped back to 5.9 % in 1983
- their share of full-time employment dropped from 2.2 to 1.7 %
- their share of part-time employment dropped from 35.9 to 29.4 %
- total unemployment increased steadily from 73,000 to 117,000
- their share of total unemployment increased from 8.6 to 9.6 % in 1981 before dropping to 8.1 % in 1983.

In 1983, 98.3 % of the 117,000 unemployed in-school youth looked for work. Over three quarters of them cited employer contacts as their main job search method. Public agencies were cited by less than one third as a job search method.

Not surprisingly, of those who reported not looking for work in March 1984, over half reported school attendance as a reason for not looking. Only 17.5 % reported the belief that no work was available as a reason.

Interesting changes in heads of household characteristics were noted over the period 1977 to 1983. The numbers of household heads dropped from 134,000 to 113,000. In both the 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 subgroups, the proportion without dependents dropped. In the 15 to 19 group the number with dependents doubled from 2,000 to 4,000.

In 1983, nearly three fifths of youths who were dependants were in school. Of this, the number of young women who were dependents was



slightly higher. Only 11.8 % of youth non-dependents, however, were in school - the percentage being slightly higher for young men. The proportion of non-dependents who were in school was particularly low in the 20 to 24 age group (at 8.5 %).

When the youth in-school population for 1983 was examined on a single year basis, it was noted that

- dependency falls off sharply with age - particularly at age 18 to 19, 20 and 21
- the dependency of females in school falls off more quickly than that of males, particularly after age 18 when for any given age, 7 % more males than females remain dependent
- in-school non-dependents are a small proportion of the total group at all ages.

#### Out-of-School Youth

Out-of-school youth comprised 58.4 % of the 4.5 million youth in 1977. By 1983, this had declined slightly to 57.8 % of 4.4 million. Most of the decline occurred between 1982 and 1983.

For the 15-24 year old group as a whole, the following summarizes changes in the labour market position from 1977 to 1983:

- total employment increased from 1,822,000 in 1977 to 1,996,000 in 1980 before dropping to 1,698,000 in 1983
- their share of total employment dropped from 18.9 to 15.8 % over the period
- their share of full-time employment dropped from 20.1 to 16.3 %
- their share of part-time employment increased from 9.4 to 12.9 %
- their total unemployment increased from 333,000 to 462,000
- their share of total unemployment, however, dropped from 39.2 to 31.9 %.

In 1983, 95.7 % of the 463,000 unemployed youth not in-school looked for work. Over 70 % of them cited employer contacts as their main job search method. Public agencies was second most often cited - by over half. Use of public agencies tended to be higher in the older group than the younger group.

Of those who reported not looking for work in March 1984, almost 30 % believed no work was available. This was slightly lower than the number of persons in all age groups believing no work was available.

Between 1977 and 1983, the number of youth not in-school who were heads of households, after increasing from 770,000 in 1977 to 842,000 in 1981, dropped to 739,000 in 1983. The numbers of youth with dependents in both the 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 subgroups also decreased. While the number of 20 to 24 year olds without dependents increased by 25,000 over this period, the number of 15 to 19 year olds without dependents dropped from 81,000 to 54,000.

Over the same period, the number of employed out-of-school youth who were the head of a household increased from 643,000 to 709,000 in 1981 before dropping to 569,000 in 1983. The number of unemployed youths exhibited a similar pattern in its overall increase from 71,000 in 1977 to 111,000 in 1983. Within this, the 15 to 19 year subgroup has had more than its share of unemployment when compared to the distribution of employment. In each of the 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 subgroups, heads of households with dependents have been relatively more affected by unemployment than those without dependents, particularly since 1981.

In 1983, about two fifths of the youth population not in school were dependents. The proportion was lower for young women than for young men. The vast majority of youths who were non-dependents, however, were not in school (88.2 %). This was very highly concentrated in the 20 to 24 year group, in which 91.5 % of non-dependents were not in-school - the percentage was even higher for young women (92.6) than for young men (89.8).

When the youth population for 1983 was examined on a single year basis, it was found that

- the proportion of out-of-school youth increase dramatically between 16 and 20 years of age
- the proportion of dependents not-in-school increases from 3 % at 15 years of age to over 40 % at ages 19 and 20 and thereafter falls back to 20 % by age 24
- non-dependents not in-school increase steadily from age 16 onwards and much more quickly for females than males
- the number who leave school increases sharply at ages 17, 18 and 19.

#### The Income Position of In- and Out-of-School Youth

One issue addressed in the 1982 Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF) was the economic and labour market situation of youth.

Clearly, the labour market position of youth has an important bearing on the economic and financial situation of youth.

At the time of the 1982 SCF, 51.5 % of the youth were working, 11.1 % reported that they were unemployed and 37.4 % reported that

they were not in the labour force. Splitting the sample of youth into two age groups, 15 to 19 years and 20 to 24 years reveals that a smaller proportion (38.3 %) of youth 15 to 19 years were employed and a larger proportion (64.2 %) of youth 20 to 24 years were employed.

For those unemployed the difference by age group is not nearly as marked (10.1 % and 11.9 % respectively). However, for those declaring themselves out of the labour force the, age demarkation is again important. Some 51.5 % of youth 15 to 19 years declared themselves out of the labour force whereas only 23.9 % of youth 20 to 24 years were not in the labour force.

A further classification of youth in the SCF sample by their educational status the previous year widens the differences between groups of youths even more.

<u>Table 4: Per cent of Population 15 to 24 years by 1980</u> <u>Educational Status and Current Labour Force Status</u>				
	<u>15 to 19 Years</u>		<u>20 to 24 Years</u>	
	<u>In-</u> <u>School</u>	<u>Not in-</u> <u>School</u>	<u>In-</u> <u>School</u>	<u>Not in-</u> <u>School</u>
Employed	26.2	62.0	38.2	69.9
Unemployed	7.2	15.9	5.8	13.3
Not in the Labour Force	66.6	22.1	56.0	16.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source: Survey of Consumer Finances, 1982				

Obviously, the classification of youth by their previous year's educational status and current year labour force status provides some evidence of potential labour market adjustment difficulties inherent in the youth population.

While these variables provide insight into a potentiality of labour market adjustment difficulties, it is not clear whether or not these individuals are in difficult economic circumstances. From the SCF it was possible to further classify youth according to their family income situation as well as their educational and current labour force status.

In general, the SCF showed that youth not in-school were more likely to be members of families earning less than \$20,000 family income (32.9 % versus 26.7 % respectively). (It should be noted that a family income of \$20,000 can be considered as an upper limit for the various measures of poverty for that year). Moreover, youth not in-school who were either currently unemployed or not in the labour force were very likely to be members of families with less than \$20,000

family income (38 % of those unemployed and 46 % of those not in the labour force). For these individuals the data is suggestive of both economic and labour market difficulties.

Other variables that may be useful in understanding the economic and labour market situation of youth themselves include the source of individual income and the distribution by class of that income and their level of educational attainment. Wages and salaries were the predominant source of individual income especially for youth not in-school. Investment income was reported as a source of income by 25 % of youth not in-school. Few UI or social assistance benefits (2.8 % and 1.2 % respectively) were drawn by youth in-school. In contrast, some 18 % of youth not in-school the prior year reported receiving UI benefits and 4.5 % of youth not in-school reported receiving social assistance.

Once again the educational status not in-school in the previous year provides some insight into youth with both economic and labour market difficulties. On the basis of individual income by classes, it is not surprising to find that some 85 % of youth in-school earned less than \$5,000. Some 35 % of youth not in-school in the previous year earned less than \$5,000. In terms of educational attainment, two thirds of all youth have between 9 and 13 years of schooling. Less than 8 % of youth have less than 9 years of schooling.

In order to determine whether there is a correlation between the level of educational attainment and possible economic difficulty or hardship, the level of education was cross-tabulated with family income and the previous year's educational status. Similar to the analysis for family incomes by the previous year's educational status (in-school or not), where it was found that youth not in-school were more likely to be members of families earning less than \$20,000 family income, the probability of being in lower family income groups (below \$20,000) increases the lower the level of educational attainment. The correlation between lower incomes and level of educational attainment demonstrates that there is a strong relationship between economic need and labour market adjustment difficulties.

Another issue addressed concerned the existence and degree of family support potentially available for youth. Among the variables examined here were the marital status, the family status, and the level of family income. In examining marital status of youth, the previous year's educational status - in-school or not in-school again provided interesting. Most youth in-school were single (nearly 80 %) whereas only two thirds of those not in-school were so. For the older youth 20 to 24 some 42 % were married.

While marital status may provide some insight into the existence or not of potential family support for youth with economic and labour market difficulties, the family status provides a more useful delimiter. Eighty-seven per cent of youth in-school were the child or in-law in the economic family; in contrast, less than 50 % of the youth not in-school reported that they were the child or in-law in the economic family.



Thirty-five per cent of youth 20 to 24 years not in-school reported that they were the head of an economic family. On a family income basis, youth who reported that they were heads of families were concentrated in the lower income classes with nearly 70 % having less than \$20,000 family income. More than a third of these 'heads' of families had less than \$10,000 family income. Youth who reported that they were children or in-laws in the family were more likely to be concentrated in the higher income families in that only 4 % had less than \$10,000 family income whereas over 60 % were in families with incomes over \$30,000.

The SCF also provides a family low income cut-off variable. This variable allows the assessment of whether youth are members of families below the Statistics Canada poverty lines. These poverty lines vary the family income cut-off according to the family size as well as the size of the area of residence. The cut-offs for 1981 Family Incomes were as follows.

<u>Table 5 Family Income Cut-Offs</u>					
<u>Family Size</u>	<u>Size of Area of Residence</u>				
	<u>500,000 or more</u>	<u>100,000- 499,999</u>	<u>30,000- 99,999</u>	<u>Urban Less Than 30,000</u>	<u>Rural Areas</u>
1	\$8,045	\$7,640	\$7,167	\$6,626	\$5,949
2	10,614	10,073	9,398	8,721	7,775
3	14,198	13,455	12,575	11,697	10,412
4	16,361	15,549	14,536	13,521	13,035
5	19,066	18,051	16,835	15,684	13,995
6	20,823	19,674	18,390	17,105	15,279
7	22,919	21,702	20,283	18,863	16,835
Source: Survey of Consumer Finances, 1982					

Using these poverty lines, for 1981 one finds that some 14 % of youth were members of the lowest income families. Dividing the sample into in-school - not in-school groups one finds that the proportion of youth who were members of the lowest income families were higher for the in-school group and particularly for those youth in-school between 20 to 24 years of age. Those youth 20 to 24 years not in-school were less likely to be members of the lowest income families since their own wages contributed to total family income.





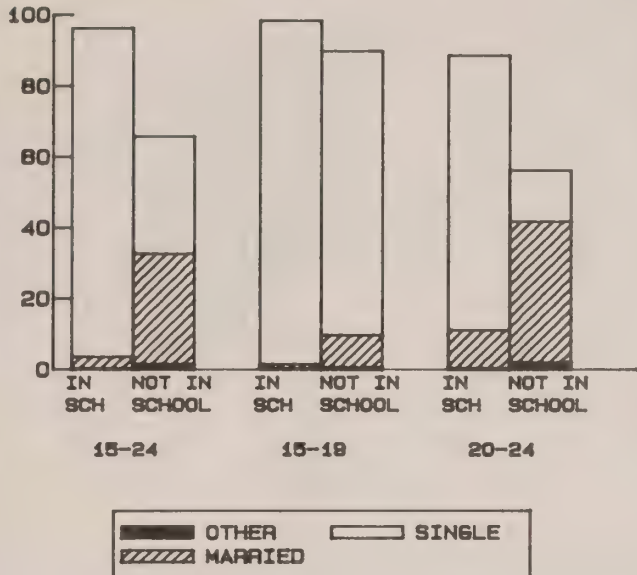
DATA SET 113:  
PERCENT OF POPULATION 15-24 YEARS  
BY EDUCATIONAL STATUS, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS  
CANADA, 1981

Marital Status -----	15-24 YEARS			15-19 YEARS			20-24 YEARS		
	Total	In- School	Not In- School	Total	In- School	Not In- School	Total	In- School	Not In- School
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	78.4	96.2	65.8	95.4	98.3	89.8	62.1	88.6	56.2
Married	20.6	3.6	32.7	4.3	1.5	9.7	36.3	11.1	41.8
Other	1.0	0.2	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.6	0.3	2.0

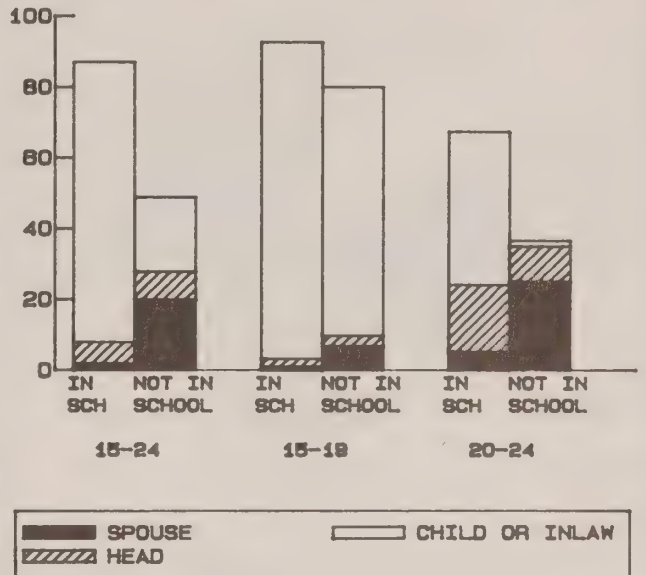
Relationship to Economic Family Head -----	15-24 YEARS			15-19 YEARS			20-24 YEARS		
	Total	In- School	Not In- School	Total	In- School	Not In- School	Total	In- School	Not In- School
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head	19.5	7.9	27.8	5.5	3.2	9.7	33.0	24.1	35.0
Wife	12.4	1.8	19.9	2.8	0.8	6.7	21.5	5.2	25.1
Child or In-Law	64.7	87.0	48.9	88.3	92.6	80.0	42.2	67.4	36.6
Other Relative	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.3

Source: 1982 Survey of Consumer Finances.

PERCENT OF POPULATION 15-24 YRS  
BY EDUCATIONAL STATUS AND AGE  
AND MARITAL STATUS  
CANADA, 1981



PERCENT OF POPULATION 15-24 YRS  
BY EDUCATIONAL STATUS AND AGE  
AND RELATIONSHIP TO ECONOMIC FAMILY HEAD  
CANADA, 1981



## MARITAL AND FAMILY STATUS

- Most youth in-school are single; whereas only about two thirds of youth not in-school are single with almost one third married
- Some 56% of youth 20-24 years not in-school are single and some 42% married.
- 87% of youth in school were the child or in-law in the economic family; less than 50% of the youth not in-school reported that they were the child or in-law in the economic family
- 35% of youth 20-24 years not in-school reported that they were the head of an economic family

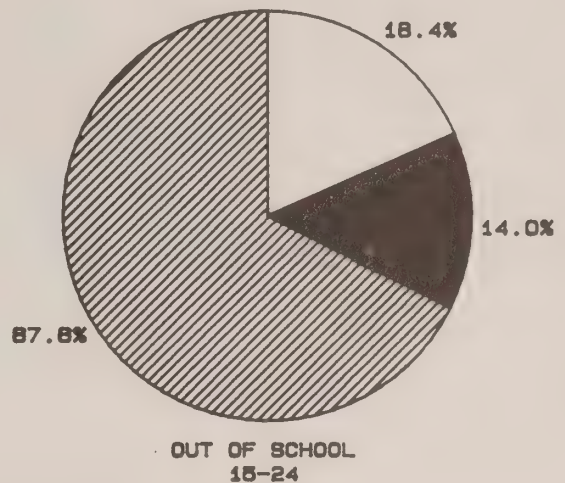
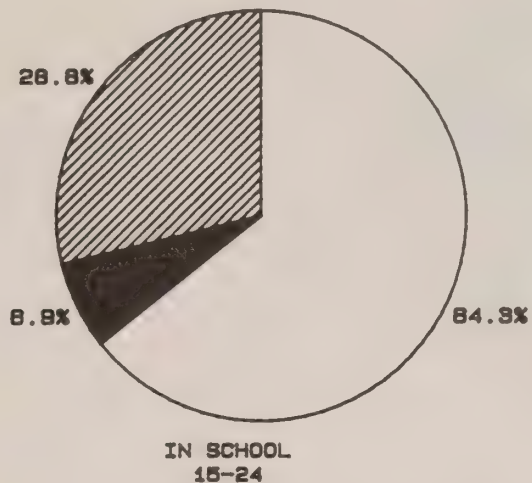
DATA SET 114:  
PERCENT OF POPULATION 15-24 YEARS  
BY 1980 EDUCATIONAL STATUS AND CURRENT LABOUR FORCE STATUS  
CANADA, 1981

Current Labour Force Status -----	15-24 YEARS			15-19 YEARS			20-24 YEARS		
	Total	In- School	Not In- School	Total	In- School	Not In- School	Total	In- School	Not In- School
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	51.5	28.8	67.6	38.3	26.2	62.0	64.2	38.2	69.9
Unemployed	11.1	6.9	14.0	10.1	7.2	15.9	11.9	5.8	13.3
Not in Labour Force	37.4	64.3	18.4	51.5	66.6	22.1	23.9	56.0	16.8

Class of Workers -----	15-24 YEARS			15-19 YEARS			20-24 YEARS		
	Total	In- School	Not In- School	Total	In- School	Not In- School	Total	In- School	Not In- School
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Paid, Private Sector	72.0	58.6	81.5	63.4	54.7	80.1	80.3	72.1	82.1
Paid, Public Sector	9.0	8.6	9.2	5.5	5.4	5.7	12.3	19.7	10.6
Self- Employed	2.5	2.0	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.6	1.8	2.8
Unpaid Family Worker	1.0	0.6	1.3	1.4	0.7	2.9	0.5	0.2	0.6
Never Worked Before	15.0	30.0	4.4	27.3	37.0	8.7	3.3	5.8	2.7
Last Worked 5+ Years Ago	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.4	1.2

Source: 1982 Survey of Consumer Finances.

PERCENT OF POPULATION 15-24 YEARS BY 1980 EDUCATIONAL  
STATUS AND CURRENT LABOUR FORCE STATUS  
CANADA, 1981



NOT IN LABOUR FORCE   UNEMPLOYED   EMPLOYED

LABOUR FORCE STATUS

- Almost two thirds of those youth in-school in 1980 were out of the labour force at the time of the survey
- Two thirds of youth not in-school in 1980 were employed at the time of the survey.
- About 7% of youth in-school reported that they were unemployed at the time of the survey
- 14% of youth not in-school reported that they were unemployed at the time of the survey

Class of Worker

- 30% of youth in-school reported that they had never worked before mainly due to those youth 15-19 years of age

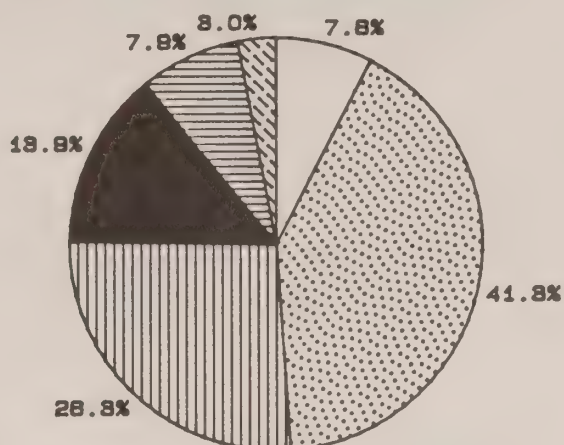


DATA SET 115:  
EDUCATIONAL COMPOSITION OF YOUTH  
CANADA, 1981

Education Level -----	15-24 YEARS			15-19 YEARS			20-24 YEARS		
	Total	In- School	Not In- School	Total	In- School	Not In- School	Total	In- School	Not In- School
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(Percent)								
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Schooling or Elementary	7.6	8.2	7.1	10.3	10.2	10.5	5.0	1.2	5.8
9-11 Years	41.3	48.7	36.1	58.7	61.3	53.9	24.6	5.1	29.0
12-13 Years	26.3	16.4	33.3	20.3	16.9	26.9	32.0	14.8	35.8
Some Post-Secondary	13.9	17.3	11.5	9.0	9.9	7.2	18.6	42.8	13.2
Post-Secondary Diploma	7.9	6.2	9.2	1.6	1.6	1.5	14.0	22.1	12.2
University Degree	3.0	3.2	2.8	0.1	0.1	NA	5.8	14.0	4.0

Source: 1982 Survey of Consumer Finances.

EDUCATIONAL COMPOSITION OF YOUTH  
CANADA, 1981



	NO SCHOOLING OR ELEMENTARY		SOME POST-SEC.
	8 OR 11 YRS		POST-SEC. DIPLOMA
	12-13 YRS		UNIVERSITY DEGREE

EDUCATIONAL COMPOSITION

- Two thirds of all youth have between 9 and 13 years of schooling
- Most of the remainder have a minimum of some post-secondary education or more
- Less than 8% of youth have less than 9 years of schooling

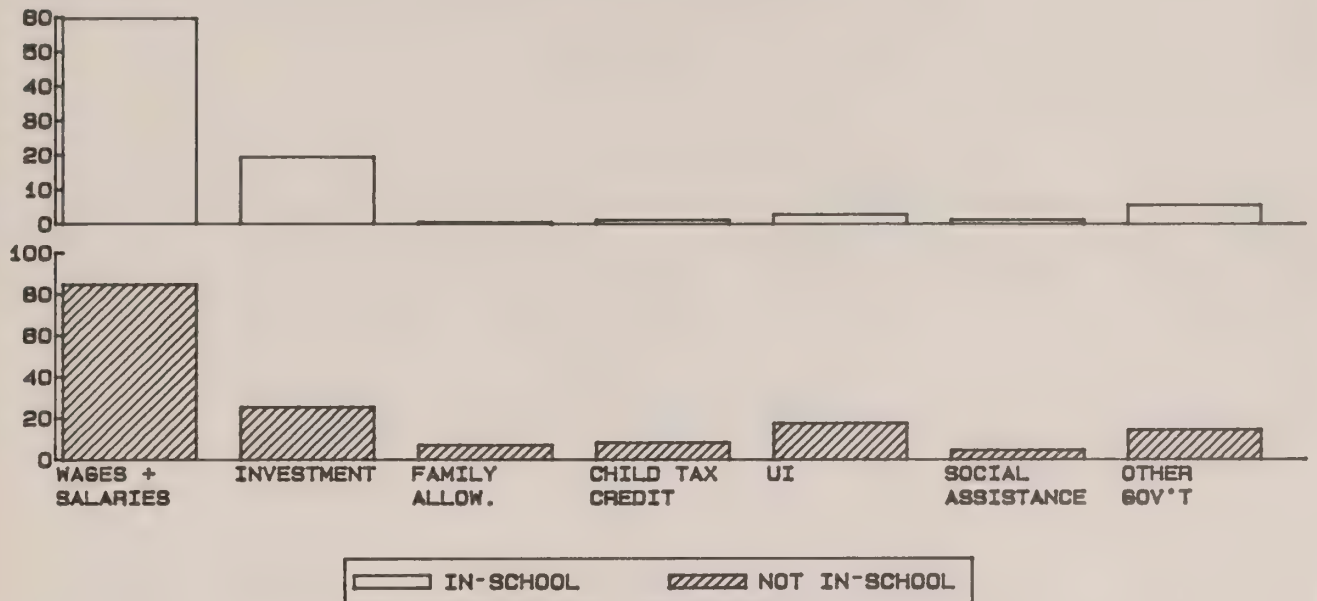
DATA SET 116:  
PERCENT OF POPULATION 15-24 YEARS  
BY EDUCATIONAL STATUS, AND SOURCE OF INDIVIDUAL INCOME  
CANADA, 1981

Source of Individual Income -----	15-24 YEARS			15-19 YEARS			20-24 YEARS		
	Total	In- School	Not In- School	Total	In- School	Not In- School	Total	In- School	Not In- School
Wages & Salaries	74.2	59.6	84.6	62.2	52.9	80.2	85.7	82.8	86.4
Self-Employed	3.0	1.9	3.8	2.4	1.8	3.6	3.5	2.1	3.8
Investment	22.9	19.4	25.4	16.3	14.5	19.7	29.2	36.3	27.7
Family-Youth Allowance	4.3	0.5	7.0	0.9	0.3	2.1	7.5	1.3	8.9
Child Tax Credit	5.3	1.2	8.2	2.1	1.0	4.1	8.4	1.8	9.9
Unemp. Insurance Benefits	11.5	2.8	17.6	4.7	1.5	11.1	17.9	7.5	20.2
Social Assistance	3.1	1.2	4.5	1.6	0.7	3.5	4.6	3.0	4.9
Other Gov't Income	10.7	5.5	14.3	3.8	2.6	6.3	17.2	15.7	17.5
Other Income	3.4	5.1	2.2	2.1	2.7	1.0	4.7	13.5	2.7

Note: Since individuals may respond affirmatively to a number of income sources, the percentages are not expected to add up to 100

Source: 1982 Survey of Consumer Finances.

PERCENT OF POPULATION 15-24 YEARS  
BY EDUCATIONAL STATUS AND  
SOURCE OF INDIVIDUAL INCOME



SOURCE OF YOUTHS INCOME

- Wages and Salaries are the predominant source of individual incomes especially for youth not in-school
- Investment income was reported by some 25% of youth not in-school
- Few UI benefits were drawn by youth in-school; some 18% of youth out of school reported receiving UI benefits
- A very small percentage of youth received Social Assistance (3% overall and 4.5% for youth not in-school)

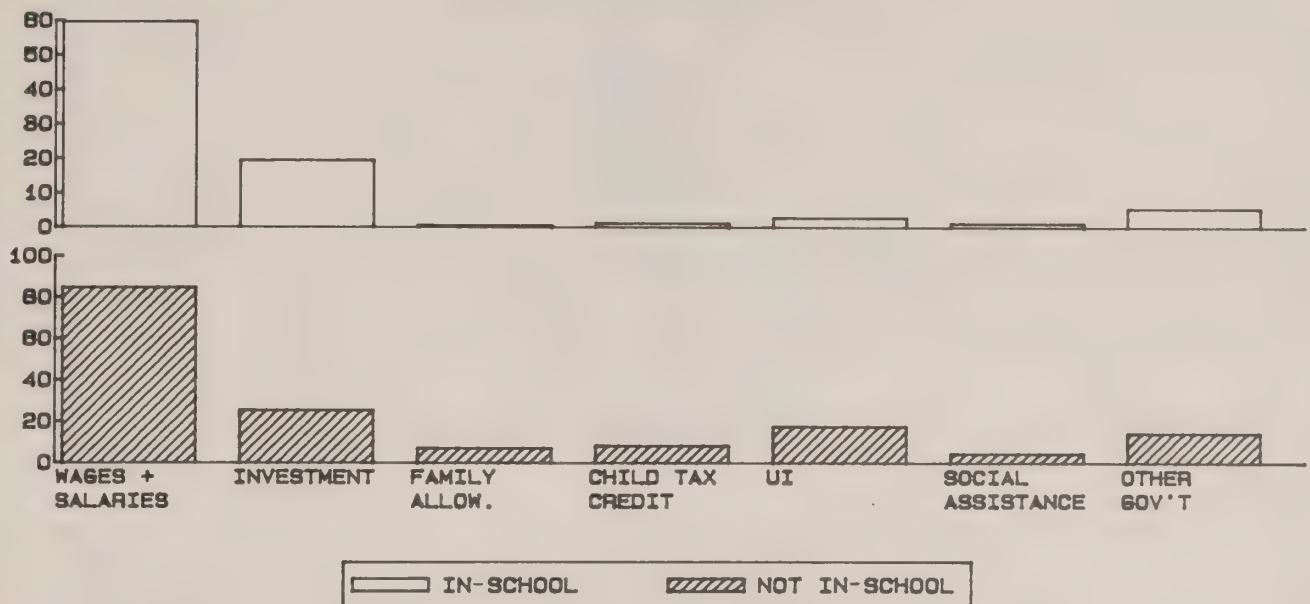
DATA SET 117:  
PERCENT OF POPULATION 15-24 YEARS  
BY EDUCATIONAL STATUS, AND INDIVIDUAL INCOME CLASS  
CANADA, 1981

Individual Income Class -----	15-24 YEARS			15-19 YEARS			20-24 YEARS		
	Total	In- School	Not In- School	Total	In- School	Not In- School	Total	In- School	Not In- School
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0	19.5	34.6	8.7	32.6	42.0	14.1	7.0	8.7	6.6
1-2,500	23.3	37.1	13.6	36.9	41.1	28.9	10.4	23.3	7.6
2,501-5,000	13.8	15.1	13.0	14.5	11.1	21.0	13.2	28.7	9.8
5,001-10,000	17.8	9.6	23.7	9.9	4.4	20.6	25.4	27.9	24.9
10,001-15,000	12.9	2.4	20.4	3.8	0.9	9.4	21.6	7.6	24.6
15,001-20,000	7.3	0.8	11.8	1.3	0.3	3.4	12.9	2.7	15.2
20,000+	5.4	0.4	8.8	1.0	0.2	2.6	9.5	1.1	11.3

Source: 1982 Survey of Consumer Finances.



PERCENT OF POPULATION 15-24 YEARS  
BY EDUCATIONAL STATUS AND  
SOURCE OF INDIVIDUAL INCOME



INDIVIDUAL INCOME CLASS

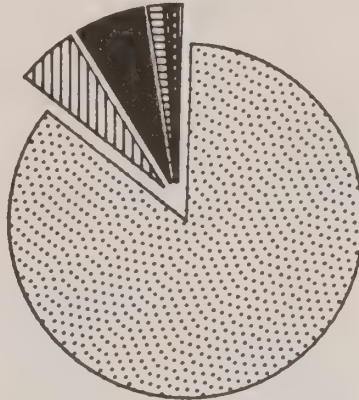
- Over 85% of youth in school earned less than \$5000 compared to 35% for those youth not in-school
- Less than 9% of youth not in school reported no individual income

DATA SET 118:  
PERCENT OF POPULATION 15-24 YEARS  
BY MAJOR SOURCE OF FAMILY INCOME  
CANADA, 1981

Major Source of Family Income -----	15-24 YEARS			15-19 YEARS			20-24 YEARS		
	Total	In- School	Not In- School	Total	In- School	Not In- School	Total	In- School	Not In- School
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Income	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.2
Wage & Salaries	85.2	83.2	86.7	83.3	82.9	83.9	87.1	84.3	87.7
Self-Employed	5.6	6.3	5.1	6.6	6.6	6.6	4.6	5.0	4.6
Transfer Payments	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.0	5.2	6.2
Investment	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.1	2.4	0.7
Pensions	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3
Other	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.6	2.0	0.3

Source: 1982 Survey of Consumer Finances.

PERCENT OF POPULATION 15-24 YEARS BY MAJOR  
SOURCE OF FAMILY INCOME  
CANADA, 1981



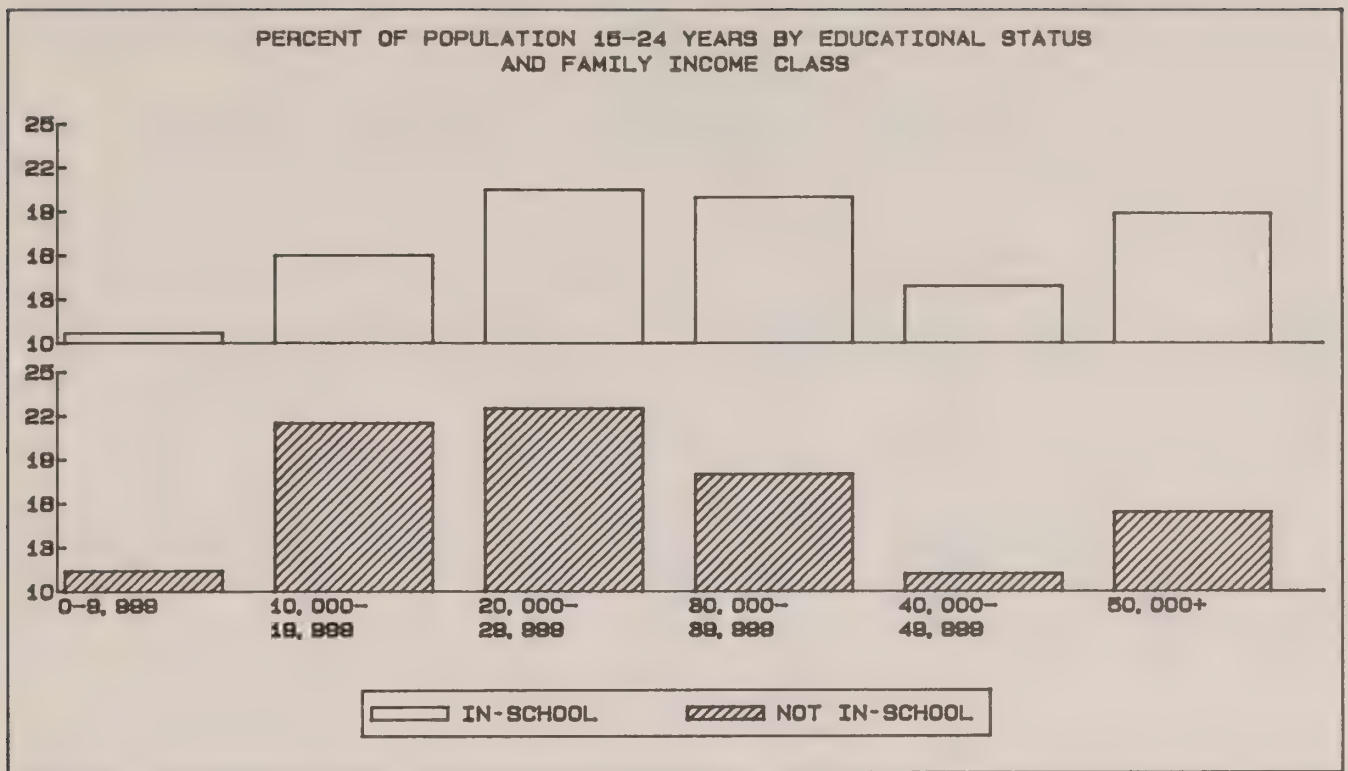
NO INCOME	TRANSFER PAYMENTS	OTHER
WAGES AND SALARIES	INVESTMENT	
SELF-EMPLOYMENT	PENSIONS	

SOURCE OF FAMILY INCOME

- Few youth were members of families with no income
- Wages and Salaries are the single most predominant source of family income for families with youth

DATA SET 119:  
PERCENT OF POPULATION 15-24 YEARS  
BY EDUCATIONAL STATUS, AND FAMILY INCOME CLASS  
CANADA, 1981

Income Class -----	15-24 YEARS			15-19 YEARS			20-24 YEARS		
	Total -----	In- School -----	Not In- School -----	Total -----	In- School -----	Not In- School -----	Total -----	In- School -----	Not In- School -----
Both Sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 9,999	11.1	10.7	11.4	9.4	8.5	11.0	12.8	18.6	11.5
10,000 - 19,999	19.2	16.0	21.5	16.5	16.3	16.9	21.8	15.0	23.3
20,000 - 29,999	21.7	20.5	22.5	20.8	22.1	18.4	22.4	14.8	24.1
30,000 - 39,999	18.8	20.0	18.0	20.3	21.3	18.4	17.4	15.4	17.8
40,000 - 49,999	12.3	13.9	11.2	14.2	14.2	14.1	10.6	12.8	10.1
50,000 +	16.9	18.9	15.4	18.8	17.6	21.2	15.0	23.4	13.2
Males	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 9,999	9.3	9.2	9.3	7.4	6.8	8.3	11.2	16.7	9.8
10,000 - 19,999	18.4	16.0	20.1	15.9	16.0	16.0	20.8	16.0	22.0
20,000 - 29,999	20.8	19.1	22.0	19.7	20.8	17.8	21.8	13.9	23.8
30,000 - 39,999	19.7	21.1	18.7	22.4	23.2	21.1	17.1	14.7	17.6
40,000 - 49,999	12.8	14.6	11.5	14.6	14.7	14.2	11.0	14.1	10.3
50,000 +	19.0	20.0	18.4	20.0	18.5	22.6	18.1	24.6	16.5
Females	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 9,999	13.0	12.4	13.4	11.4	10.2	13.9	14.4	20.8	13.2
10,000 - 19,999	20.1	16.1	22.9	17.1	16.7	18.1	22.9	13.8	24.7
20,000 - 29,999	22.5	21.9	22.9	22.0	23.4	19.1	23.0	16.0	24.3
30,000 - 39,999	17.9	18.7	17.3	18.1	19.4	15.4	17.7	16.3	18.0
40,000 - 49,999	11.8	13.2	10.9	13.8	13.7	13.9	10.0	11.1	9.8
50,000 +	14.7	17.7	12.6	17.6	16.6	19.6	12.0	22.0	10.0



### FAMILY INCOME BY SEX

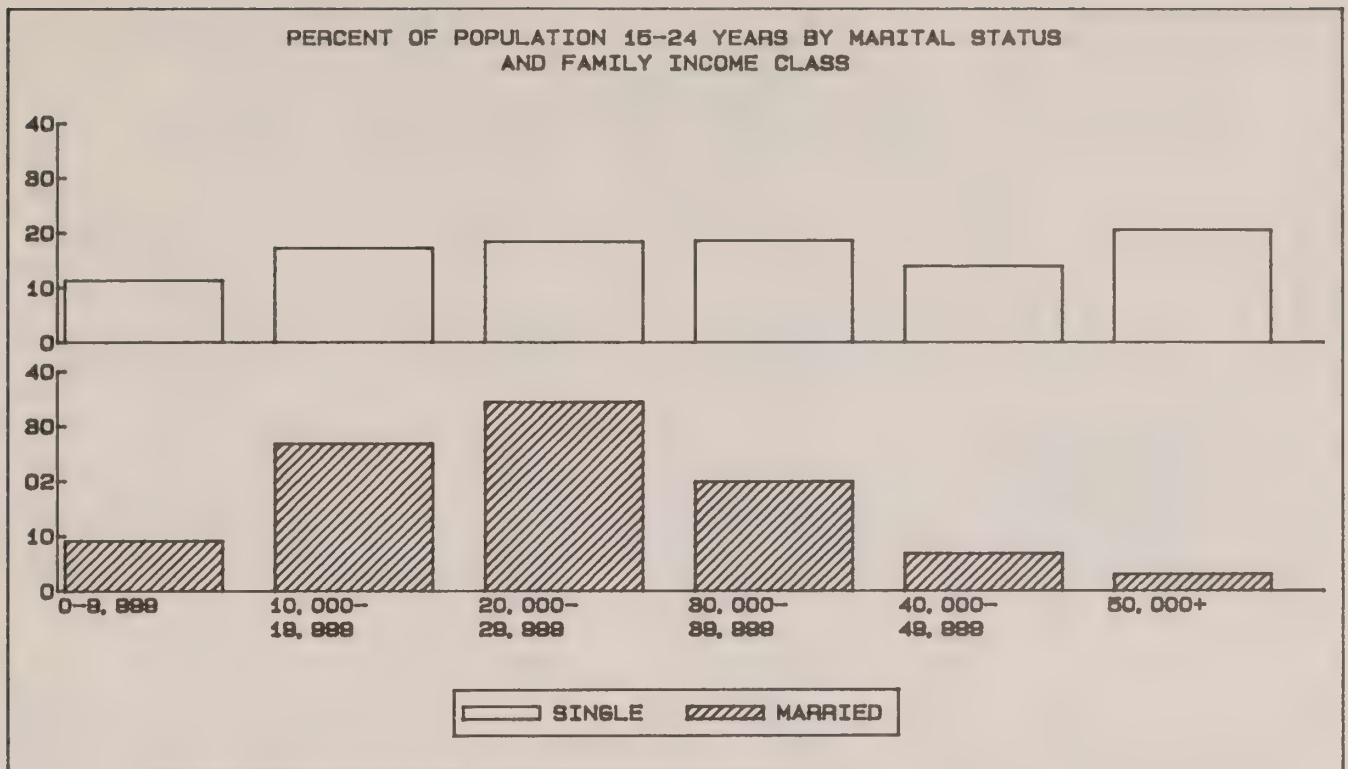
- About 11% of youth are members of families with incomes under 10,000
- Some 19% of youth in-school and some 15% of youth not in-school are members of very high income families
- A higher percentage of youth not in-school are in families earning less than 20,000 (33% compared 27%); this result is also true for females compared to males



DATA SET 120:  
PERCENT OF POPULATION 15-24 YEARS  
BY MARITAL STATUS AND FAMILY INCOME CLASS  
CANADA, 1981

Income Class -----	15-24 YEARS			15-19 YEARS			20-24 YEARS		
	Total	In- School	Not In- School	Total	In- School	Not In- School	Total	In- School	Not In- School
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 9,999	11.1	10.7	11.4	9.4	8.5	11.0	12.8	18.6	11.5
10,000 - 19,999	19.2	16.0	21.5	16.5	16.3	16.9	21.8	15.0	23.3
20,000 - 29,999	21.7	20.5	22.5	20.8	22.1	18.4	22.4	14.8	24.1
30,000 - 39,999	18.8	20.0	18.0	20.3	21.3	18.4	17.4	15.4	17.8
40,000 - 49,999	12.3	13.9	11.2	14.2	14.2	14.1	10.6	12.8	10.1
50,000 +	16.9	18.9	15.4	18.8	17.6	21.2	15.0	23.4	13.2
Single	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 9,999	11.3	18.1	12.3	8.8	10.3	9.8	15.0	8.3	14.0
10,000 - 19,999	17.2	12.4	19.0	15.6	15.3	14.5	19.4	16.1	21.9
20,000 - 29,999	18.4	13.6	16.5	20.7	20.4	17.6	15.2	22.1	15.7
30,000 - 39,999	18.6	16.0	16.9	20.8	20.3	19.6	15.4	21.4	15.1
40,000 - 49,999	13.9	13.6	13.5	14.6	14.2	15.3	12.7	14.3	12.4
50,000 +	20.6	26.3	21.8	19.5	19.5	23.2	22.3	17.8	20.9
Married	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 9,999	9.1	22.9	8.0	23.4	25.5	22.8	7.4	21.7	6.6
10,000 - 19,999	26.8	35.6	26.1	36.7	33.0	37.8	25.7	36.8	25.0
20,000 - 29,999	34.4	24.5	35.1	26.1	23.4	26.9	35.3	25.0	35.9
30,000 - 39,999	19.9	11.0	20.7	7.8	11.3	6.7	21.3	10.8	22.0
40,000 - 49,999	6.8	4.7	7.0	3.4	3.9	3.2	7.2	5.1	7.3
50,000 +	3.0	1.3	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.6	3.1	0.6	3.2
Other	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 9,999	40.8	19.5	42.9	2.3	5.2	NA	47.0	47.8	47.0
10,000 - 19,999	27.4	3.2	29.8	24.0	4.8	38.9	27.9	NA	28.9
20,000 - 29,999	9.3	NA	10.2	NA	NA	NA	10.8	NA	11.2
30,000 - 39,999	8.2	21.2	6.9	28.4	31.9	25.7	5.0	NA	5.1
40,000 - 49,999	5.0	34.7	2.1	16.1	37.0	NA	3.2	30.2	2.3
50,000 +	9.3	21.4	8.1	29.2	21.1	35.4	6.1	22.0	5.5

Source: 1982 Survey of Consumer Finances.



### FAMILY INCOME BY MARITAL STATUS

- Single youth are more likely to reside in families with either lower incomes or higher incomes
- Married youth are most likely members of middle level family incomes

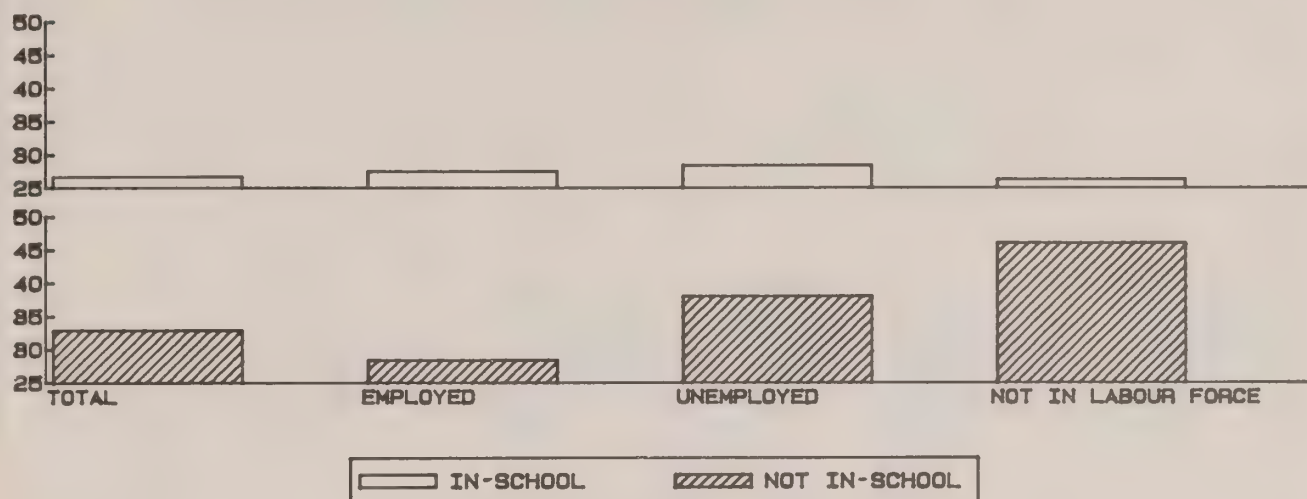
DATA SET 121:  
PERCENT OF POPULATION 15-24 YEARS  
BY FAMILY STATUS AND FAMILY INCOME CLASS  
CANADA, 1981

Income Class	15-24 YEARS			15-19 YEARS			20-24 YEARS		
	Total	In- School	Not In- School	Total	In- School	Not In- School	Total	In- School	Not In- School
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 9,999	11.1	10.7	11.4	9.4	8.5	11.0	12.8	18.6	11.5
10,000 - 19,999	19.2	16.0	21.5	16.5	16.3	16.9	21.8	15.0	23.3
20,000 - 29,999	21.7	20.5	22.5	20.8	22.1	18.4	22.4	14.8	24.1
30,000 - 39,999	18.8	20.0	18.0	20.3	21.3	18.4	17.4	15.4	17.8
40,000 - 49,999	12.3	13.9	11.2	14.2	14.2	14.1	10.6	12.8	10.1
50,000 +	16.9	18.9	15.4	18.8	17.6	21.2	15.0	23.4	13.2
Head	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 9,999	36.6	75.3	28.8	69.4	90.2	55.9	31.4	68.3	25.8
10,000 - 19,999	32.6	17.4	35.7	22.8	7.9	32.5	34.1	21.8	36.0
20,000 - 29,999	19.3	4.0	22.4	5.5	1.2	8.3	21.6	5.4	24.0
30,000 - 39,999	8.4	1.8	9.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	9.6	2.3	10.6
40,000 - 49,999	2.2	1.4	2.4	0.6	NA	1.1	2.4	2.0	2.5
50,000 +	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.9	NA	1.4	0.9	0.2	1.1
Spouse	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 9,999	7.6	16.1	7.0	22.5	19.3	23.2	5.7	14.4	5.3
10,000 - 19,999	26.8	37.5	26.1	39.8	34.5	41.0	25.2	39.1	24.5
20,000 - 29,999	35.2	29.0	35.7	28.0	28.4	28.0	36.2	29.3	36.5
30,000 - 39,999	20.5	11.9	21.0	7.4	14.1	5.9	22.1	10.7	22.6
40,000 - 49,999	7.6	4.7	7.8	1.2	2.2	0.9	8.4	6.0	8.5
50,000 +	2.3	0.8	2.4	1.1	1.5	1.0	2.4	0.5	2.6
Child or Inlaw	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 9,999	4.1	4.5	3.5	4.9	5.2	4.3	2.5	1.7	2.8
10,000 - 19,999	13.4	14.9	11.5	15.0	16.0	12.7	10.2	9.6	10.4
20,000 - 29,999	19.9	21.8	17.6	21.6	22.8	18.9	16.6	16.8	16.5
30,000 - 39,999	21.6	22.0	21.2	22.1	22.3	21.6	20.7	20.4	20.8
40,000 - 49,999	16.4	15.4	17.6	15.6	14.9	17.0	17.9	17.4	18.2
50,000 +	24.6	21.4	28.6	20.8	18.8	25.5	32.1	34.1	31.3
Other	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 9,999	12.1	17.5	8.3	19.1	20.8	16.0	5.0	5.4	4.9
10,000 - 19,999	26.8	31.3	23.6	27.8	29.2	25.2	25.9	38.9	23.0
20,000 - 29,999	17.7	20.8	15.5	19.2	21.0	16.0	16.2	20.5	15.2
30,000 - 39,999	18.9	14.7	21.8	15.4	14.2	17.6	22.4	16.7	23.6
40,000 - 49,999	10.5	9.8	11.1	9.8	10.3	8.7	11.3	7.8	12.1
50,000 +	14.0	5.9	19.7	8.7	4.5	16.5	19.2	10.7	21.2

Source: 1982 Survey of Consumer Finances.

PERCENT OF POPULATION 15-24 YEARS BY CURRENT LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND  
1980 EDUCATIONAL STATUS AND FAMILY INCOME CLASS

PROPORTION OF YOUTH IN FAMILIES WITH LESS THAN \$20,000 FAMILY INCOME



NOTE: FAMILY INCOME OF \$20,000 CAN BE CONSIDERED AN UPPER LIMIT FOR VARIOUS MEASURES OF POVERTY

FAMILY INCOME BY L.F. STATUS

- Youth not in-school were more likely to be members of families earning less than \$20,000 family income
- Youth not in-school who were currently unemployed or not in the labour force are very likely to be members of families with less than \$20,000 family income (38.0% and 46.0% respectively)

DATA SET 122:  
PERCENT OF POPULATION 15-24 YEARS  
BY CURRENT LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND  
1980 EDUCATIONAL STATUS AND FAMILY INCOME CLASS  
CANADA, 1981

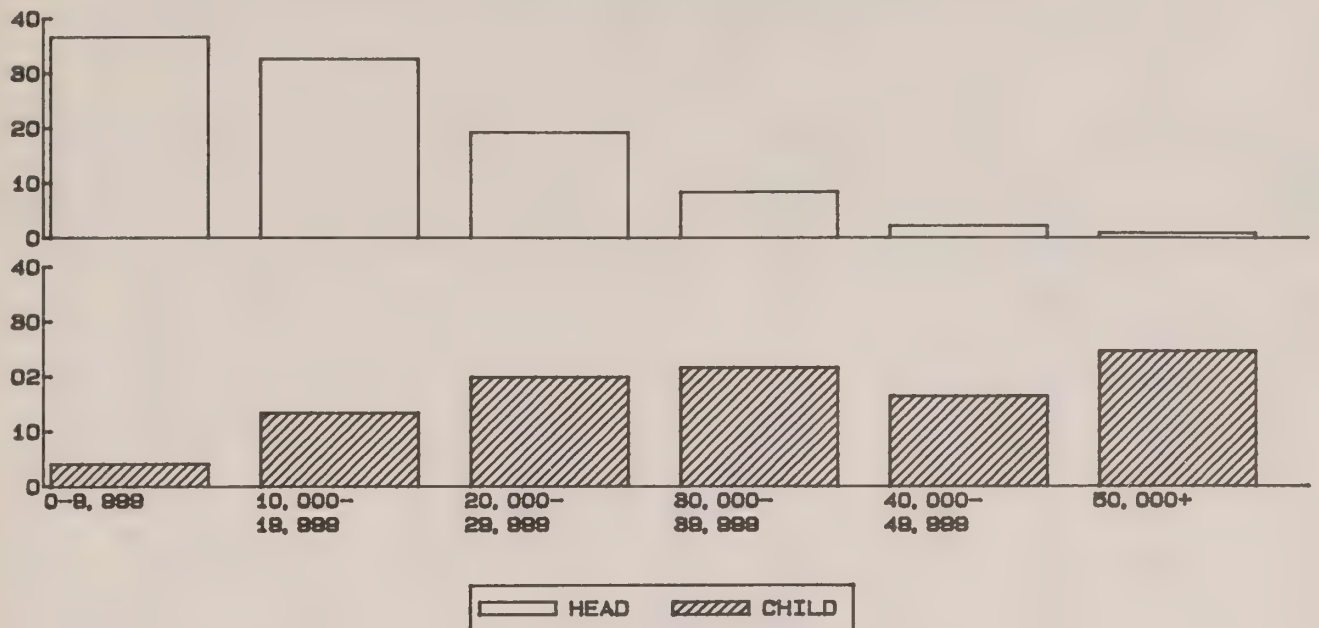
Income Class	15-24 YEARS			15-19 YEARS			20-24 YEARS		
	Total	In- School	Not In- School	Total	In- School	Not In- School	Total	In- School	Not In- School
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 9,999	11.1	10.7	11.4	9.4	8.5	11.0	12.8	18.6	11.5
10,000 - 19,999	19.2	16.0	21.5	16.5	16.3	16.9	21.8	15.0	23.3
20,000 - 29,999	21.7	20.5	22.5	20.8	22.1	18.4	22.4	14.8	24.1
30,000 - 39,999	18.8	20.0	18.0	20.3	21.3	18.4	17.4	15.4	17.8
40,000 - 49,999	12.3	13.9	11.2	14.2	14.2	14.1	10.6	12.8	10.1
50,000 +	16.9	18.9	15.4	18.8	17.6	21.2	15.0	23.4	13.2
Employed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 9,999	9.3	13.0	8.2	8.4	8.8	8.1	9.8	23.0	8.2
10,000 - 19,999	18.8	14.5	20.2	14.3	13.6	14.9	21.4	16.8	22.0
20,000 - 29,999	21.6	17.9	22.6	18.0	20.0	16.4	23.5	13.1	24.8
30,000 - 39,999	18.8	17.5	19.2	18.9	18.6	19.2	18.8	14.7	19.2
40,000 - 49,999	13.1	15.7	12.3	16.5	17.3	15.8	11.2	11.8	11.1
50,000 +	18.4	21.4	17.5	23.9	21.7	25.6	15.3	20.6	14.7
Unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 9,999	15.0	11.2	16.3	12.7	10.9	14.3	16.9	12.1	17.3
10,000 - 19,999	20.5	17.2	21.7	17.9	17.3	18.5	22.6	17.0	23.2
20,000 - 29,999	21.6	22.8	21.1	22.7	23.1	22.3	20.6	21.5	20.6
30,000 - 39,999	18.4	17.1	18.9	19.9	17.7	21.7	17.3	14.4	17.5
40,000 - 49,999	10.5	14.3	9.1	11.6	13.4	10.0	9.5	18.1	8.7
50,000 +	14.0	17.4	12.9	15.2	17.6	13.2	13.1	16.9	12.7
In Labour Force	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 9,999	12.5	9.7	19.4	9.4	8.2	16.7	18.9	16.2	20.8
10,000 - 19,999	19.4	16.6	26.6	17.9	17.3	21.6	22.4	13.6	29.0
20,000 - 29,999	21.8	21.4	22.9	22.6	22.8	21.1	20.3	15.3	23.9
30,000 - 39,999	18.9	21.4	12.6	21.4	22.7	13.8	13.7	15.9	12.0
40,000 - 49,999	11.8	13.0	8.6	12.9	13.1	12.1	9.4	12.9	6.8
50,000 +	15.6	17.9	9.9	15.8	15.9	14.7	15.3	26.1	7.5

Note: Proportion of Youth in Families with less than \$20,000 Family Income.

Source: 1982 Survey of Consumer Finances.



PERCENT OF POPULATION 15-24 YEARS BY FAMILY STATUS  
AND FAMILY INCOME CLASS



### FAMILY INCOME BY FAMILY STATUS

- Youth who reported that they are heads of families are concentrated in the lower income classes (nearly 70% less than \$20,000 family income). More than one third had less than \$10,000 family income
- Youth who reported that they were children or in-laws in the family are more likely to be concentrated in the higher income families (only 4% less than 10,000 and over 60% in families with incomes above \$30,000)

DATA SET 123:  
PERCENT OF POPULATION 15-24 YEARS  
BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND FAMILY INCOME CLASS AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS  
CANADA, 1981

Income Class	15-24 YEARS			15-19 YEARS			20-24 YEARS		
	Total	In-School	Not In-School	Total	In-School	Not In-School	Total	In-School	Not In-School
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 9,999	11.1	10.7	11.4	9.4	8.5	11.0	12.8	18.6	11.5
10,000 - 19,999	19.2	16.0	21.5	16.5	16.3	16.9	21.8	15.0	23.3
20,000 - 29,999	21.7	20.5	22.5	20.8	22.1	18.4	22.4	14.8	24.1
30,000 - 39,999	18.8	20.0	18.0	20.3	21.3	18.4	17.4	15.4	17.8
40,000 - 49,999	12.3	13.9	11.2	14.2	14.2	14.1	10.6	12.8	10.1
50,000 +	16.9	18.9	15.4	18.8	17.6	21.2	15.0	23.4	13.2
No Schooling/ Elementary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 9,999	16.5	11.9	20.2	13.7	11.7	17.4	22.0	17.0	22.1
10,000 - 19,999	25.7	23.4	27.6	23.1	24.0	21.5	30.8	6.5	31.9
20,000 - 29,999	22.8	25.5	20.6	23.6	25.5	19.8	21.3	25.8	21.2
30,000 - 39,999	17.7	22.0	14.3	19.9	22.0	16.1	13.4	22.4	13.0
40,000 - 49,999	8.3	8.5	8.1	9.6	8.5	11.5	5.8	7.8	5.7
50,000 +	9.0	8.7	9.2	10.1	8.3	13.7	6.7	20.5	6.1
9-10 Years Schooling	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 9,999	10.5	7.6	13.3	8.5	7.2	11.3	15.1	22.5	14.8
10,000 - 19,999	20.1	17.0	23.1	17.5	16.9	18.7	26.2	22.3	26.4
20,000 - 29,999	22.5	22.1	22.8	21.2	22.2	19.2	25.2	17.3	25.5
30,000 - 39,999	19.4	21.5	17.3	20.4	21.6	17.6	17.1	15.8	17.1
40,000 - 49,999	12.2	15.1	9.5	14.3	15.3	12.1	7.5	8.5	7.5
50,000 +	15.3	16.7	14.0	18.1	16.8	21.1	8.9	13.6	8.7

Source: 1982 Survey of Consumer Finances.

PERCENT OF POPULATION 15-24 YEARS  
BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND FAMILY INCOME CLASS AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS  
CANADA, 1981  
(Continued)

Income Class	15-24 YEARS			15-19 YEARS			20-24 YEARS		
	Total	In- School	Not In- School	Total	In- School	Not In- School	Total	In- School	Not In- School
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 9,999	11.1	10.7	11.4	9.4	8.5	11.0	12.8	189.6	11.5
10,000 - 19,999	19.2	16.0	21.5	16.5	16.3	16.9	21.8	15.0	23.3
20,000 - 29,999	21.7	20.5	22.5	20.8	22.1	18.4	22.4	14.8	24.1
30,000 - 39,999	18.8	20.0	18.0	20.3	21.3	18.4	17.4	15.4	17.8
40,000 - 49,999	12.3	13.9	11.2	14.2	14.2	14.1	10.6	12.8	10.1
50,000 +	16.9	18.9	15.4	18.8	17.6	21.2	15.0	23.4	13.2
12-13 Years Schooling	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 9,999	9.0	10.6	8.5	9.6	9.8	9.1	8.8	13.2	8.3
10,000 - 19,999	18.3	13.3	20.1	13.7	13.3	14.2	21.1	13.0	21.8
20,000 - 29,999	22.2	20.0	23.0	18.9	20.2	17.4	24.2	19.1	24.6
30,000 - 39,999	19.3	19.8	19.1	20.6	20.7	20.4	18.5	16.4	18.8
40,000 - 49,999	13.1	14.7	12.5	15.1	14.2	16.3	11.8	17.1	11.4
50,000 +	18.1	21.6	16.8	22.1	21.8	22.6	15.6	21.2	15.1
Some Post- Secondary School	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 9,999	11.8	13.7	9.8	9.0	9.5	7.6	13.1	17.0	10.3
10,000 - 19,999	15.0	11.4	18.9	10.3	11.0	8.3	17.3	11.7	21.2
20,000 - 29,999	18.7	17.5	19.9	18.4	20.0	14.0	18.8	15.4	21.2
30,000 - 39,999	17.5	17.2	17.9	19.8	20.0	19.4	16.4	14.9	17.5
40,000 - 49,999	14.1	14.4	13.8	16.8	13.8	24.7	12.9	15.0	11.4
50,000 +	22.9	25.8	19.7	25.7	25.7	26.0	21.5	26.0	18.4

Source: 1982 Survey of Consumer Finances.

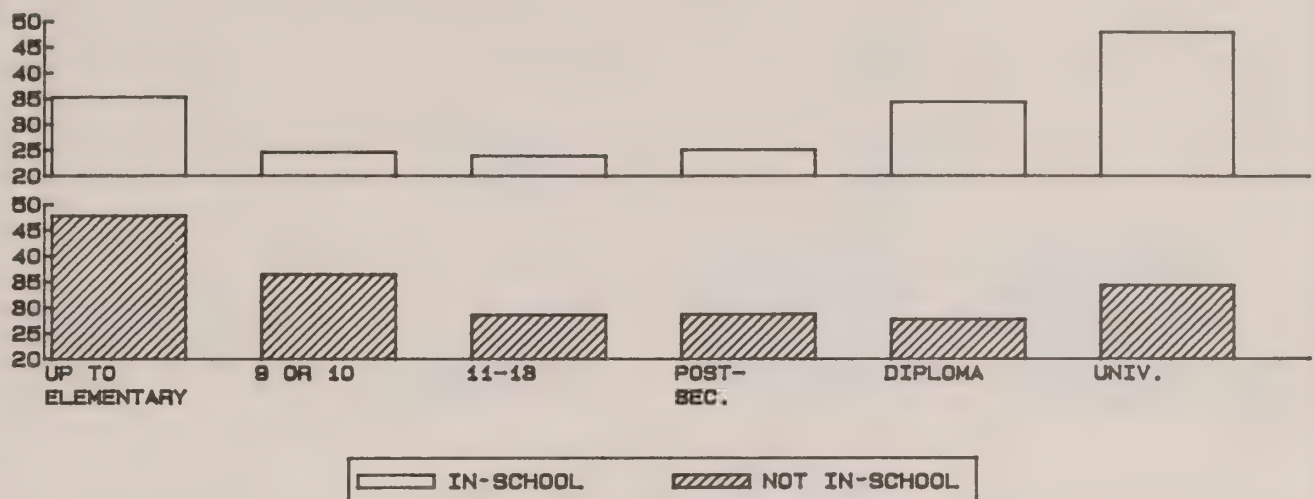
PERCENT OF POPULATION 15-24 YEARS  
BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND FAMILY INCOME CLASS AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS  
CANADA, 1981  
(Continued)

Income Class -----	15-24 YEARS			15-19 YEARS			20-24 YEARS		
	Total -----	In- School -----	Not In- School -----	Total -----	In- School -----	Not In- School -----	Total -----	In- School -----	Not In- School -----
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 9,999	11.1	10.7	11.4	9.4	8.5	11.0	12.8	18.6	11.5
10,000 - 19,999	19.2	16.0	21.5	16.5	16.3	16.9	21.8	15.0	23.3
20,000 - 29,999	21.7	20.5	22.5	20.8	22.1	18.4	22.4	14.8	24.1
30,000 - 39,999	18.8	20.0	18.0	20.3	21.3	18.4	17.4	15.4	17.8
40,000 - 49,999	12.3	13.9	11.2	14.2	14.2	14.1	10.6	12.8	10.1
50,000 +	16.9	18.9	15.4	18.8	17.6	21.2	15.0	23.4	13.2
Post-Secondary Diploma	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 9,999	10.4	15.1	8.1	12.9	16.4	5.6	10.1	14.8	8.2
10,000 - 19,999	19.5	19.3	19.6	11.3	11.0	11.8	20.4	21.4	20.0
20,000 - 29,999	21.9	17.8	23.8	26.8	31.0	18.1	21.3	14.4	24.1
30,000 - 39,999	19.0	18.4	19.3	17.2	15.9	20.1	19.2	19.1	19.2
40,000 - 49,999	11.4	8.8	12.7	12.3	12.7	11.6	11.4	7.8	12.8
50,000 +	17.8	20.6	16.5	19.5	13.0	32.8	17.6	22.5	15.7
University Degree	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 9,999	23.1	33.2	14.9	14.7	14.7	NA	23.1	33.5	14.9
10,000 - 19,999	17.4	14.9	19.4	NA	NA	NA	17.5	15.1	19.4
20,000 - 29,999	16.3	7.7	23.2	25.3	25.3	NA	16.2	7.4	23.2
30,000 - 39,999	14.4	10.1	17.8	60.0	60.0	NA	14.1	9.3	17.8
40,000 - 49,999	11.0	11.2	10.9	NA	NA	NA	11.1	11.4	10.9
50,000 +	17.8	22.9	13.8	NA	NA	NA	18.0	23.3	13.8

Source: 1982 Survey of Consumer Finances.

PERCENT OF POPULATION 15-24 YEARS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND  
FAMILY INCOME CLASS AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS

PROPORTION OF YOUTH IN FAMILIES WITH LESS THAN \$20,000 FAMILY INCOME



NOTE: FAMILY INCOME OF \$20,000 CAN BE CONSIDERED AN UPPER LIMIT FOR VARIOUS MEASURES OF POVERTY

FAMILY INCOME BY EDUCATION LEVEL

- Youth not in-school were more likely to be members of families earning less than \$20,000 family income
- Youth not in-school were more likely to be members of families earning less than \$20,000 the lower the level of education
- Youth in-school at university were members of families with less than \$20,000 family income likely because they consider their economic entity separate from their parents



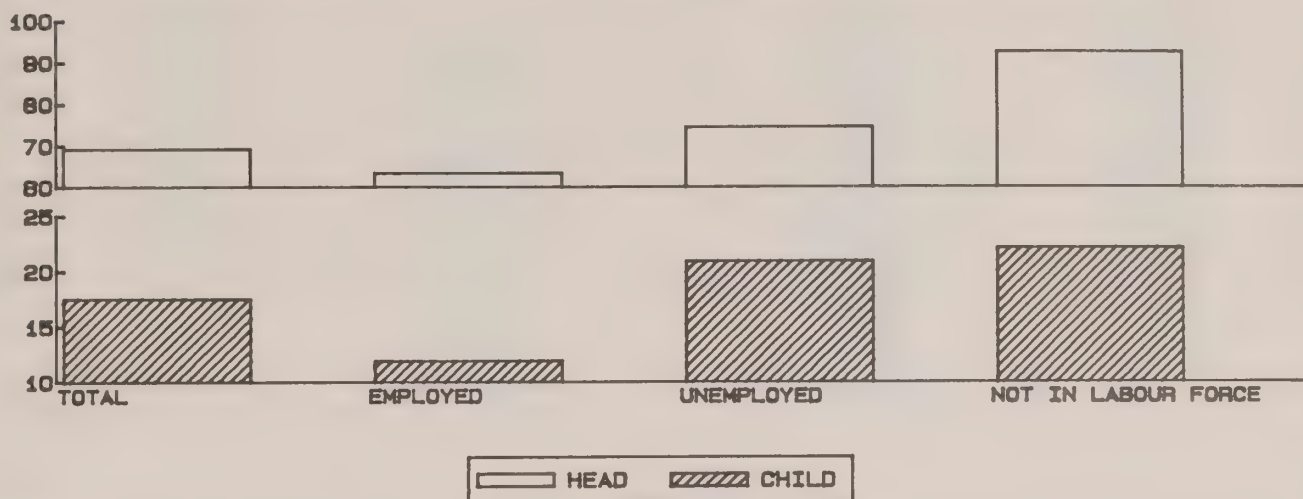
DATA SET 124:  
PERCENT OF POPULATION 15-24 YEARS  
BY FAMILY STATUS, FAMILY INCOME CLASS AND CURRENT LABOUR FORCE STATUS  
CANADA, 1981

Family Income Class	15-24 YEARS				15-19 YEARS				20-24 YEARS			
	Not in				Not in				Not in			
	Total	Emp	Unemp	L.F.	Total	Emp	Unemp	L.F.	Total	Emp	Unemp	L.F.
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0- 9,999	11.1	9.3	15.0	12.5	9.4	8.4	12.7	9.4	12.8	9.8	16.9	18.9
10,000-19,999	19.2	18.8	20.5	19.4	16.5	14.3	17.9	17.9	21.8	21.4	22.6	22.4
20,000-29,999	21.7	21.6	21.6	21.8	20.8	18.0	22.7	22.6	22.4	23.5	20.6	20.3
30,000-39,999	18.8	18.8	18.4	18.9	20.3	18.9	19.9	21.4	17.4	18.8	17.3	13.7
40,000-49,999	12.3	13.1	10.5	11.8	14.2	16.5	11.6	12.9	10.6	11.2	9.5	9.4
50,000+	16.9	18.4	14.0	15.6	18.8	23.9	15.2	15.8	15.0	15.3	13.1	15.3
Head	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0- 9,999	36.6	26.7	46.4	75.8	69.4	60.7	72.5	88.7	31.4	22.4	41.1	71.2
10,000-19,999	32.6	36.7	28.1	16.8	22.8	30.6	17.5	7.3	34.1	37.4	30.3	19.5
20,000-29,999	19.3	23.3	13.8	4.8	5.5	6.3	8.2	1.8	21.6	25.5	14.9	5.6
30,000-39,999	8.4	9.8	8.6	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.1	NA	9.6	10.9	10.1	1.7
40,000-49,999	2.2	2.6	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	NA	0.4	2.4	2.8	1.9	1.1
50,000+	0.9	0.9	1.5	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.8	0.9	1.0	1.7	NA
Spouse	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0- 9,999	7.6	3.1	11.3	13.5	22.5	15.4	26.2	26.7	5.7	2.0	8.5	11.2
10,000-19,999	26.8	19.9	29.8	36.9	39.8	38.7	33.6	42.2	25.2	18.4	29.1	35.8
20,000-29,999	35.2	36.6	34.7	33.3	28.0	31.2	30.1	25.2	36.2	37.0	35.6	34.8
30,000-39,999	20.5	27.5	18.2	10.1	7.4	10.8	10.2	4.2	22.1	28.8	19.7	11.2
40,000-49,999	7.6	10.5	5.5	3.6	1.2	0.9	NA	1.7	8.4	11.3	6.5	3.9
50,000+	2.3	2.5	0.5	2.6	1.1	3.0	NA	NA	2.4	2.5	0.6	3.1
Child or Inlaw	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0- 9,999	4.1	2.3	4.7	5.6	4.9	2.7	5.8	6.2	2.5	1.8	3.3	3.3
10,000-19,999	13.4	9.6	16.2	16.5	15.0	11.5	17.2	17.0	10.2	7.2	14.7	17.4
20,000-29,999	19.9	17.2	22.5	22.0	21.6	18.8	23.9	23.2	16.6	15.2	20.6	17.5
30,000-39,999	21.6	21.2	21.4	22.1	22.1	20.9	22.1	22.9	20.7	21.5	20.4	19.1
40,000-49,999	16.4	18.9	14.6	14.3	15.6	18.7	13.5	13.8	17.9	19.2	16.0	16.3
50,000+	24.6	30.8	20.6	19.5	20.8	27.4	17.5	16.9	32.1	35.1	25.0	29.4
Other	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0- 9,999	12.1	6.5	20.7	16.7	19.1	15.8	25.7	20.0	5.0	1.1	16.9	7.9
10,000-19,999	26.8	22.6	26.1	33.2	27.8	25.3	20.5	31.2	25.9	21.1	30.1	38.2
20,000-29,999	17.7	18.7	14.6	17.5	19.2	17.1	20.5	20.4	16.2	19.6	10.3	9.9
30,000-39,999	18.9	19.5	23.6	16.0	15.4	19.8	19.0	11.3	22.4	19.3	27.0	28.6
40,000-49,999	10.5	13.7	4.6	8.4	9.8	11.7	5.0	9.5	11.3	14.9	4.4	5.4
50,000+	14.0	19.0	10.4	8.2	8.7	10.3	9.3	7.6	19.2	24.0	11.3	10.0

Source: 1982 Survey of Consumer Finances.

PERCENT OF POPULATION 15-24 YEARS BY FAMILY STATUS AND FAMILY INCOME CLASS  
AND CURRENT LABOUR FORCE STATUS

PROPORTION OF YOUTH IN FAMILIES WITH LESS THAN \$20,000 FAMILY INCOME



NOTE: FAMILY INCOME OF \$20,000 CAN BE CONSIDERED AN UPPER LIMIT FOR VARIOUS MEASURES OF POVERTY

FAMILY INCOME BY L.F. & FAMILY STATUS

- Youth who were heads of families were concentrated in the lower income classes. This was especially true for those unemployed or not in the labour force
- Youth who reported that they were children or in-laws in the family were less likely to be members of lower income families, especially if employed

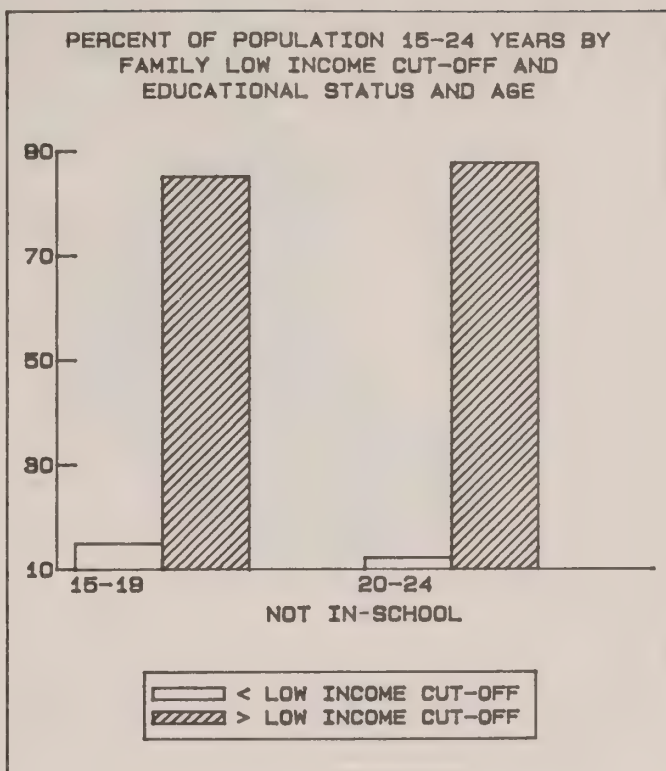
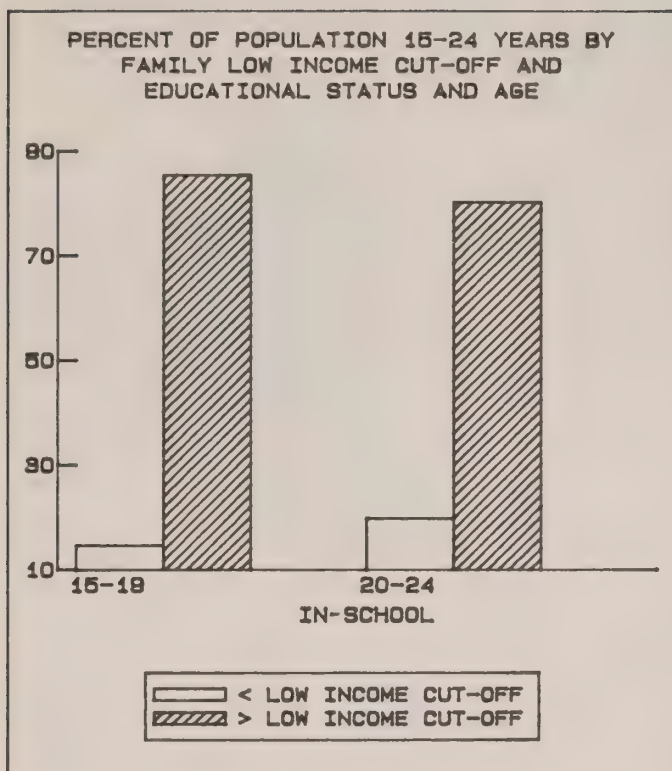
DATA SET 125:  
PERCENT OF POPULATION 15-24 YEARS  
BY FAMILY LOW INCOME CUT-OFF, EDUCATIONAL STATUS AND AGE  
CANADA, 1981

Income Code -----	15-24 YEARS			15-19 YEARS			20-24 YEARS		
	Total	In School	Not In- School	Total	In School	Not In- School	Total	In School	Not In- School
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Below Low Income cut off	14.1	15.8	12.9	14.7	14.6	14.9	13.5	19.8	12.2
Above Low Income cut off	85.9	84.2	87.1	85.3	85.4	85.1	86.5	80.2	85.8

THE CUT-OFFS FOR 1981 FAMILY INCOMES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Family Size -----	Size of Area of Residence				
	500,000 or More	100,000- 499,999	30,000- 99,999	Urban Less Than 30,000	Rural Areas
1	\$8,045	\$7,640	\$7,167	\$6,626	\$5,949
2	10,614	10,073	9,398	8,721	7,775
3	14,198	13,455	12,575	11,697	10,412
4	16,361	15,549	14,536	13,521	12,035
5	19,066	18,051	16,835	15,684	13,995
6	20,823	19,674	18,390	17,105	15,279
7 or More	22,919	21,702	20,283	18,863	16,835

Source: 1982 Survey of Consumer Finances.



### POVERTY LINES

- Overall some 14% of youth are members of the lowest income families (poverty lines)
- This figure is higher for those youth in-school and particularly for those youth 20-24 years
- Those youth 20-24 years not in-school are less likely to be members of lowest income families since their own wages contribute to total family income.

DATA SET 126:  
JOB SEARCH ACTIVITIES OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE  
CANADA, 1983

	ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME			NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME		
	15-24 Years -----	15-19 Years -----	20-24 Years -----	15-24 Years -----	15-19 Years -----	20-24 Years -----
Total Unemployed (1) Persons (000'S)	117	95	22	463	145	318
% of Unemployed Who Did Not Look For Work	1.7	2.1	NA	4.3	2.8	5.0
% of Unemployed Who Did Look For Work	98.3	97.9	100.0	95.7	97.2	95.0
Total Unemployed Persons Who Looked for Work (000'S)	115	93	22	443	141	302

PERCENT OF UNEMPLOYED  
BY JOB SEARCH METHOD (2)

	ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME			NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME		
	15-24 Years -----	15-19 Years -----	20-24 Years -----	15-24 Years -----	15-19 Years -----	20-24 Years -----
Employers	75.7%	76.3%	72.7%	72.2%	73.8%	71.5%
Public Agency	31.3%	29.0%	40.9%	52.4%	49.6%	53.6%
Looked at Adds	39.1%	37.6%	45.5%	46.0%	44.0%	47.0%
Other Job Search Methods	26.1%	25.8%	27.3%	29.1%	26.0%	30.5%

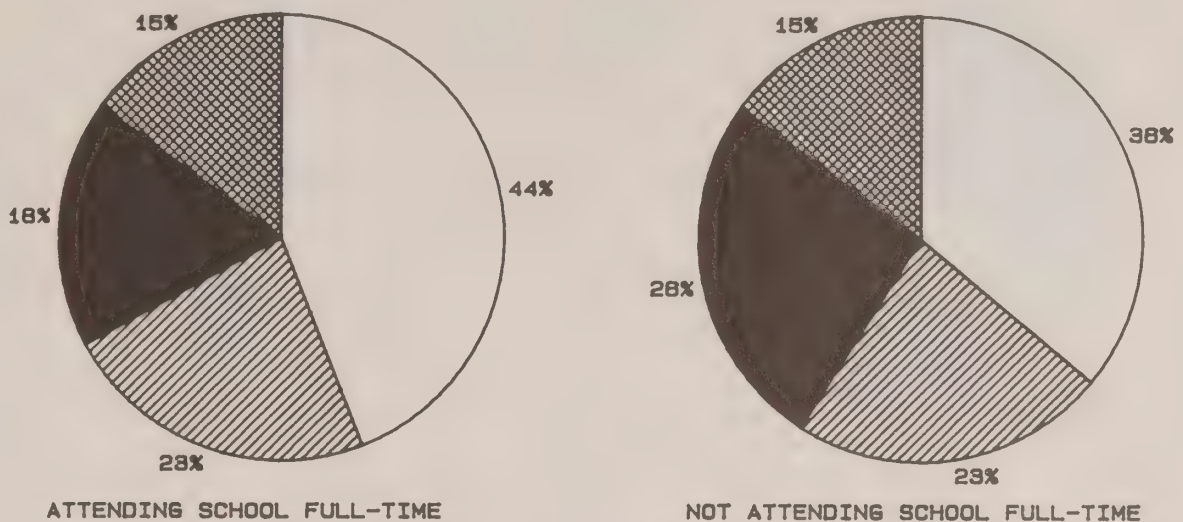
Notes: (1) These figures are rounded to the nearest thousand;  
because of the sample size, percentages may not be wholly accurate.

(2) These percentages will not add up to 100.0 %  
because a person may have used more than one job search method.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.



MOST FREQUENTLY USED JOB SEARCH METHOD BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE,  
PERSONS 15-24 YRS, CANADA, 1983



EMPLOYERS

WANT ADS

PUBLIC AGENCY

OTHER

### JOB SEARCH ACTIVITIES

- Roughly the same number of unemployed attending school full-time looked for work (98%) as did those unemployed not in-school full-time (96%)
- However, those unemployed not in school full-time were more thorough in their job search techniques, with a greater percentage having used the various job search methods than those unemployed attending school full-time
- 20-24 year olds also tend to be more thorough in their job search than 15-19 year olds
- The most frequently used job search method was through direct contact with employers

DATA SET 127:  
PERSONS WHO WANTED WORK AND WERE AVAILABLE FOR WORK  
MAIN REASON FOR NOT LOOKING FOR WORK IN REFERENCE WEEK  
BY AGE, SEX AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE  
CANADA, MARCH 1984

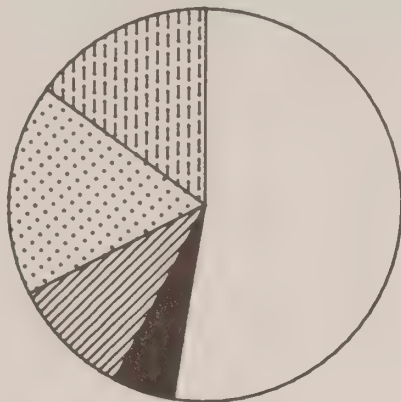
MAIN REASON FOR NOT LOOKING FOR WORK IN THE REFERENCE WEEK

	(1) TOTAL ----- (000'S)	Going To School -----	Waiting For Recall -----	Waiting For Replies -----	Believes No Work Available -----	Other Reasons -----
		(As a percent of total)				
15 YEARS & OVER	457	5.9	21.0	11.6	33.7	27.8
In-School	45	55.6	4.4	8.8	17.7	13.3
Males	22	63.6	NA	NA	18.2	9.1
Females	23	47.8	NA	8.7	13.0	17.4
Not In-School	412	NA	22.8	11.9	35.4	29.4
Males	200	NA	31.5	12.5	35.5	20.0
Females	212	NA	14.6	11.8	35.4	38.2
15-24 YEARS						
In-School	40	52.5	5.0	10.0	17.5	15.0
Males	20	55.0	NA	NA	20.0	10.0
Females	20	50.0	NA	10.0	15.0	20.0
Not In-School	104	NA	23.1	11.5	29.8	33.7
Males	54	NA	31.5	11.1	29.6	25.9
Females	50	NA	16.0	12.0	30.0	42.0
15-19 Years						
In-School	34	50.0	5.9	8.8	17.6	17.6
Males	16	56.3	NA	NA	25.0	12.5
Females	18	50.0	NA	NA	16.7	22.2
Not In-School	35	NA	17.1	11.4	34.3	28.6
Males	18	NA	22.2	11.1	33.3	27.7
Females	16	NA	12.5	12.5	37.5	31.3
20-24 Years						
In-School	7	57.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Males	4	75.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Females	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Not In-School	69	NA	26.1	10.1	26.1	36.2
Males	35	NA	37.1	11.4	28.6	25.7
Females	34	NA	14.7	11.8	23.5	47.1

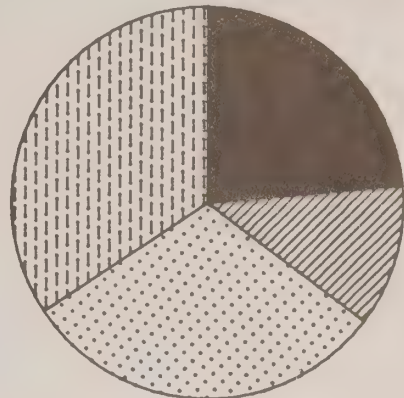
Notes: (1) These numbers may not add up to total both sexes  
due to rounding in the initial stages of data compilation.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.

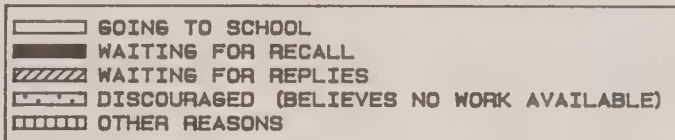
# MAIN REASON FOR NOT LOOKING FOR WORK



15-24 YEARS TOTAL  
(BOTH SEXES) IN SCHOOL



15-24 YEARS TOTAL  
(BOTH SEXES) NOT IN SCHOOL



## REASON FOR NOT LOOKING

- Just over half of in-school youth gave going to school as the main reason for not looking for work in the reference week. The proportion was slightly higher for males and for 20-24 year olds
- The main reason given by those of all ages not in-school was that they believed no work was available. A smaller proportion of not in-school youth gave this reason, particularly 20-24 year olds. Female youth were less likely to give this answer
- As expected, fewer females gave the reason of waiting for recall. This was the case for all ages, including youth

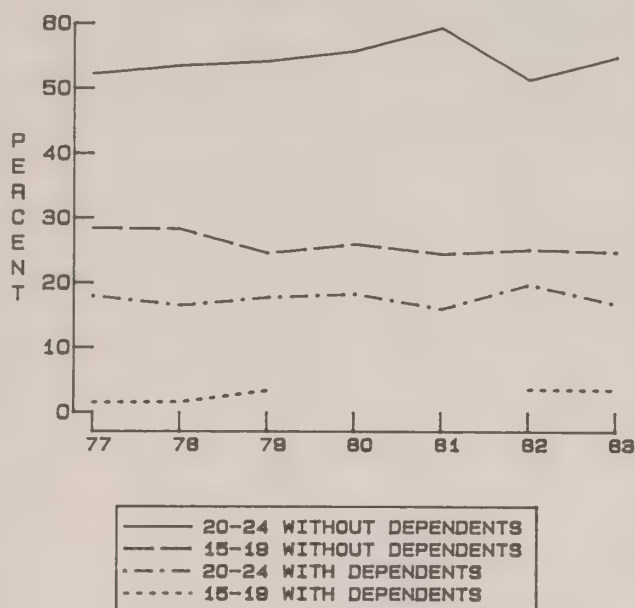
DATA SET 128:  
TOTAL POPULATION OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS 15-24 YEARS,  
WITH OR WITHOUT DEPENDENTS, BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND AGE  
CANADA, 1977-1983

	ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME					NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME				
	15-24	15-19 Years		20-24 Years		15-24	15-19 Years		20-24 Years	
	Years					Years				
		With	Without	With	Without		With	Without	With	Without
		Depend.	Depend.	Depend.	Depend.		Depend.	Depend.	Depend.	Depend.
(Thousands)										
1977	134	2	38	24	70	770	24	81	344	321
1978	127	2	36	21	68	811	24	90	356	341
1979	118	4	29	21	64	829	25	85	365	354
1980	104	NA	27	19	58	833	25	89	356	363
1981	106	NA	26	17	63	842	24	83	352	383
1982	111	4	28	22	57	799	24	71	346	358
1983	113	4	28	19	62	739	19	54	320	346

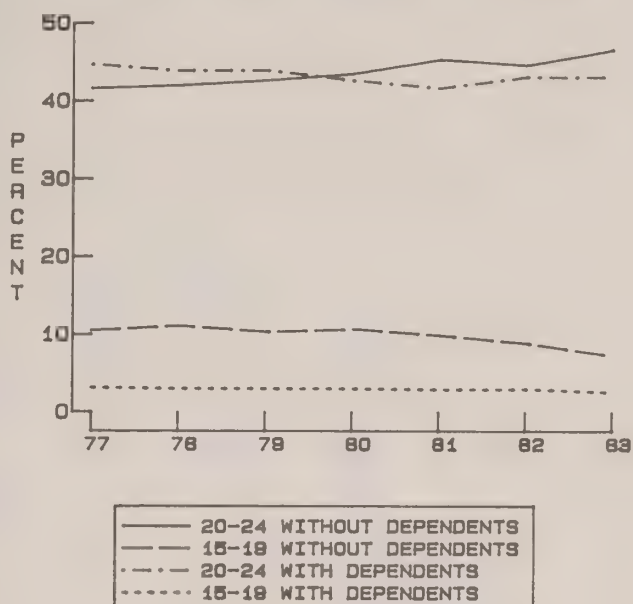
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

1977	100.0	1.5	28.4	17.9	52.2	100.0	3.1	10.5	44.7	41.6
1978	100.0	1.6	28.3	16.5	53.5	100.0	3.0	11.1	43.9	42.0
1979	100.0	3.4	24.6	17.8	54.2	100.0	3.0	10.3	44.0	42.7
1980	100.0	NA	26.0	18.3	55.8	100.0	3.0	10.7	42.7	43.6
1981	100.0	NA	24.5	16.0	59.4	100.0	2.9	9.9	41.8	45.5
1982	100.0	3.6	25.2	19.8	51.4	100.0	3.0	8.9	43.3	44.8
1983	100.0	3.5	24.8	16.8	54.9	100.0	2.6	7.3	43.3	46.8

TOTAL POPULATION OF HEADS 18-24 YEARS, WITH OR WITHOUT DEPENDENTS, ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME, CANADA, 1977-1983



TOTAL POPULATION OF HEADS 18-24 YEARS, WITH OR WITHOUT DEPENDENTS, NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME, CANADA, 1977-1983



### WITH/WITHOUT DEPENDENTS

- For the 15-24 years group as a whole, the number (as well as the proportion) of household heads attending school full-time decreased until 1980 and then increased until 1983
- For the whole period, the proportion of heads aged 15-19 and attending school full-time was about 3 times the proportion of the same age group not attending school full-time (i.e. respectively around 30% and 10%)
- In both age groups, the differences between the proportion of heads with dependents and the proportion without dependents is far more important in the group attending school than in the group not attending school
- While the proportion of all sub-groups with dependents has been relatively stable through the period, for the "without dependents" group, a downward trend for the 15-19 years group and an upward trend for the 20-24 years group is evident



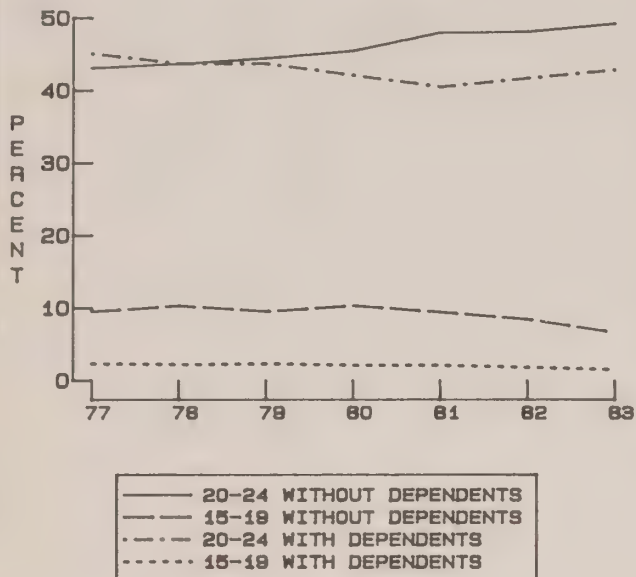
DATA SET 129:  
LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS 15-24 YEARS  
NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME,  
WITH OR WITHOUT DEPENDENTS BY AGE  
CANADA, 1977-1983

	15-24 YEARS		15-19 YEARS				20-24 YEARS			
			With		Without		With		Without	
			Dependents		Dependents		Dependents		Dependents	
	Emp.	Unemp.	Emp.	Unemp.	Emp.	Unemp.	Emp.	Unemp.	Emp.	Unemp.
(Thousands)										
1977	643	71	15	3	61	12	290	27	277	29
1978	677	76	15	3	70	13	296	30	296	30
1979	703	68	16	2	67	11	307	29	313	26
1980	701	74	15	3	72	12	295	30	319	29
1981	709	73	15	3	67	11	287	31	340	28
1982	621	108	11	4	52	13	259	48	299	43
1983	569	111	8	4	36	12	235	47	280	48

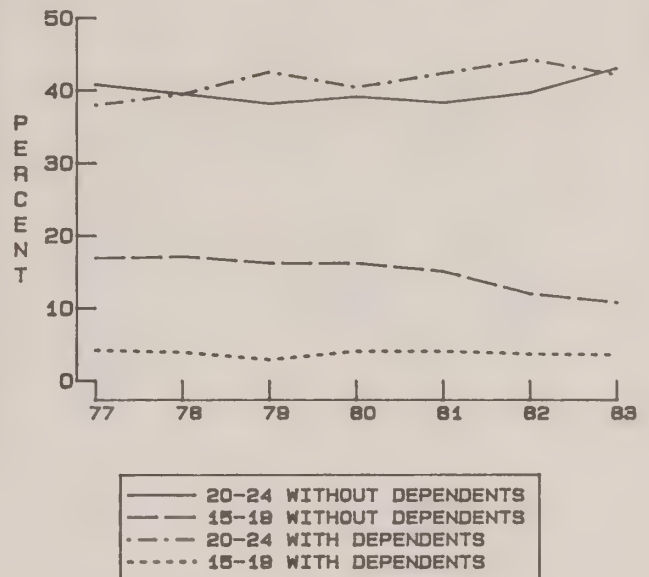
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

1977	100.0	100.0	2.3	4.2	9.5	16.9	45.1	38.0	43.1	40.8
1978	100.0	100.0	2.2	3.9	10.3	17.1	43.7	39.5	43.7	39.5
1979	100.0	100.0	2.3	2.9	9.5	16.2	43.7	42.6	44.5	38.2
1980	100.0	100.0	2.1	4.1	10.3	16.2	42.1	40.5	45.5	39.2
1981	100.0	100.0	2.1	4.1	9.4	15.1	40.5	42.5	48.0	38.4
1982	100.0	100.0	1.8	3.7	8.4	12.0	41.7	44.4	48.1	39.8
1983	100.0	100.0	1.5	3.6	6.6	10.8	42.8	42.3	49.2	43.2

EMPLOYMENT OF HEADS 15-24 YEARS  
NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME, WITH OR  
WITHOUT DEPENDENTS, BY AGE,  
CANADA, 1977-1983



UNEMPLOYMENT OF HEADS 15-24 YEARS  
NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME, WITH OR  
WITHOUT DEPENDENTS, BY AGE,  
CANADA, 1977-1983



## HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS

- For all age groups the 15-24 years group as a whole, as well as for each individual sub-group, the distribution between employment and unemployment has been quite stable until 1982 when employment decreased dramatically
- For the 1977-1983 period, the 15-19 years sub-group has had more than its share of unemployment when compared with the distribution of employment
- In each of the age sub-groups, heads of households with dependents have been relatively more affected by unemployment than those without dependents, especially in the second half of the time-period (i.e. since 1980-1981)



## J. THE EDUCATION AND LABOUR MARKET EXPERIENCES OF YOUTH IN- AND OUT OF-SCHOOL

### Introduction and Overview

The above analysis provides clear evidence that key differences exist in the labour market experiences of young people, in terms of whether they are in-school or out-of-school. Moreover, these are often sharpened when factors such as age and gender are taken into account. The basic hypothesis on which the overall analytical framework being presented rests, however, is that the further refinement of the analysis to explore the relationships between status in respect to the education system or level of educational attainment on the one hand, and labour market experience on the other, will provide meaningful insights into the dynamics of the youth group and therefore, a sound and relevant basis for policy review and development.

An exploration of these more detailed linkages between key education, labour market and family characteristics, based on the analysis of data derived from the Labour Force Survey for the period 1977 to 1983, has identified many important and often new insights into the experiences and problems of the youth group.

What appear to be the more striking of these are summarized in the following points. More detailed highlights and supporting analysis are set out in the remainder of this chapter in terms of each of the four major categories of the framework.

In terms of overall features

- demographic trends have had a major impact on all categories of youth
- the number of youth in-school at the primary/secondary level and out-of-school with primary/secondary levels of attainment is declining
- those in post-secondary education or out-of-school with post-secondary attainment have been increasing, although their numbers will begin to decline in the near future. The most marked increase has been among post-secondary students
- overall, the experiences of males and females are more similar than is the case with the population in general
- the recession has had a major impact on the labour market experiences of all youth, with trends to declining labour force participation, increased unemployment, lengthening duration of unemployment, falling employment and increasing part-time and part-year work

- an increasing trend for dependency is apparent with the recession, especially among youth out-of-school. The trend is most marked for post-secondary youth
- no striking regional differences were apparent that varied from those evident in the labour market overall, either for any given category of youth or for the whole youth group. The only general observations were for lower participation rates in the East and that the greatest relative change in the unemployment situation during the recession occurred in Alberta.

In addition to the above overall points, which were essentially common across all categories, a number of aspects in respect to each category appear particularly important.

For the in-school primary/secondary category

- the group is the second largest, although it is declining in numbers
- the majority are younger
- labour market activities are not a key feature of the experiences of most of this group, although one third does have some involvement, primarily on a part-time basis.

Those in-school at the post-secondary level

- represent, a small proportion of the youth population, although the category is increasing both overall - and at a rate greater than demographic influences would suggest - and as a proportion of the youth population
- tend to be older
- in terms of labour market interaction, labour force participation is more significant than for primary/secondary students and is rising, although it is well below the rate for those out-of-school
- part-time and part-year employment is a predominant feature of labour market activity
- unemployment rates are the lowest and average duration the shortest among youth
- dependency rates have increased sharply with the recession.



In respect to those out-of-school with primary/secondary level of educational attainment

- this forms the largest group of youth, although it is declining both overall and as a proportion of the youth population
- the majority are older
- vast majority have at least some secondary level education
- the trend over the recession was for a declining participation rate, particularly for males
- the decline in the level of employment was greater than would be expected from demographic trends and the fall in participation rates, resulting in a sharp increase in unemployment
- unemployment rates for this category were the highest of all youth groups, especially so for the younger age group. The category also bore a disproportionate share of youth unemployment and experienced the longest average duration, particularly for the older youth in this category
- in terms of employment, while full-time employment is the predominate form of activity, especially for those aged 20 to 24 years, the trend was for declining full-time employment and a rising incidence of part-time employment
- the majority are non-dependent, although with the recession, a trend to slightly increasing levels of dependency was evident. This represents not insignificant numbers, given the large size of the group.

Finally, for those out-of-school with a post-secondary level of attainment

- while the second smallest group, predominately made up of older youth, it is increasing, both absolutely and as a proportion of the youth population
- participation rates are the highest among the youth population, and while the unemployment rate is higher than for the adult population, it is significantly lower than for both those out-of-school with primary/secondary attainment and for the average for all young people

- full-time employment is the predominant form of employment, and this group has the best experience among all youth categories in terms of obtaining and maintaining full-time jobs
- the number of dependent youth in this group has increased steadily and the number unemployed and dependent quite sharply.

From the above, and set out more fully in the remainder of this section, it is apparant that in assessing the experiences of the young in terms of the framework utilized, young people out-of-school with primary/secondary levels of educational attainment are those experiencing the greatest relative difficulty in the labour market. A key concern, of course, is the extent to which difficulties are cyclical.

Certainly the recession has had a drastic impact on these young people, reducing their labour force size and employment levels and increasing unemployment by 100,000 between 1981 and 1982. Some of these problems will be ameliorated with economic expansion and as the youth population declines in size.

However, even in the pre-recession period, youth out-of-school with only primary/secondary educational attainment experienced higher unemployment rates than other youth. If improved employment prospects act to induce larger proportions of youth who have left the labour market to re-enter and youth in-school to leave at lower levels of attainment, the relative importance and level of problems for this group may well increase even further. Already the younger members of this group experience the highest levels of unemployment and the older ones only slightly lower levels, coupled with the longest average periods of duration of unemployment.

Following on, in respect to identifying those potentially most at risk, it is those in-school at the primary/secondary level who could be enticed to leave school with a low level of attainment by the lure of improving job prospects (or other reasons) that warrant equal attention if current trends are to be at least arrested.

### In-School Youth at the Primary/Secondary Level

#### Summary

- The vast majority of these students were aged 19 years or less in 1983
- for all age-sex groups, the impact of the recession is clearly apparent
- about onethird of these students were participating in the labour force in 1983
- most of the employment for these students was on a part-time basis in 1983. Females were relati-

vely more involved in part-time employment than males, while older students were less involved than younger students.

- males had a higher unemployment rate in 1983 than females, and younger students had a lower rate than older students. For all groups, unemployment rates increased dramatically during the recession.

### Analysis

#### Population

In 1983, 1,360,000 persons aged from 15 to 24 years were attending school full-time at the primary and secondary levels in Canada. Of this group, 95 % were in the 15 to 19 year age group, of whom 52.4 % were male and 47.6 % female. Over the period 1977 to 1983, the number of students aged from 15 to 24 years increased 1.7 % from 1978 to 1980 (from 1,406,000 to 1,430,000) and then dropped back 4.9 % by 1983.

#### Labour market experience

Overall, nearly 40 % of the students in this group were participating in the labour force in 1983. The participation rate was similar for males and females, and for both younger and older students.

Changes over the period in the participation rates of the whole group and for the age-sex subgroups indicate that the impact of the last recession was significant. For the entire group of primary/secondary students, the participation rate increased from 1977 until 1981 (from 34 % to 41.6 %), dropped in 1982 (to 38.5 %), and by 1983 was only slightly higher than in the preceding year, at 38.7 %. However, participation rates were higher in 1983 than in the mid-70s.

A total of 526,000 students in this category were in the labour force in 1983. Of that number, 53.3 % were males and 46.5 % were females. Again, nearly all of these students were in the 15 to 19 years group.

In terms of trends, the numbers in this group increased from 479,000 in 1977 to 591,000 in 1981, which represents an increase of 23.4 %. The number then dropped 11 % to 526,000 in 1983.

Some 439,000 primary/secondary students aged 15 to 24 years were employed in 1983. Of that number, 52.6 % were males and 47.4 % were females. The number of students in this category had increased from 423,000 in 1977 to 522,000 in 1981, an increase of 23.4 %, and dropped back by 15.9 % to 439,000 in 1983.

In 1983, 82.7 % of the jobs held by primary/secondary students aged 15 to 24 years were part-time. The proportion of part-time jobs for males and females were respectively 79.7 % and 86.5 %.

The results of the Statistics Canada Annual Work Patterns Survey of 1978, 1980 and 1982 show that not only has the number of primary/secondary school students in the labour force increased over time, but also that those in the labour force for both the full year and part of the year have increased. Those not in the labour force all year have decreased as more youth have participated for all or part of the year in the labour force from 1978 to 1982.

Only small numbers of 20 to 24 year olds have been attending primary/secondary school during the three particular years covered by these results, so increased labour force participation has been predominately for 15 to 19 year olds. Less than 1 per cent of youth in this category were employed full-time for the full year in 1982, and only 13.3 % were employed full-time for part of the year. Participation in part-time employment is much higher, with 22.6 % employed the full-year and 47.6 % employed for part of the year.

Part-time employment increased from 1978 to 1982 on both a full and part of the year basis, although the increase for the full-year category is more than double the increase for part of the year. Similarly, employment in full-time work decreased from 1978 to 1982, with the largest decrease being in employed for part of the year.

On average, a total of 87,000 primary/secondary students aged 15 to 24 were unemployed during 1983, of whom 57.5 % were males and 42.5 % were females). The number of unemployed has steadily increased since 1979, (from 61,000 to 87,000), but most of the increase has occurred since 1981.

The unemployment rate for the category was 16.6 % in 1983. For males, the rate was estimated at 17.7 %, somewhat higher than the 15.3 % registered for females.

For the whole group, the unemployment rate had been relatively stable until 1981 (ranging from 11.5 % to 12.8 % depending on the year), but it rose rapidly in 1982 (to 14.7 %) and further more in 1983 (to 16.6 %). As for the whole group, unemployment rates for all age-sex subgroups were either declining or constant over the 1977 to 1981 period. With the onset of the recession, unemployment rates for all of these groups moved upward rather quickly. Females aged 15 to 16 years experienced the lowest increase (3.7 percentage points) in unemployment rates during the 1981 to 1983 period, while the largest increase was for males aged 17 to 19 years.

In terms of duration of unemployment, over 75 % of persons were unemployed for less than 14 weeks in 1983. The average duration of unemployment in 1983 was 11 weeks, the longest since 1977. Average duration increased from 8.1 weeks in 1981 to 11 weeks in 1983, which is partly responsible for the increase in the unemployment rate.

For the whole primary/secondary student group, the employment to population ratio was estimated at 32.3 % in 1983, with identical figures for both males and females. In the 15 to 19 years group, males and females also had identical employment to population ratios



of 32.4. However, in that same group those who were 15 and 16 had much lower figures (with 26.5 for the both sexes together - 26.8 for males and 26.3 for females) than those students aged 17 to 19 years (with 39.8 for both sexes - 39 for males and 40.8 for females). In the older group, the corresponding figures were 30.3 for both sexes together, 30.8 for males and 29.7 for females.

Although the post-recession experience represents a return to the 1977 situation for male primary/secondary students (at 32.3), the employment to population ratio for females was almost 5 percentage points higher in 1983 (at 32.3) than in 1977 (27.6). During the 1977 to 1981 period, those most likely to be employed were in the 17 to 19 years male group, while for 1982 and 1983, females of that age group were those most likely to have a job. From 1977 to 1983, those less likely to be employed were, in all years but 1982, females aged from 15 to 16 years.

#### Regional features

Unemployment rates rose in all provinces in 1982 and continued upward in 1983, with the sharpest relative change happening in Alberta, where below-average unemployment rates up to 1981 (under 10 %) moved slightly above the national average in 1983 (at 16.8 %). The only provinces with below-average unemployment rates in 1983 were Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Also, the lowest labour force participation rates in 1983 for students at the primary and secondary levels occurred in Newfoundland (13.1 %) and Quebec (24.9 %), while the highest was in Ontario (47.2 %). Over the 1977 to 1983 period, participation rates rose to peaks in all provinces in 1980 or 1981, but dropped quickly in 1982. Although the national average increased slightly in 1983, only four provinces saw the participation rate for these students increase in 1983 - Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Ontario. Employment to population ratios were quite similar to participation rates patterns, with the lowest ratios in 1983 in Newfoundland (10.2 %) and Quebec (20.6 %) and the highest in Ontario (39.5 %).

#### Dependency

In 1983, 95 % of the 1,360,000 15 to 24 year old full-time primary/secondary students were living at home (dependents). Of those non-dependent, 50,000 (68.5 %) were under 20 years of age. Although the participation rate of those living at home was higher than that of those not living at home (39 % compared to 33 %), their unemployment rate was lower (16.3 % compared to 23.1 %). This applies also to both the 15 to 19 and the 20 to 24 year subgroups and to both sex groups as well. While labour force participation of those students living at home fluctuated over the period - increasing until 1981 (from 34.2 % in 1977 to 42.1 %), then dropping in 1982 (to 38.8 %) and increasing slightly in 1983 (to 39.1 %), the participation rates of those classified as non-dependent rose constantly from 1979 (30.7 %) to 1983 (34.2 %). During all the 1977 to 1983 period, unemployment rates for non-dependent students in this category were higher than those of dependent students, despite higher participation rates for the latter.



## In-School Youth at the Post-Secondary Level

### Summary

- The great majority of the persons aged 15 to 24 years and attending school full-time at the post-secondary level in 1983 were aged from 18 to 22 years
- about 45 % of this group participates in the labour force
- the 1983 recovery in participation rates was much more important for older students than for younger students
- part-time employment represented a much larger proportion of female than of male employment
- younger students have higher unemployment rates than older students, and in both age groups males have higher rates than females
- although the ratio of employment to population increased only slightly over the 1977 to 1983 period, most of the increment was for males. The younger group was also more affected by the recession according to this indicator.

### Analysis

#### Population

A total of 502,000 persons aged 15 to 24 years were attending full-time at the post-secondary level in 1983. Of that group, 51.8 % were males and 48.4 % were females. Those aged 20 to 24 years accounted for 62.2 % (312,000) of the total. In terms of age, while in the younger group 85,000 (44.7 %) were males and 105,000 (55.3 %) were females, in the older group, these proportions were reversed, with 174,000 males (55.8 %) and 138,000 females (44.2 %).

The number of students aged 15 to 24 years at the post-secondary level declined from 442,000 in 1977 to 398,000 in 1980, a drop of 10 %. It increased 26.1 % to 502,000 in 1983.

#### Labour market experience

Forty-six per cent of post-secondary students aged 15 to 24 years were participating in the labour force in 1983. The rate was estimated at 46.7 % for males and 44.5 % for females. By age group, the rates were 43.9 % for those aged 15 to 19 years (45.3 % for males and 42.8 % for females) and 46.7 % for those aged 20 to 24 years.

Over the 1977 to 1980 period, labour force participation rates for post-secondary students aged 15 to 19 years rose steadily from

40.8 to 45.4 %, then declined to 42.9 % in 1982, recovering again in 1983 to 43.9 %. Participation rates for those aged 20 to 24 years were usually somewhat higher than those of younger students. Although both age groups were affected by a significant drop in participation rates in 1982, the increase that followed in 1983 was much more important for the older students. In fact, the 1983 level for those aged 20 to 24 years was higher than the 1981 level, which was not the case for those aged 15 to 19 years. In the younger group, although the patterns are similar for both sexes, females have usually had somewhat lower participation rates than males, while the opposite held for the older group.

Of the 230,000 post-secondary students aged 15 to 24 years who participated in the labour force in 1983, those aged 20 years and over accounted for 63.8 % (146,000). The trends saw the number of post-secondary students aged 15 to 24 years participating in the labour force decrease by 10,000 (5.5%) from 183,000 in 1977 to 173,000 in 1979 and recover to 230,000 in 1983, a rise of 33 %.

A total of 200,000 post-secondary students aged 15 to 24 years were employed, on the average, in 1983, (52.5 % males and 47.5 % females). Of these, 65.5 % or 129,000 were 20 years old or over. In the younger group, 46.5 % were males and 53.5 % were females, while the corresponding figures for older students were 55.8 % and 43.3 % respectively.

The number of employed post-secondary students aged 15 to 24 years increased by 17,000 (10.8%) from 158,000 in 1978 to 175,000 in 1981. A fairly small decrease of 6,000 (3.4 %) occurred in 1982, which was followed in 1983 by a rather large recovery of 31,000 (18.3 %) to bring the employment level for the group to 200,000.

In terms of work patterns, in 1983 part-time employment accounted for 61.5 % of all employment for this group. For males, the proportion was 57.1 % and for females it was 66.3 %. For those aged 15 to 19 years, 69 % of the 71,000 jobs held were part-time while for those aged 20 years and over, the proportion was 57.4 %. In the younger group, 63.6 % and 71.8 % of the jobs held by males and females respectively were on a part-time basis, while the corresponding figures for the older group were 54.2 and 62.5 %.

Participation in the labour force for both the full year and part of the year increased from 1978 to 1980, then remained stable through 1982. The percentage of youth in the labour force for the full-year remained at 17.4 % for both 1980 and 1982. Labour force participation for part of the year stabilized at around 69 % for both years, while the percentage of youth not in the labour force varied around 13.7.

Employed full-time for part of the year, at 39.9 % in 1982, was the most common pattern for this category of youth. Employed part-time for part of the year was second at 24.4 %, while employed part-time for all of the year represented only 10.2 %. Full-time employment for part of the year, however, decreased from 48.4 % in 1977 to 39.9 % in 1982, while part-time employment part of the year increased over the same time period for both 15 to 19 year olds and 20 to 24 year olds.

In 1983, there were 30,000 post-secondary students aged 15 to 24 years who were classified as unemployed. Of these, 56.7 % were males and 43.3 % females. Nearly 60 % of these were aged 20 to 24 years. In the 15 to 19 year group there was an equal number (6,000) of males and females, while in the older group, 10,000 (58.8 %) were males and 7,000 (41.2 %) were females.

In terms of unemployment rates, some 13 % of youth attending post-secondary school and participating in the labour force were unemployed in 1983. In that group, males had a higher unemployment rate than females (13.6 % compared to 12.3 %). The unemployment rate was also higher for those aged 15 to 19 years (14.9 %) than for those aged 20 to 24 years (11.9 %).

In terms of trends, from 1978 to 1980 the number of students who were unemployed went down from 17,000 to 14,000, a decrease of 17.6 %. The number then increased by 114.3 % to 30,000 in 1983.

In respect to trends in the unemployment rate for the whole 15 to 24 years post-secondary student group, this was quite stable (between 8 and 9.6 %) until 1981, when it then rose to 13 % in both 1982 and 1983. The rate for females was higher than for males from 1978 to 1980, but lower during and after the recession period.

In the younger group (15 to 19 years), unemployment rates were higher than in the older group (20 to 24 years). In the younger group however, the rate actually dropped in 1983 after increasing to a peak in 1982, which was not the case for the older student attending post-secondary school, for whom the rate continued to rise in 1983. While in the younger group females were in a better position than males (in terms of the unemployment rates) only since 1981, in the older group, females have had a lower rate since 1979. In both cases, the females' rates remained lower than those of males all the way through the recession.

In terms of duration of unemployment, youths attending post-secondary school full-time experienced short periods in 1983. Almost 77 % of the 30,000 unemployed experienced durations of less than 14 weeks, while average duration in 1983 was 9 weeks, an increase from 8.2 weeks in 1977 and 6.9 weeks in 1980. Overall, average duration fell from 1977 to 1980 and rose from 1981 to 1983. Average duration in 1983 was slightly longer for 20 to 24 year olds than 15 to 19 year olds, at 9.4 and 8.8 weeks respectively .

In 1983, the estimated employment to population ratio for post-secondary students aged 15 to 24 years was 39.7 %, 40.4 % for males and 39.1 % for females. The ratio for those aged 15 to 19 years was 37.4 and 41.2 for those aged 20 to 24 years.

In terms of trends, the ratio of employment to population for post-secondary students aged 15 to 24 years increased only slightly over the period, going, from 37.8 to 39.7 % over the period. The ratio for males rose by 3.6 points while for females virtually no change occurred. However, both groups were affected by a rather severe drop

in 1982. Overall, on an age basis the 15 to 19 year age group appears to have been the most affected by the recession, their employment to population ratio having dropped more in 1982 than for the older students, bringing their ratio below the 1977 level. For older students, not only was the 1982 drop in employment to population ratios not as severe, but the recovery of 1983 brought the ratios almost back to the 1981 peak.

### Regional features

Over the period from 1977 to 1983, labour force participation by students aged 15 to 24 years at the post-secondary level was usually below the national average in Quebec and most of the Atlantic provinces. While this tendency has lessened somewhat over recent years, Newfoundland has remained well below the average. Deteriorating employment opportunities in Alberta brought the post-secondary student labour force participation rate below the national average in 1983.

Estimates for unemployment rates for post-secondary students are available only for the two most populous provinces, Ontario and Quebec. Below average unemployment rates in Ontario were accompanied by higher than average labour force participation and employment to population ratios, particularly in 1983. The contrary applied to Quebec.

### Dependency

For those students who were living at home in 1983, participation rates, employment to population ratios and unemployment rates were all higher than for those not living at home. This applies to both the 15 to 19 years and the 20 to 24 years age group and males and females.

Among the total number of youth aged 15 to 24 years who were full-time students at the post-secondary level, the proportion of students living at home rose steadily from 69.5 % (307,000) in 1977 to 78.7 % (395,000) in 1983. Although participation rates were somewhat lower for those not living at home, unemployment rates were quite similar for both groups during the 1977 to 1983 period.

Similarly, the patterns of employment were rather similar for both those living at home and those not living at home, except that for those not living at home, the recession period (1981 to 1983) was a much more stable one than for those living at home.

### Out-of-School Youth with Primary/Secondary Educational Attainment

#### Summary

Major features of the youth group who have left school without undertaking post-secondary education are

- they are a large portion of all youth, and they experience greater than average difficulties in the labour market



- the recession has had a severe impact, reducing the labour force and employment levels and increasing unemployment
- even in the pre-recession period, youth out-of-school with primary/secondary education experienced higher unemployment rates and bore a disproportionate share of unemployment compared to other youth
- if improving employment prospects induce larger proportions of youth to leave school at lower levels of education, the relative importance of this group may grow
- since 1979 the number of youth out-of-school with primary/secondary education has dropped, as a proportion of all youth, and in absolute numbers
- labour force participation by the out-of-school youth with primary/secondary education rose through the late 1970s then declined
- the employment to population ratio for this group, which had risen steadily through the late 1970s dropped back in 1980. The decline was particularly significant for males
- part-time employment has increased as full-time employment dropped in the 1980s
- the highest unemployment rates were experienced by the younger members
- at each age level, those who had only primary level education were a small proportion, but experienced unemployment rates approximately 10 points higher than the secondary school leavers
- one of the social impacts arising from the adverse labour market experience of this group was a sharp increase in dependence during the recession
- increasing dependency reflects the ability of some youth to respond to adverse labour market conditions by returning to, or not leaving, their parents' home. The resulting lack of independence (for both parents and youth) implied by such a shift represents another cost of high youth unemployment
- within each province, this group fares relatively worse in the labour market than do their more highly educated peers, or those still in school



- employment ratios were lower and unemployment rates higher in the eastern part of the country
- while other areas had considerably higher unemployment rates, the relative change during the recession was greatest in Alberta.

### Analysis

#### Population

In 1983 this group numbered some 1,876,000 people, or 42.5 % of the youth population. As expected, the proportions out-of-school increased with age, accounting for 26.4 % of those 15 to 19 years old, and 56.9 % of 20 to 24 year olds. Males outnumbered females slightly in both age categories.

The population 15 to 19 reached a peak in 1978 and has since been declining, reducing the numbers of school-leavers in this age group. Although the number of 20 to 24 year olds will not reach its maximum until 1984, the tendency of youth to stay in school during the recession from 1981 to 1983 has also affected the numbers of older school leavers. Thus, the number of youth out-of-school with primary/secondary education has dropped from 2,122,000 in 1979 to 1,876,000 in 1983. The numbers out-of-school with only primary level education were low, accounting for less than 10 % of these totals.

#### Labour market experience

Labour force participation by out-of-school youth with primary/secondary education rose through the late 1970s then declined. A slight resurgence of labour force participation occurred in 1983, as female rates came back up to pre-1981 levels.

During the recession, the proportion of the whole youth group who were out-of-school with primary/secondary education was declining.

The impact of the business cycle on the labour market experience of these youth is evident. Even in the late 1970s when overall unemployment rates were in the order of 7.5 %, youth rates were about 13 %, while those out-of-school with primary/secondary education experienced unemployment rates in the order of 17 %. In 1979 and 1980 this dropped to just over 15 %, but with the recession rose to 22.9 % in 1982 and 23.9 % in 1983. The highest unemployment rates were experienced by the younger members of this out of school group. At each age level, those who had only primary level education experienced unemployment rates approximately 10 points higher than the secondary school-leavers.

The employment to population ratio for this group, which had risen steadily through the late 1970s dropped back from 70.1 % in 1980 to 62.3 % by 1983. The decline was particularly significant for males, whose employment to population ratio dropped by 10 points from 76.6 % in 1981 to 66.7 % in 1982. A further slight decline in 1983 brought the ratio for young males nearly 10 points below its 1977 level.

According to the Statistics Canada Annual Work Patterns Survey, participation in the labour force for all of the year increased from 1978 to 1980, then remained the same in 1982. Participation for part of the year declined slightly, from 36 % in 1978 to 35 % in 1982. The proportion of 15 to 19 year olds in the labour force in both groups declined over time.

With regard to employment, part-time positions for both the full year and part of the year increased from 1978 to 1982. Almost equal proportions of youth were employed full-time for part of the year (36 %) and for the full-year (36.2 %) in 1982, although in 1978 the percentages were 37.3 and 41.7 respectively. Part-time employment has increased as full-time employment has fallen, although in 1982 only 3.2 % of 15 to 24 year olds in this category were employed part-time all year.

The 20 to 24 year olds experienced an increase in employment full-time for part of the year from 1978 to 1982, in contrast to a sharp decline for 15 to 19 year olds. The better labour market position of the older youth with experience is reflected, since employment for this age group declined only for full-time positions for the full year.

The decline in employment for out-of-school youth with primary/secondary education between 1980 and 1983 outweighed the effects of both population declines and reduced labour force participation, resulting in sharply higher levels of unemployment.

Without the population effects and labour force withdrawals, of course, the levels of unemployment would have risen still further. As it was, a level of about 270,000 unemployed out-of-school youth with primary/secondary education was maintained from 1977 to 1981. This jumped abruptly to 370,000 in 1982, remaining near that level into 1983.

Although 15 to 19 year olds out-of-school with primary or secondary education constituted only 12.5 % of the youth population and 15.2 % of the youth labour force in 1983, they accounted for 22.8 % of youth unemployment. The corresponding figures for 20 to 24 year olds were: 30 % of the youth population, 37.5 % of the youth labour force, and 40.4 % of youth unemployment. Both groups, but particularly those 15 to 19 years old, therefore experienced a disproportionate share of unemployment, compared to others in their own age group who were still in-school or who had continued into post-secondary education before leaving the school system.

Just over half (50.7 %) of the 367,000 unemployed 15 to 24 year olds not attending school with primary/secondary educational attainment experienced 14 weeks or longer duration of unemployment in 1983. A greater proportion (8.7 %) were unemployed for a year or more than for 40 to 52 weeks (7.6 %). Average duration was 21.3 weeks; 18.5 weeks for 15 to 19 year olds and 22.8 weeks for 20 to 24 year olds. Average duration declined from 1979 to 1980 for both age groups, but increased again as unemployment rose in 1981, 1982 and 1983.

### Regional features

Most of the trends in labour market experience for out-of-school youth with primary/secondary education are common across Canada. Within each province, this group fares relatively worse in the labour market than do their more highly educated peers, or those still in school. As well, over time the same patterns of employment declines in 1982 and 1983 are evident in all provinces. In most years, however, employment ratios were lower and unemployment rates higher in the eastern part of the country.

In relative terms, the sharpest impact of the recession upon the labour market experience of this group may have been in Alberta. After several years with unemployment rates at less than half the Canadian average, the sharp rise in 1982 and 1983 brought the Alberta rate up to 19.4 %, slightly higher than the rates in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. While other areas had considerably higher unemployment rates, the relative change was greatest in Alberta.

### Dependency

One of the related social impacts arising from the adverse labour market experience of this group of youth was a sharp change in dependence patterns during the recession. In the late 1970s with a growing population, numbers of youth living at home (dependent) and numbers living away from their parents (non-dependent) were increasing. The proportion of non-dependents among those out of school with primary/secondary education remained fairly stable, at slightly over 54 %. This portion dipped to 54 % in 1980, rose slightly in 1981, then fell to 53.7 in 1982 and again to 51.6 by 1983.

From 1980 to 1983, while numbers of dependent youth in this group declined by 6.1 %, the non-dependents dropped by 14.8 %. This decline in non-dependency reflects the ability of some youth to respond to adverse labour market conditions by returning to, or not leaving their parents' home. While the economic blow is somewhat softened, the resulting lack of independence (for both parents and youth) implied by such a shift represents another cost of high youth unemployment.

### Out-of-School Youth with Post-Secondary Educational Attainment

#### Summary

In addition to those who have earned college certificates, diplomas and degrees, this group includes all 15 to 24 year olds who have withdrawn from college or university before completing their programs.

Major features of this group include

- only 15.3 % of the youth population or 677,000 persons in 1983 had left school with some or a completed post-secondary education
- participation in the labour force for this group is high

- over time, participation in the labour force is relatively stable for males
- females are over-represented in this group
- females have lower unemployment rates than males in this group, although they are also more apt to be employed in part-time work
- unemployment rates are higher for this group than for the whole labour force, although they are lower than the not-in-school group with only primary/secondary educational attainment
- this group experienced unemployment rates above the Canadian average in Quebec and the Atlantic provinces
- the largest relative increase in unemployment rates occurred in Alberta in 1982 and 1983
- more than 42 % of youth with some or completed post-secondary education are dependent, and the numbers have been increasing steadily since 1977.

#### Analysis

#### Population

Only 15.3 % of the youth population or 677,000 persons in 1983 had left school with some or a completed post-secondary education. This group displays labour force characteristics most similar to the older age groups. Less than 1 % of this group were below the age of 18 years, and close to 92 % were between the ages of 20 to 24 years in 1983.

Females are over-represented in this group at 56 %, while for all youth females represent only 49.6 % of the population. Females have lower unemployment rates than males in this group, although they are also more apt to be employed in part-time work.

The numbers of out-of-school youth with post-secondary educational attainment had declined, both in absolute terms and as a proportion of all youth from 1977 to 1979. Since 1979 the proportion of youth in this category has risen from 600,000 (13.2 %) to 677,000 (15.3 %). These trends reflect, in part, the aging of the youth population, as the number of 15 to 19 year olds declined and 20 to 24 year olds increased, since most of those out-of-school with post-secondary education are in the 20 to 24 years group.

#### Labour market experience

Participation in the labour force for this group is high, reaching a participation rate of 97.2 for 23 year old males in 1983 for example. Males consistently have higher participation rates than



females, and display more variance in participation between ages than females. Older males have higher participation rates than younger males. A higher percentage of younger females (18 to 20 years) are employed than males, although participation in the labour force is lower. Above age 20, males have both a higher participation rate and a higher employment/population ratio than females.

Unemployment rates (15.3 % in 1983) are higher for this group than for the whole labour force, although they are lower than the not in-school group with primary/secondary education attainment, and for all youth. Within the post-secondary educational attainment group as a whole, unemployment rates are considerably lower for females than males, having reached a maximum difference of 7.7 percentage points for 22 year olds in 1983.

Over time, participation in the labour force has been relatively stable for males, fluctuating only slightly from 1977 to 1983. Younger males, however, demonstrated more fluctuation than older males, ranging from a low participation rate of 88.2 in 1983 to a high of 92.9 in 1982. Overall, female youth, as for older females, steadily increased their participation in the labour force from 1977 to 1983. Younger females, aged 17 to 19 years, however, peaked in 1980 and have declined since then.

Unemployment rates reached a low point for both sexes in 1981, at the same time that participation peaked for all groups except females 17 to 19 years (which peaked a year earlier as outlined above). This reflects the sound labour market position of this group in 1981. As expected, the employment to population ratio has been declining since 1981 for both sexes of all ages.

As unemployment rates have increased since 1981, labour force participation has declined for all youth in this category except females 20 to 24 years. Females 17 to 19 years, representing only 5 % of not in-school youth with some or completed post-secondary education in 1983, more closely resemble the males' participation rates than the older females. This reflects the smaller impact on younger females of societal and other pressures to return to or enter the labour market for the first time, which have caused female participation rates to increase over time for all ages.

In 1983, 45.8 % of the 96,000 unemployed youth in this category were unemployed for a period longer than 13 weeks. The proportions decline for longer durations, however 4.2 % were unemployed for 52 weeks or more. Average duration in 1983 was 17.3 weeks, a substantial increase from 13.8 weeks in 1982. Average duration fell from 1977 to 1980, then increased each year to 1983, as unemployment rates increased.

Participation in the labour force for part of the year declined slightly from 1978 to 1982 as did remaining out of the labour force, according to the Statistics Canada Annual Work Patterns Survey. Participation for the full year increased very slightly from 60.1 % in 1978 to 61.3 % in 1982. Overall, participation rates have been very stable. Very few 15 to 19 year olds are included in this category, so



the labour force experiences described are mainly those of 20 to 24 year olds.

Employment increased from 1977 to 1982 in both full and part-time positions for both the full year and part of the year. The largest increase was for part-time employment part of the year. This type of employment, however, still represents the second smallest group of youth in this category at 6.9 % in 1982. (Employed all year in a part-time position is the smallest at 2.7 %). Full-time employment comprises over 85 % of all employment for this category, and 49 % of that is for the full-year. The ability of this group in finding full-time employment and keeping it for a full-year is reflected by these survey results.

#### Regional features

Regionally, unemployment rates in most provinces followed the patterns of declines to 1981 followed by sharp increases in 1982 and 1983. Quebec and the Atlantic provinces experienced unemployment rates above the Canadian average throughout the 1977 to 1983 period. The largest relative increase in unemployment rates occurred in Alberta in 1982 and 1983.

#### Dependency

The number of out-of-school youth with post-secondary education who are dependent has been increasing steadily since 1977. In 1983, 42.4 % of youth in this group were dependent, and 31.8 % were employed and dependent. Unemployed youth represented 14.2 % of the population, and nearly equal numbers of unemployed were dependent and non-dependent in 1983 (7.7 % and 6.4 % respectively). The numbers of youth who were unemployed and living at home and therefore by definition dependent increased sharply as unemployment rates increased in 1982 and 1983.



DATA SET 130:  
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF PERSONS IN-AND OUT-OF-SCHOOL  
17-24 BY SEX  
CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1982 (1)

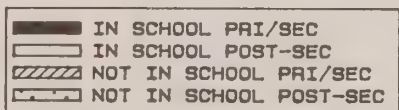
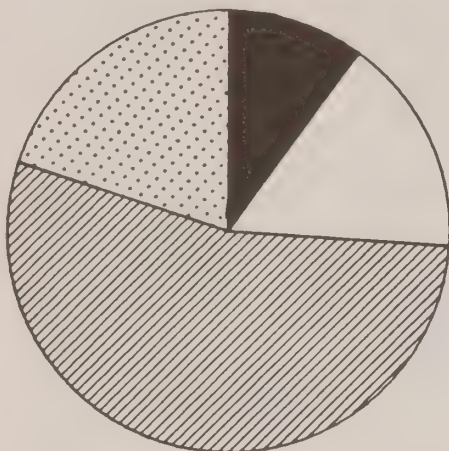
	TOTAL	17-19 YEARS		20-24 YEARS	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
(Percent)					
<u>In-School</u>					
Primary/Secondary	10	32	21	*	*
Post-Secondary	16	22	23	15	9
<u>Not In-School</u>					
Primary/Secondary	54	42	48	60	61
Post-Secondary	20	3	5	25	30
Population (%)	100	99	97	100	100
(No.)	3,692,732	686,319	664,112	1,183,436	1,158,865

\* Indicates a number too small to be reliable.

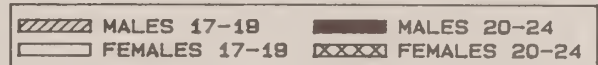
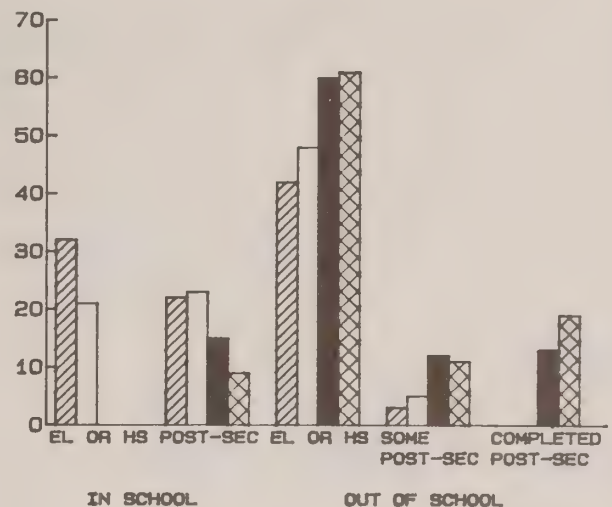
Note: (1) A comparison with 1981 Census shows differences in the proportions reporting secondary educational level and some post-secondary education that may have resulted from differences in reporting of secondary education in different provinces and differences in reporting trade training.

Source: Education Support Branch, Secretary of State, unpublished data (supplement to the Labour Force Survey, September, 1982).

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY AND LEVEL OF PERSONS 17-24



EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY AND LEVEL OF PERSONS 17-24 BY SEX



## EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY

- 26% of persons 17-24 are still in-school
- Of the persons 17-24, the largest proportion (50%) have done some or have completed secondary school
- Among persons 17-19, more males are still in primary and high school than females
- More females 17-19 than males have completed primary and secondary school and are no longer in-school
- Among persons 20-24, more males are still in post-secondary schooling than females
- More females 20-24 have completed post-secondary and are no longer in-school than males

DATA SET 131:  
EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY AND LEVEL OF PERSONS  
17-24 BY FATHER'S EDUCATION  
CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1982

	FATHER'S EDUCATION (1)		
	Primary Or Less	Secondary	Post- Secondary
		(Percent)	
In-School -----			
Primary/Secondary	8	12	10
Post-Secondary	10	16	33
Not In-School -----			
Primary/Secondary	68	52	28
Post-Secondary	14	20	28
Population (%)	100	100	99
(NO.)	1,202,598	1,433,426	675,320

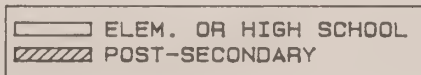
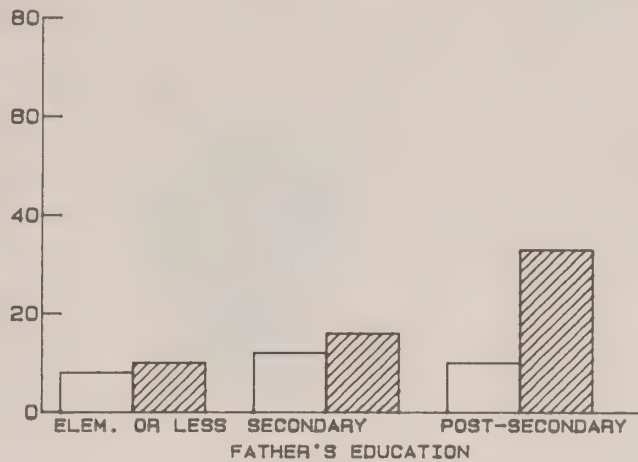
Note:(1) For all respondents who reported a father's level of education.  
Primary/Secondary includes some secondary school and completed secondary school. Post-secondary includes some or completed community college, technical institute, CEGEP, nurses training, teacher's college and university.

Source: Education Support Branch, Secretary of State, unpublished data (supplement to Labour Force Survey, September, 1982).



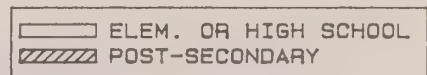
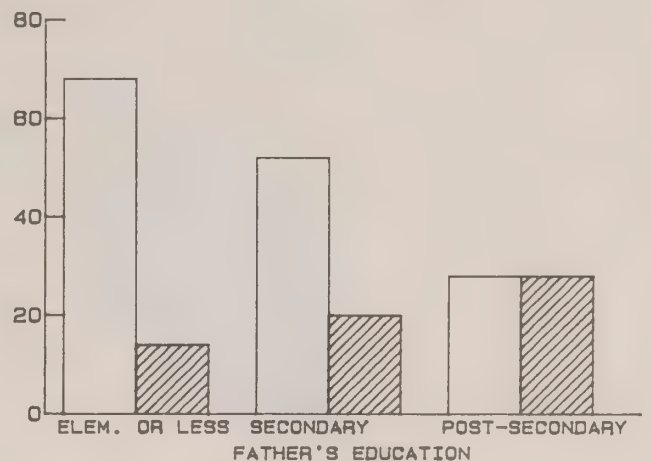
EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY OF PERSONS  
17-24 BY FATHER'S EDUCATION

IN-SCHOOL



EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY OF PERSONS  
17-24 BY FATHER'S EDUCATION

OUT-OF-SCHOOL



### INTERGENERATIONAL MOBILITY, EDUCATION

- Persons 17-24 whose father had some form of post-secondary education are more likely to still be in school or to have completed some form of post-secondary education
- Persons 17-24 whose father had elementary school education or less are the least likely to be in school and have completed some form of post-secondary education

DATA SET 132:  
EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY AND LEVEL OF PERSONS  
17-24 BY PLACE OF BIRTH  
SEPTEMBER, 1982

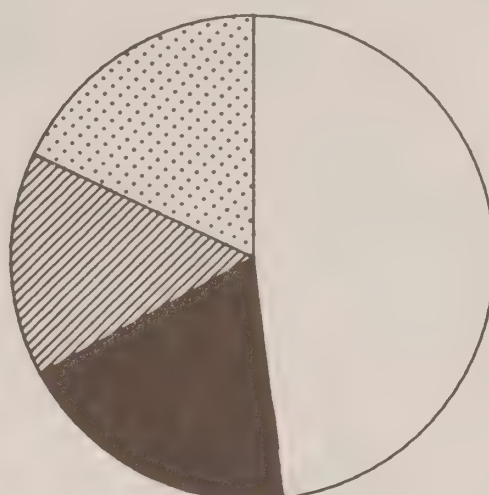
	In Canada -----	Outside Canada -----
	(Percent)	
In-School -----		
Primary/Secondary	9	15
Post-Secondary	16	18
Not In-School -----		
Primary/Secondary	56	48
Post-Secondary	19	19
Population (%)	100	100
(No.)	2,823,359	318,965

Source: Education Support Branch, Secretary of State, unpublished data  
(supplement to the Labour Force Survey, September, 1982).

# EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY AND LEVEL OF PERSONS 17-24 BY PLACE OF BIRTH



IN CANADA



OUTSIDE CANADA



## EDUCATION AND PLACE OF BIRTH

- Persons 17-24 who were born in Canada are less likely to be in-school than those born outside of Canada
- Persons 17-24 born outside of Canada are more likely to still be in primary and secondary school. A greater proportion of persons 17-24 born in Canada are no longer in-school with secondary schooling or less than persons born outside of Canada

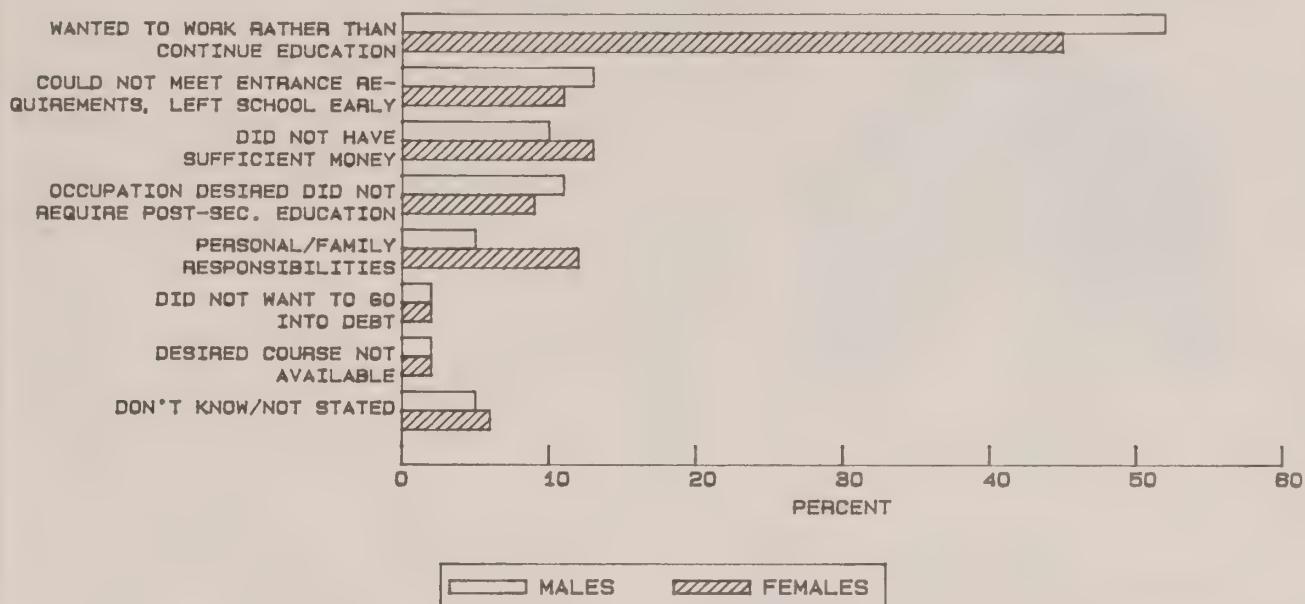
DATA SET 133:  
REASONS FOR NOT ATTENDING POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTION FULL-TIME  
FOR PERSONS 17-24 BY SEX  
CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1982

REASONS* -----	Total -----	Males -----	Females -----
(Percentages of total responses)			
Wanted to work rather than continue education	48	52	45
Could not meet entrance requirements, left school early	12	13	11
Did not have sufficient money	12	10	13
Occupation desired did not require post-secondary education	10	11	9
Personal/Family Responsibilities	9	5	12
Did not want to go into debt	2	2	2
Desired course not available	2	2	2
Don't know/not stated	5	5	6
Population (%)	100	100	100
Number of reasons mentioned	2,239,927	1,140,569	1,099,360
Population (No.)	1,868,808	939,936	928,872

\* In response to the question: "We are interested in the reasons people had for attending or not attending a university or college. What factors influenced your decision not to attend a post-secondary institution full-time?" More than one answer was allowed. There are as a result more reasons provided than respondents.

Source: Education Support Branch, Secretary of State, unpublished data (supplement to Labour Force Survey, September, 1982).

# MAIN REASONS FOR NOT ATTENDING A POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTION FULL-TIME FOR PERSONS 17-24 YEARS BY SEX



## REASONS FOR NOT ATTENDING

- The most frequently given reason by persons 17-24 for not attending a post-secondary institution full-time was their desire to work rather than continue their education
- Other reasons noted less often for not attending a post-secondary institution full-time related to not meeting the entrance requirements, not having sufficient money and not requiring a post-secondary education for their job
- Males 17-24 were more likely to give as a reason for not attending a post-secondary institution full-time that they wanted to work rather than continue their education. They also mentioned more frequently that the occupation they desired did not require post-secondary education or they could not meet the entrance requirements than females 17-24
- Females 17-24 were more likely than men to give as a reason for not attending a post-secondary institution full-time that they had personal and family responsibilities. They also mentioned more frequently that they did not have sufficient money than males 17-24



DATA SET 134:  
PARTICIPATION OF PERSONS 17-24 IN PART-TIME COURSES IN THE PAST THREE YEARS  
BY EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY  
CANADA, SEPTEMBER 1982

	IN-SCHOOL	NOT IN-SCHOOL	
		Prim/Secondary	Post-Secondary
		(Percent)	
Participated	9	8	26
Did Not Participate	91	92	74
Population (%)	100	100	100
Population (No.)	952,045	2,031,699	715,641

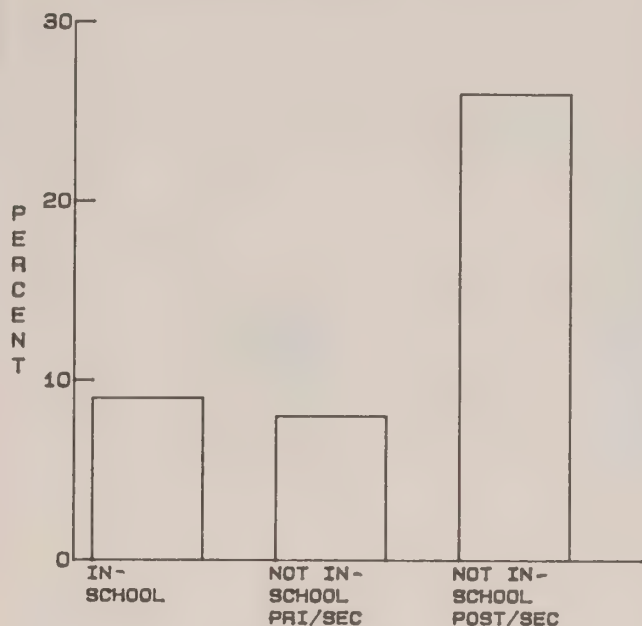
MOST IMPORTANT REASON FOR ENROLLING PART-TIME FOR PERSONS 17-24  
BY EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY  
SEPTEMBER 1982

	TOTAL	IN-SCHOOL	NOT IN-SCHOOL	
			Prim/Secondary	Post-Secondary
			(Percent)	
For personal interest	31	27	33	31
As training for a job	33	20	42	31
To obtain a degree, certif. or diploma	30	47	20	31
Some other reason	6	*	*	*
Population (%)	100	94	95	93
Population (No.)	422,591	84,753	155,726	182,112

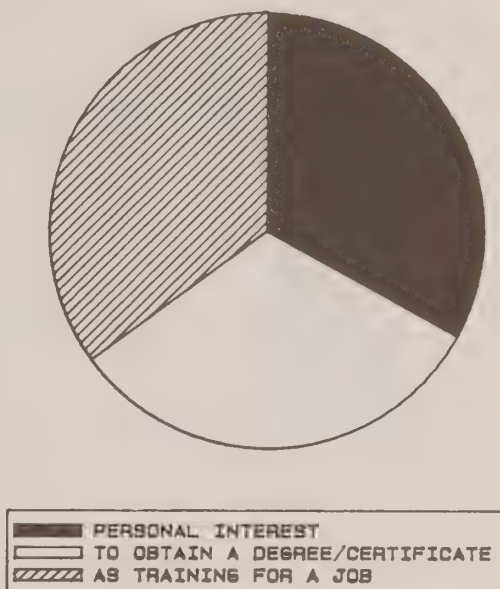
\* Indicates a number too small to be reliable.

Source: Education Support Branch, Secretary of State, unpublished data,  
(supplement to the Labour Force Survey, September, 1982).

PARTICIPATION OF PERSONS 17-24 IN  
PART-TIME COURSES IN THE PAST THREE  
YEARS BY EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY



MOST IMPORTANT REASON FOR ENROLLING  
PART-TIME IN THE PAST THREE YEARS  
FOR PERSONS 17-24



### PART-TIME EDUCATION

- The participation rate of persons 17-24 in part-time courses in the past three years is highest for persons out-of-school with post-secondary education
- The most important reason for taking a part-time course in the past three years was equally divided between taking a course for personal interest, as training for a job and to obtain a degree, certificate or diploma
- Persons 17-24 who are not-in-school and had with secondary school or less were most likely to have taken a course part-time as training for a job
- Persons 17-24 still in-school, were most likely to have taken a course part-time to obtain a degree, certificate or diploma

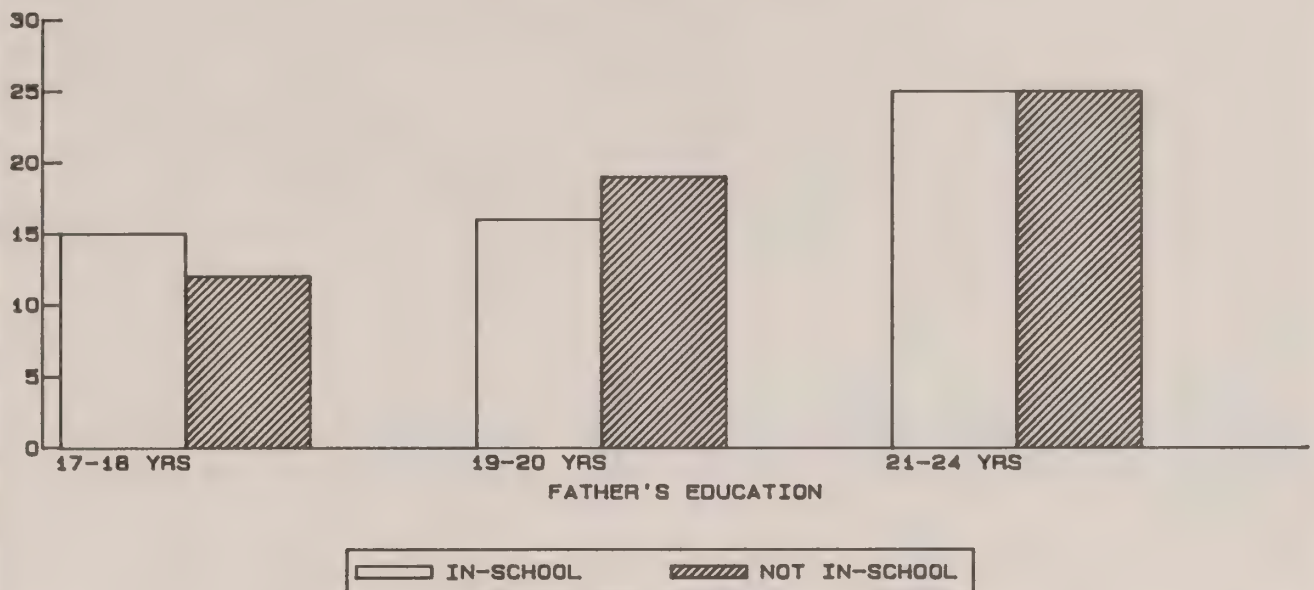
DATA SET 135:  
PARTICIPATION IN ADULT EDUCATION (1) COURSES IN THE PAST YEAR  
FOR PERSONS 17-24 BY AGE AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY  
CANADA, JANUARY, 1984

	17-24 Years -----	17-18 Years -----	19-20 Years -----	21-24 Years -----
	(Percent)			
In-School (Full-Time)	18	15	16	25
Not In-School		12	19	25
Primary/Secondary	18	-	-	-
Post-Secondary	37	-	-	-
Total Population of Participants	1,403,515	118,141	161,943	475,182

Note: Adult education courses were defined as any courses to upgrade academic qualifications; any instruction or training to upgrade job skills including courses at work; any class or course for personal interest or to develop practical knowledge such as an art or craft class; any other kind of course, class or program of instruction, or any course to learn a second language. The definition of adult education is broader than the meaning usually associated with part-time courses.

Source: Education Support Branch, Secretary of State, unpublished data (supplement to the Labour Force Survey, January, 1984).

PARTICIPATION IN ADULT EDUCATION COURSES IN THE PAST YEAR  
FOR PERSONS 17-24 IN- AND OUT-OF-SCHOOL, BY AGE,  
CANADA, JANUARY 1984



### PART-TIME PARTICIPANTS

- For persons 17-24, older persons (21-24) are more likely to take adult education courses than younger persons regardless of whether they are in- or out-of-school
- For persons 17-24 who are no longer in-school, those who have some post-secondary education or who have completed post-secondary education are more likely to participate in adult education than persons with less education

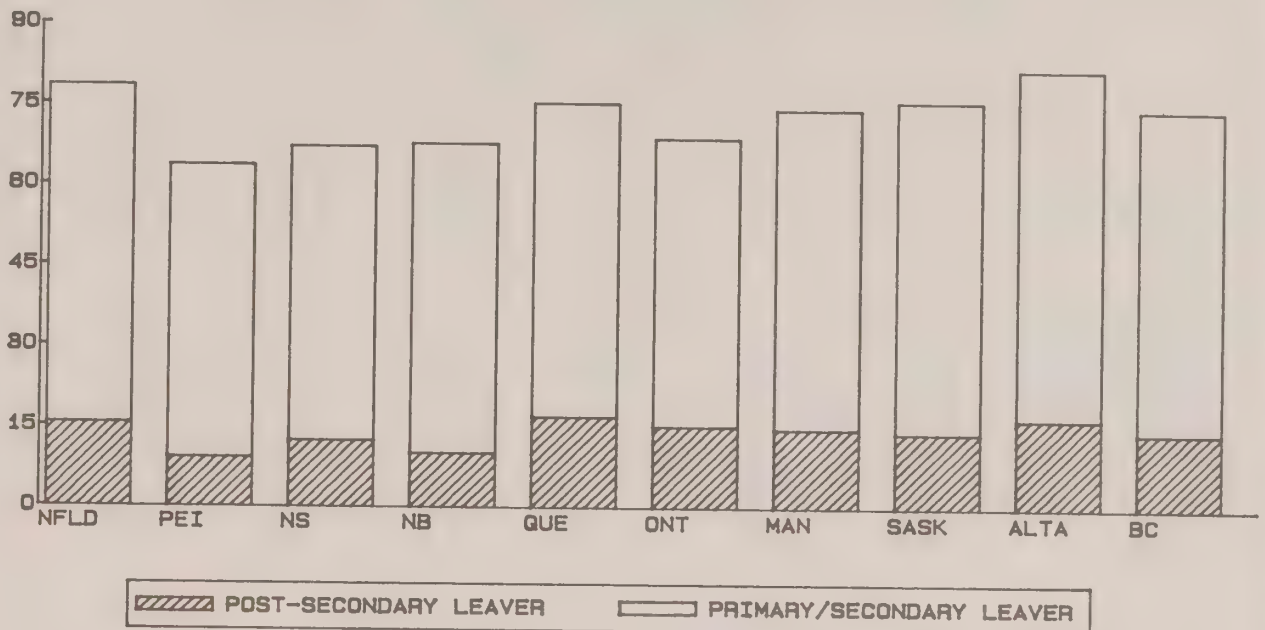
DATA SET 136:  
POPULATION FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
BY EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY  
BY PROVINCE, 1983

	IN-SCHOOL			NOT IN-SCHOOL			TOTAL
	Total	Primary/ Secondary	Post- Secondary	Total	Primary/ Secondary	Post- Secondary	
	(Thousands)						
CANADA	1,863	1,361	502	2,552	1,875	677	4,415
Newfoundland	43	34	9	73	53	18	116
Prince Edward Island	10	7	0	12	10	2	22
Nova Scotia	70	56	13	85	65	19	155
New Brunswick	55	44	11	75	61	13	130
Quebec	488	302	186	688	491	198	1,176
Ontario	716	546	171	830	597	233	1,546
Manitoba	72	53	18	106	80	26	178
Saskatchewan	66	55	12	107	83	24	173
Alberta	158	122	37	296	221	75	454
British Columbia	184	139	44	280	214	65	464

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION							
CANADA	42.2	30.8	11.4	57.8	42.5	15.3	100.0
Newfoundland	37.1	29.3	7.8	62.9	45.7	15.5	100.0
Prince Edward Island	45.5	31.8	0.0	54.5	45.5	9.1	100.0
Nova Scotia	45.2	36.1	8.4	54.8	41.9	12.3	100.0
New Brunswick	42.3	33.8	8.5	57.7	46.9	10.0	100.0
Quebec	41.5	25.7	15.8	58.5	41.8	16.8	100.0
Ontario	46.3	35.3	11.1	53.7	38.6	15.1	100.0
Manitoba	40.4	29.8	10.1	59.6	44.9	14.6	100.0
Saskatchewan	38.2	31.8	6.9	61.8	48.0	13.9	100.0
Alberta	34.8	26.9	8.1	65.2	48.7	16.5	100.0
British Columbia	39.7	30.0	9.5	60.3	46.1	14.0	100.0



PERCENT OF POPULATION, PERSONS 15-24 YEARS,  
NOT IN-SCHOOL, 1983



## EDUCATION - PROVINCES

- There is considerable variation in educational activity by province. In 1983 in an average week, 42% of young people were in-school. But this ranged from 35% and 37% in Alberta and Newfoundland to 45% and 46% in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Ontario
- The provincial figures must be used with some caution. They refer to province of current residence and do not take account of students studying out of their home province. Also the figures on post-secondary/non-post-secondary attendance must be used with caution because of different definitions of post-secondary education in different provinces
- There is considerable provincial variation in educational attainment. In Prince Edward Island only 9% of the out-of-school youth group had any post-secondary education. In Quebec and Alberta the figure was over 16%

DATA SET 137:  
LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
BY EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY  
CANADA, 1977-1983

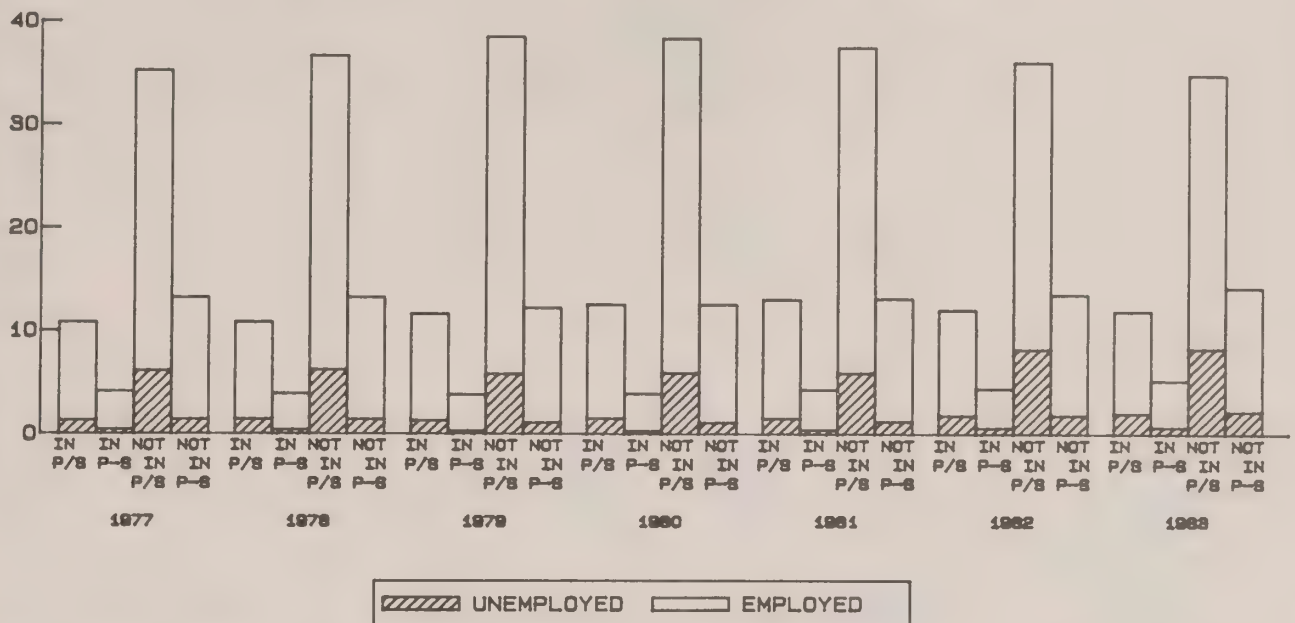
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL POPULATION				(Thousands)			
15-24 YEARS	4,457	4,506	4,535	4,554	4,539	4,488	4,415
In-School							
Prim/Secondary							
Employed	423	423	466	499	522	456	439
Unemployed	56	62	61	68	69	79	87
Not in L.F.	931	921	888	864	831	852	833
Post-Secondary							
Employed	167	158	159	162	175	169	200
Unemployed	16	17	14	14	17	25	30
Not in L.F.	259	250	226	223	233	254	273
Not In-School							
Prim/Secondary							
Employed	1,295	1,370	1,484	1,475	1,431	1,249	1,168
Unemployed	270	280	264	270	269	370	367
Not in L.F.	391	384	373	358	355	376	341
Post-Secondary							
Employed	527	530	503	521	539	524	530
Unemployed	63	61	49	52	53	80	96
Not in L.F.	59	51	48	49	46	52	51

### PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

TOTAL POPULATION							
15-24 YEARS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In-School							
Prim/Secondary							
Employed	9.5	9.4	10.3	11.0	11.5	10.2	9.9
Unemployed	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.0
Not in L.F.	20.9	20.4	19.6	19.0	18.3	19.0	18.9
Post-Secondary							
Employed	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.5
Unemployed	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
Not in L.F.	5.8	5.5	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.7	6.2
Not In-School							
Prim/Secondary							
Employed	29.1	30.4	32.7	32.4	31.5	27.8	26.5
Unemployed	6.1	6.2	5.8	5.9	5.9	8.2	8.3
Not in L.F.	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.8	8.4	7.7
Post-Secondary							
Employed	11.8	11.8	11.1	11.4	11.9	11.7	12.0
Unemployed	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.8	2.2
Not in L.F.	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.

LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
BY EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY, CANADA, 1977-1983



LABOUR FORCE TRENDS

- The largest group of youth from 1977 to 1983 continued to be those not in-school with primary/secondary education, although the proportion in this category has fallen
- For in-school youth, the proportion employed peaked in 1981, for the not in-school youth with primary/secondary education, the peak was in 1979, and for those with post-secondary education, 1983 saw the highest percentage employed
- The percentage of the youth population not in-school with primary/secondary education and employed declined, while the proportion unemployed increased from 1977 to 1983
- Among those not in the labour force, primary/secondary students represented the largest group for all years from 1977 to 1983, while post-secondary out-of-school represent the lowest

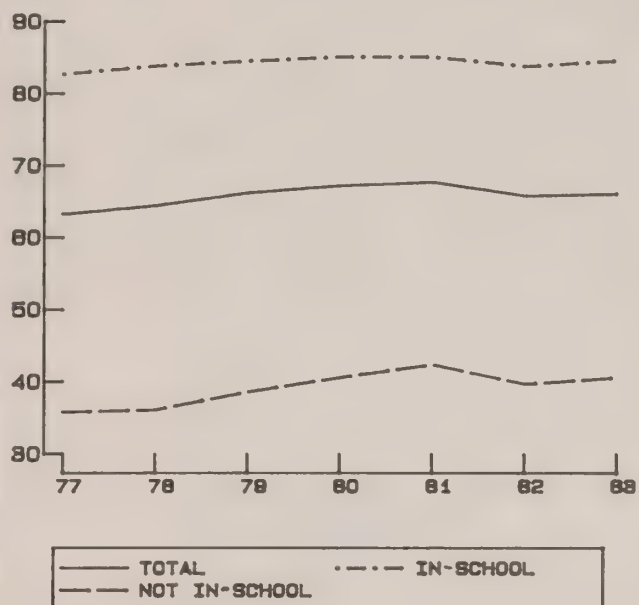
DATA SET 138:  
PARTICIPATION RATES  
BY AGE AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY  
CANADA, 1977-1983

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
25 YEARS & OVER	61.0	62.1	62.5	63.1	63.8	63.5	63.9
15-24 YEARS	63.2	64.4	66.2	67.2	67.7	65.8	66.1
In-School	35.8	36.1	38.6	40.6	42.4	39.7	40.6
Prim/Secondary	34.0	34.5	37.2	39.6	41.6	38.5	38.7
Post-Secondary *	41.5	41.2	43.4	44.1	45.3	43.4	45.7
Not In-School	82.7	83.8	84.5	85.1	85.1	83.8	84.6
Prim/Secondary	80.0	81.1	82.4	83.0	82.7	81.1	81.8
Post-Secondary	91.0	92.1	92.0	92.1	92.8	92.0	92.4
15-19 Years	50.4	51.5	54.0	55.0	55.6	52.1	51.5
In-School	34.7	35.4	38.0	40.4	42.1	39.2	39.4
Prim/Secondary	33.9	34.7	37.4	39.9	41.8	38.7	38.8
Post-Secondary *	40.8	41.4	43.3	45.4	44.4	42.9	43.9
Not In-School	81.6	82.5	84.0	83.8	83.9	80.3	80.9
Prim/Secondary	80.8	81.8	83.5	83.1	83.3	79.6	80.2
Post-Secondary	90.0	90.3	90.2	91.6	91.3	88.0	88.0
20-24 Years	77.0	78.1	78.9	79.6	79.7	78.7	79.1
In-School	41.0	39.4	41.5	41.4	44.1	42.2	45.1
Prim/Secondary	35.9	30.4	33.3	33.6	36.4	35.9	37.5
Post-Secondary	41.9	41.1	43.4	43.3	45.8	43.7	46.7
Not In-School	83.2	84.3	84.7	85.6	85.6	85.1	85.8
Prim/Secondary	79.6	80.7	81.8	82.9	82.5	81.8	82.5
Post-Secondary	91.1	92.3	92.2	92.2	93.0	92.4	92.8

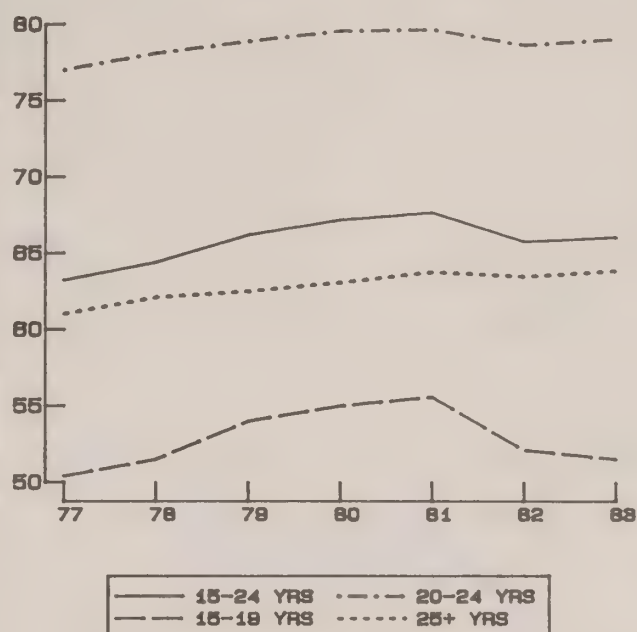
\* Less than 2,000 15-16 year olds attending Post-Secondary School

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.

PARTICIPATION RATES BY  
EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY  
CANADA, 1977-1983



PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE  
CANADA, 1977-1983



### PARTICIPATION RATE TRENDS

- Participation rates for youth peaked slightly in 1981, as they did for the 25 years and over group. The 20-24 years group has participation rates well above the 25 years and over age group
- The not in-school group exhibited a greater increase in participation in 1981, and has been increasing more sharply over the 1977-1983 time period than the in-school group
- Youth 15-19 years and not in-school have shown more fluctuation in participation rates over 1977 to 1983 than any other group

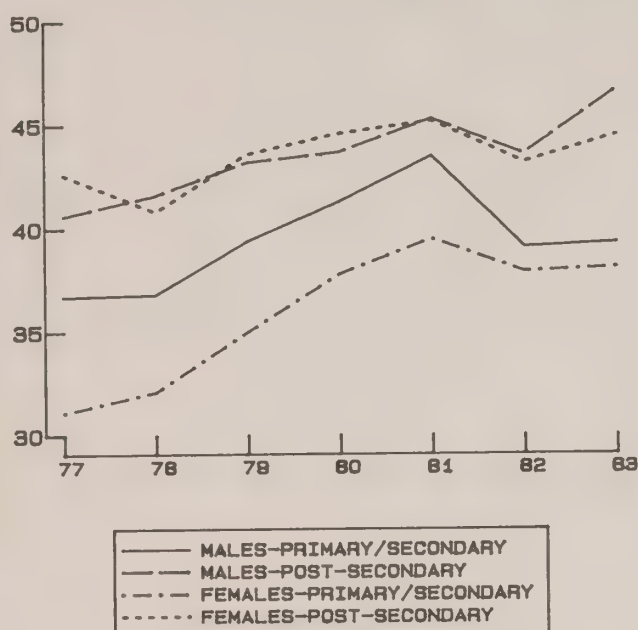


DATA SET 139:  
PARTICIPATION RATES FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY  
CANADA, 1977 -1983

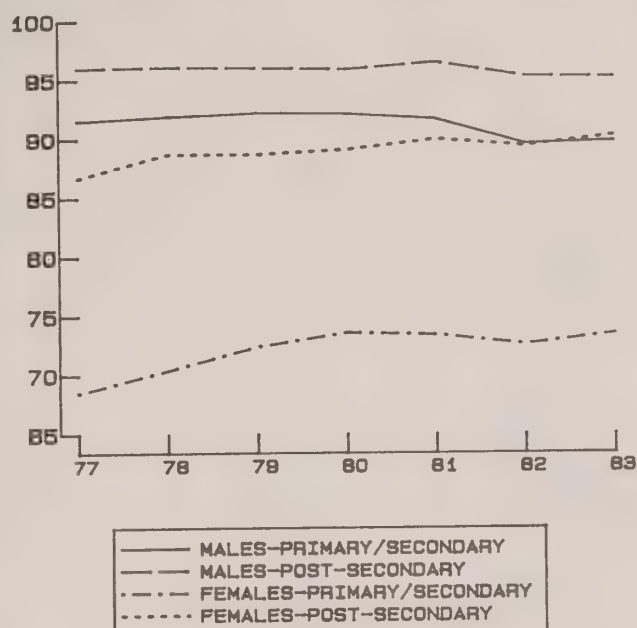
	1977 ----	1978 ----	1979 ----	1980 ----	1981 ----	1982 ----	1983 ----
25 YEARS & OVER	61.0	62.1	62.5	63.1	63.8	63.5	63.9
Males	80.9	81.1	81.0	80.7	80.5	79.5	79.1
Females	42.1	44.1	45.0	46.4	48.1	48.5	49.6
15-24 YEARS	63.2	64.4	66.2	67.2	67.7	65.8	66.1
Males	68.9	69.7	71.3	71.8	72.3	69.3	69.2
Females	57.5	59.0	61.0	59.2	63.2	62.3	62.8
IN-SCHOOL							
Total	35.8	36.1	38.6	40.6	42.4	39.7	40.6
Males	37.7	37.9	40.2	41.8	43.9	40.2	41.3
Females	33.8	34.1	36.9	39.3	40.8	39.2	39.9
Primary/Secondary							
Total	34.0	34.5	37.2	39.6	41.6	38.5	38.7
Males	36.7	36.8	39.4	41.3	43.5	39.1	39.3
Females	31.1	32.1	35.0	37.8	39.5	37.9	38.1
Post-Secondary							
Total	41.5	41.2	43.4	44.1	45.3	43.4	45.7
Males	40.6	41.6	43.2	43.7	45.3	43.6	46.7
Females	42.6	40.8	43.6	44.6	45.2	43.2	44.5
NOT IN-SCHOOL							
Total	82.7	83.8	84.5	85.1	85.1	83.8	84.6
Males	92.6	92.8	93.0	92.9	92.7	90.8	91.1
Females	73.3	75.1	76.3	77.5	77.8	77.1	78.4
Primary/Secondary							
Total	80.0	81.1	82.4	83.0	82.7	81.1	81.8
Males	91.5	91.9	92.2	92.1	91.7	89.6	89.8
Females	68.5	70.4	72.4	73.6	73.4	72.6	73.5
Post-Secondary							
Total	91.0	92.1	92.0	92.1	92.8	92.0	92.4
Males	96.0	96.1	96.0	95.9	96.5	95.3	95.2
Females	86.7	88.7	88.7	89.1	90.0	89.4	90.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.

PARTICIPATION RATES FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
IN-SCHOOL, BY SEX, CANADA, 1977-1983



PARTICIPATION RATES FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
NOT IN-SCHOOL, BY SEX, CANADA, 1977-1983



### PARTICIPATION RATE TRENDS, SEX

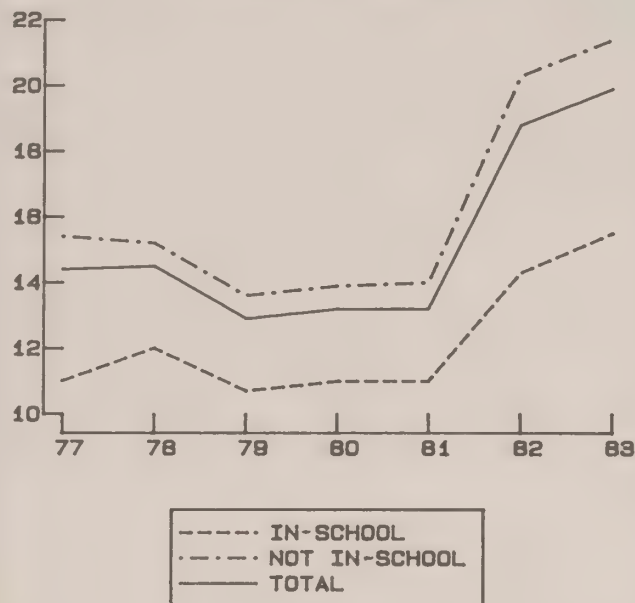
- Overall, participation rates for young persons aged 15-25 years, increased at an annual average rate of 1.8% from 1977 to 1981. Subsequently, youth participation rates declined from 1981 to 1983 at an annual average rate of 1.2%
- Participation rates among youth not in-school are significantly higher than in-school youths. Young males 15-24 years, not in-school with post-secondary education had the highest participation rates (95.2% in 1983), while females 15-24 years, in Primary/Secondary school had the lowest participation rates (38.1% in 1983)
- Participation rates appear to increase as educational levels increase and if the persons are not attending school. In all categories, males have higher participation rates
- The only youth cohorts who have managed to exceed pre-recessionary levels of participation rates have been in-school males with post-secondary education and not in-school females with post-secondary education

DATA SET 140:  
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES  
BY AGE AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY  
CANADA, 1977-1983

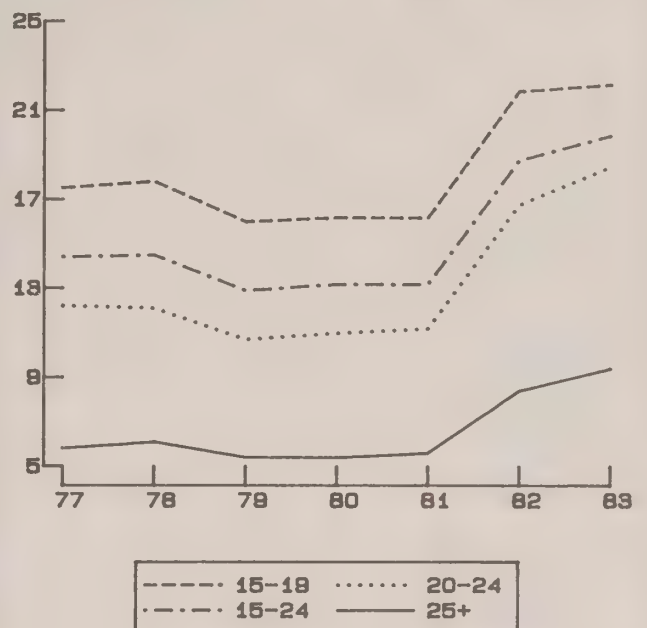
	1977 ----	1978 ----	1979 ----	1980 ----	1981 ----	1982 ----	1983 ----
25 YEARS AND OVER	5.8	6.1	5.4	5.4	5.6	8.4	9.4
15-24 YEARS	14.4	14.5	12.9	13.2	13.2	18.8	19.9
In-School	11.0	12.0	10.7	11.0	11.0	14.3	15.5
Primary/ Secondary	11.7	12.8	11.5	12.0	11.7	14.7	16.6
Post- Secondary	8.9	9.6	8.3	8.0	8.9	13.0	13.0
Not in-school	15.4	15.2	13.6	13.9	14.0	20.3	21.4
Primary/ Secondary	17.2	17.0	15.1	15.5	15.8	22.9	23.9
Post- Secondary	10.7	10.4	8.9	19.0	8.9	13.3	15.3
15-19 Years	17.5	17.8	16.0	16.2	16.2	21.9	22.2
In-school	11.4	12.5	11.3	11.8	11.5	14.9	16.2
Primary/ Secondary	11.7	12.8	11.6	12.1	11.7	14.7	16.4
Post- Secondary	9.8	10.8	9.2	9.8	9.9	16.0	14.9
Not in-school	22.6	22.2	20.1	20.4	21.1	29.4	29.3
Primary/ Secondary	23.1	22.7	20.7	20.9	21.9	30.2	29.9
Post- Secondary	16.9	17.2	13.3	15.5	13.8	21.1	24.6
20-24 Years	12.2	12.1	10.7	11.0	11.2	16.8	18.5
In-school	9.0	9.4	8.2	7.1	8.5	11.7	13.0
Primary/ Secondary	13.6	13.5	10.4	8.8	9.9	14.7	19.2
Post- Secondary	8.4	8.8	7.8	6.8	8.3	11.1	11.9
Not in-school	12.5	12.3	10.9	11.3	11.4	17.3	19.0
Primary/ Secondary	13.8	13.7	12.1	12.7	12.9	19.6	21.5
Post- Secondary	10.0	9.6	8.4	8.4	8.4	12.6	14.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
BY EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY  
CANADA, 1977-1983



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, BY AGE,  
CANADA, 1977-1983



## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE TRENDS

- Youth unemployment rates have followed a consistent pattern for most of the cohorts, reaching low points in 1979 and subsequently rising, although not so steeply as in the beginning of the recession
- 15-19 year olds show consistently higher unemployment rates for all educational activity categories than their 20-24 year old counterparts
- Although unemployment rates for all categories appear severe, the highest rates are for youth not in-school with limited education, especially 15-19 year olds (29.9% in 1983); however, this group had that lowest percentage increase in their unemployment rate since 1977 (29%)
- As would be expected youths not in-school have higher unemployment rates than those in-school, this difference being wider among 15-19 year olds than among the 20-24 year olds
- 20-24 year olds not in-school with limited education had the highest percentage increase (56%) in their unemployment rate and among the highest unemployment rates (21.5%) as well

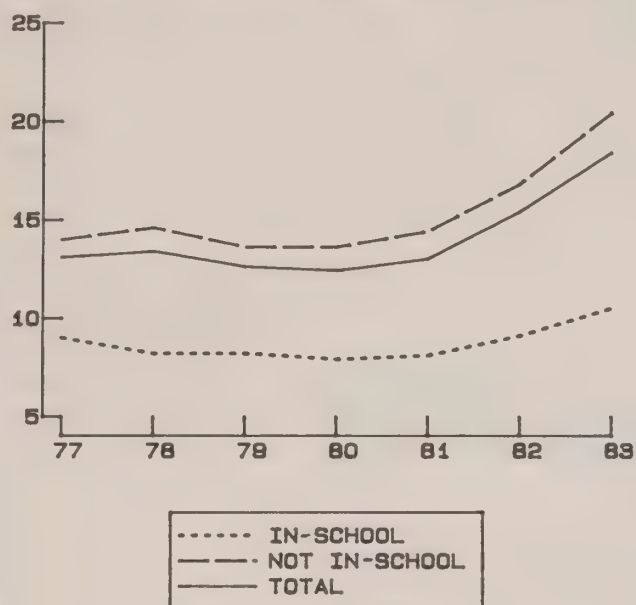
DATA SET 141:  
AVERAGE DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT  
BY AGE AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY  
CANADA, 1977-1983

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
				(Weeks)			
15 YRS & OVER	14.5	15.5	14.8	14.7	15.1	17.3	21.8
15-24 YEARS	13.1	13.4	12.6	12.4	13.0	15.4	18.4
In-School	9.0	8.2	8.2	7.9	8.1	9.1	10.5
Primary/							
Secondary	9.2	8.4	8.4	8.1	8.1	9.4	11.0
Post-							
Secondary	8.2	7.3	7.2	6.9	8.1	8.3	9.0
Not In-School	14.0	14.6	13.6	13.6	14.4	16.8	20.4
Primary/							
Secondary	14.3	15.0	14.0	13.9	14.7	17.5	21.3
Post-							
Secondary	12.7	12.8	11.5	11.9	12.6	13.8	17.3
15-19 Years	12.1	12.1	11.3	10.7	10.9	13.7	15.1
In-School	8.9	8.2	8.3	8.0	8.1	9.0	10.4
Primary/							
Secondary	9.0	8.3	8.4	8.1	8.0	9.2	10.5
Post-							
Secondary	7.7	7.2	7.6	6.6	8.6	8.2	9.4
Not In-School	13.4	13.8	12.7	12.3	12.6	16.2	18.2
Primary/							
Secondary	13.5	13.9	12.8	12.4	12.6	16.5	18.5
Post-							
Secondary	11.9	12.4	9.8	10.2	11.6	12.7	15.3
20-24 Years	14.1	14.8	14.0	14.2	15.2	16.7	20.8
In-School	9.5	8.0	7.3	7.0	8.1	9.5	11.0
Primary/							
Secondary	13.0	11.4	9.5	6.6	9.7	13.3	18.6
Post-							
Secondary	8.6	7.3	6.8	7.1	7.7	8.5	8.8
Not In-School	14.4	15.1	14.4	14.5	15.6	17.2	21.5
Primary/							
Secondary	14.9	15.9	15.1	15.2	16.4	18.1	22.8
Post-							
Secondary	12.9	12.9	11.8	12.2	12.8	14.0	17.6

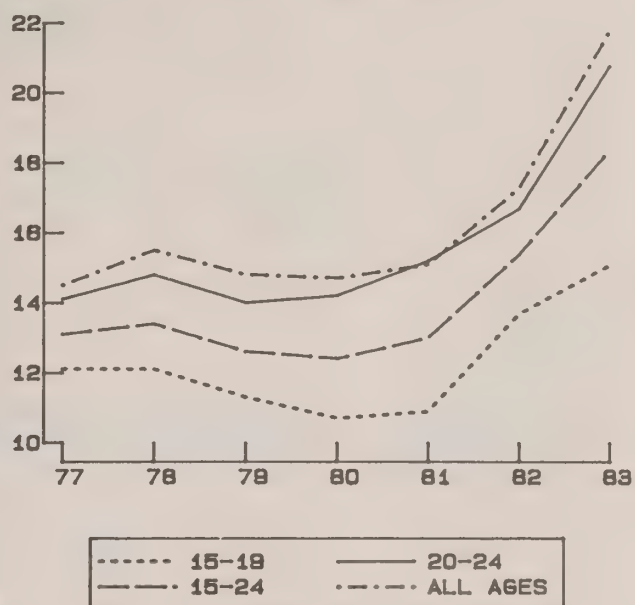
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.



AVERAGE DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT  
BY EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY  
CANADA, 1977-1983



AVERAGE DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT  
BY AGE  
CANADA, 1977-1983



## UNEMPLOYMENT DURATION TRENDS

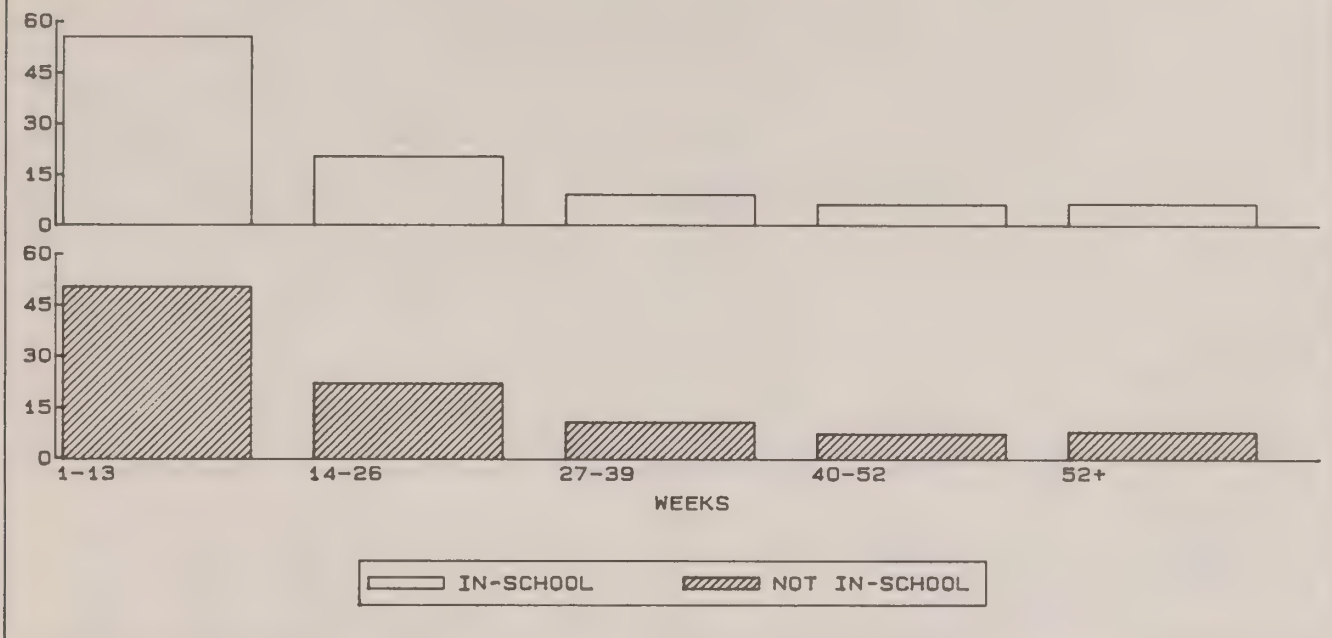
- Average duration is longer in 1983 than in 1977 for all cases
- Increases were offset in 1979 and 1980 by slight declines
- Average duration is lower for youth than for 25 years and over, but highest among the not in-school group, as would be expected
- Older youth have longer average durations

DATA SET 142:  
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT  
BY AGE AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY  
CANADA, 1983

	TOTAL ----- (000'S)	1-13 Weeks -----	14-26 Weeks -----	27-39 Weeks -----	40-52 Weeks -----	52+ Weeks -----
		(As a percent of total)				
15-24 YEARS	579	55.6	20.4	9.3	6.4	6.7
In-School	117	76.1	13.7	4.3	2.6	1.7
Primary/ Secondary	87	75.9	13.8	3.4	3.4	2.3
Post- Secondary	30	76.7	10.0	NA	NA	NA
Not in-school	462	50.4	22.1	10.8	7.4	8.0
Primary/ Secondary	367	49.3	22.1	10.9	7.6	8.7
Post- Secondary	96	54.2	22.9	10.4	6.3	4.2
15-19 Years	239	63.2	18.8	7.5	5.0	4.2
In-School	95	75.8	13.7	4.2	3.2	NA
Primary/ Secondary	82	76.8	14.6	3.7	2.4	NA
Post- Secondary	12	83.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Not in-school	144	54.9	22.2	9.7	6.9	5.6
Primary/ Secondary	132	53.8	22.7	9.8	6.8	6.1
Post- Secondary	12	66.7	16.7	NA	NA	NA
20-24 Years	340	50.3	21.5	10.9	7.1	8.5
In-School	22	77.3	13.6	NA	NA	NA
Primary/ Secondary	5	60.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Post- Secondary	17	82.4	11.8	NA	NA	NA
Not in-school	318	48.4	22.0	11.3	7.5	8.8
Primary/ Secondary	234	47.0	21.8	11.5	8.1	10.7
Post- Secondary	83	53.0	22.9	10.8	6.0	4.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT  
BY EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY  
CANADA, 1983



DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

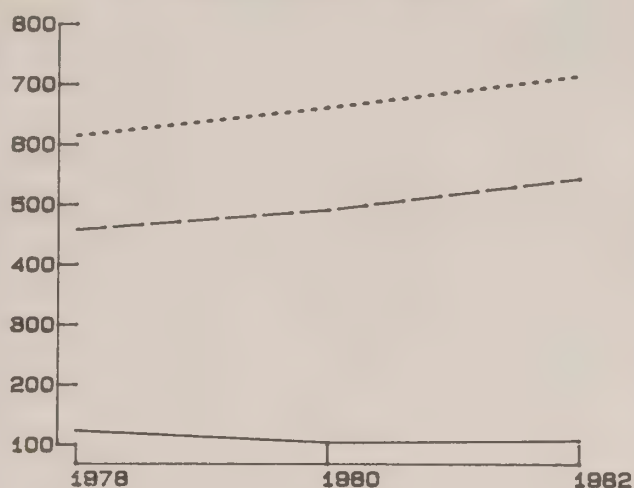
- A greater percentage of those persons with the lowest level of educational attainment are unemployed for a year or more
- Over half of all youth in 1983 were unemployed for 1 to 13 weeks
- For those not in-school, just under half of those with primary/secondary attainment and just over half of those with post-secondary attainment were unemployed less than fourteen weeks

DATA SET 143:  
YOUTH LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY  
BY EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY AND AGE  
CANADA, 1978, 1980 AND 1982

	Population			Labour Force (All Year)			Labour Force (Part Year)			Not In L. F. (All Year)		
	1978	1980	1982	1978	1980	1982	1978	1980	1982	1978	1980	1982
15-24 YEARS (000'S & %)	4,553	4,572	4,462	1,783 39.2	1,886 41.3	1,644 36.8	1,894 41.6	1,935 42.3	1,913 42.9	876 19.2	752 16.4	705 15.8
In-School												
Primary/ Secondary	1,210	1,208	673	175 14.5	215 17.8	211 31.4	507 41.9	539 44.6	519 77.1	527 43.6	454 37.6	423 62.9
Post- Secondary	587	627	673	91 15.5	109 17.4	117 17.4	391 66.6	430 68.6	466 69.2	103 17.5	88 14.0	90 13.4
Not In-School												
Primary/ Secondary	2,146	2,107	1,940	1,149 53.5	1,181 56.1	1,089 56.1	773 36.0	734 34.8	680 35.1	223 10.4	192 9.1	172 8.9
Post- Secondary	611	631	696	367 60.1	382 60.5	427 61.4	223 36.5	231 36.6	249 35.8	20 3.3	16 2.5	18 2.6
15-19 Years (000'S & %)	2,332	2,269	2,116	54 2.3	576 25.4	535 25.3	1,114 47.8	1,134 50.0	1,051 49.7	664 28.5	559 24.6	530 25.0
In-School												
Primary/ Secondary	1,201	1,195	1,144	174 14.5	213 17.8	209 18.3	503 41.9	532 44.5	513 44.8	524 43.6	450 37.7	421 36.8
Post- Secondary	290	317	325	41 14.1	54 17.0	52 16.0	184 63.4	211 66.6	222 68.3	65 22.4	52 16.4	52 16.0
Not In-School												
Primary/ Secondary	786	697	591	319 40.6	289 41.5	254 43.0	393 50.0	353 50.6	283 47.9	73 9.3	55 7.9	54 9.1
Post- Secondary	55	59	56	20 36.4	20 33.9	19 33.9	33 60.0	37 62.7	34 60.7	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
20-24 Years (000'S & %)	2,221	2,304	2,346	1,228 55.3	1,310 56.9	1,309 55.8	781 35.2	801 34.8	862 36.7	212 9.5	193 8.4	175 7.5
In-School												
Primary/ Secondary	9	13	10	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	4 44.4	7 53.8	6 60.0	NA NA	4 30.8	NA NA
Post- Secondary	297	310	347	51 17.2	55 17.7	63 18.2	208 70.0	219 70.6	244 70.3	38 12.8	36 11.6	36 10.4
Not In-School												
Primary/ Secondary	1,360	1,410	1,348	830.0 61.0	893.0 63.3	834.0 61.9	380.0 27.9	381.0 27.0	397.0 29.5	151.0 11.1	136.0 9.6	117.0 8.7
Post- Secondary	555	571	639	346 62.3	361 63.2	407 63.7	188 33.9	194 34.0	215 33.6	18 3.2	15 2.6	15 2.3

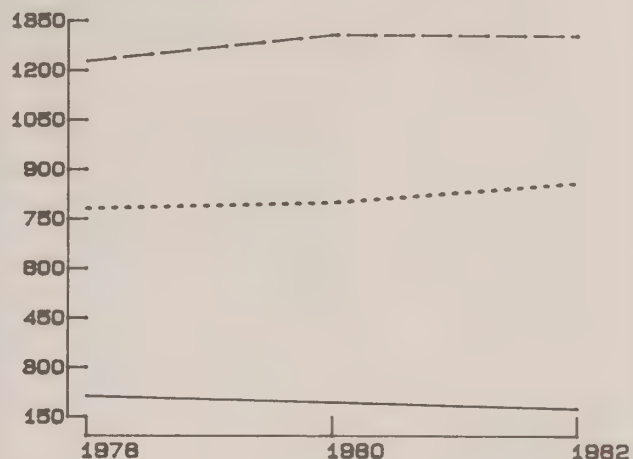
Source: Statistics Canada Annual Work Patterns Survey, 1978, 1980, 1982.

POST-SECONDARY LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY  
FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS, CANADA



----- PART YEAR LABOUR FORCE  
----- FULL YEAR LABOUR FORCE  
----- NOT IN LABOUR FORCE

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY FOR ALL EDUCATION  
LEVELS FOR PERSONS 20-24 YEARS  
CANADA



----- PART YEAR LABOUR FORCE  
----- FULL YEAR LABOUR FORCE  
----- NOT IN LABOUR FORCE

## LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY

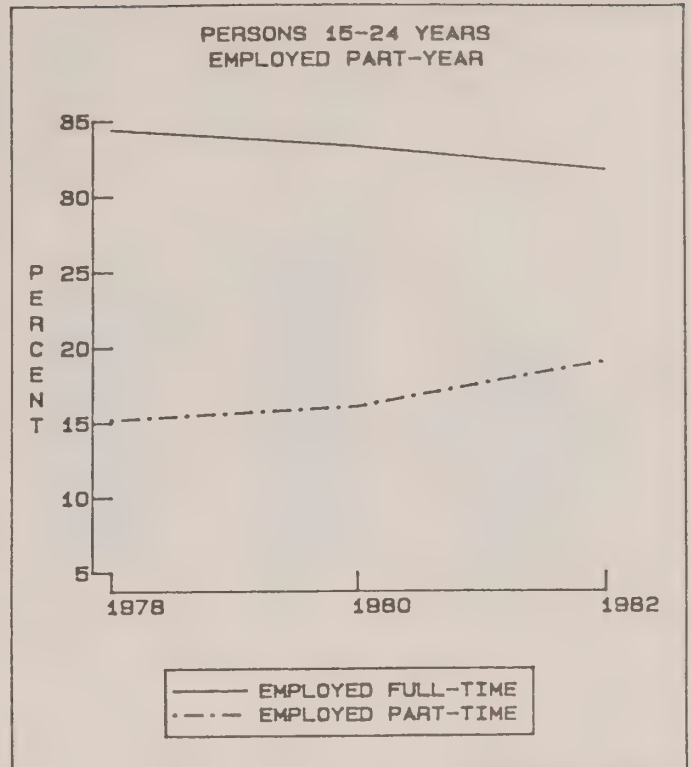
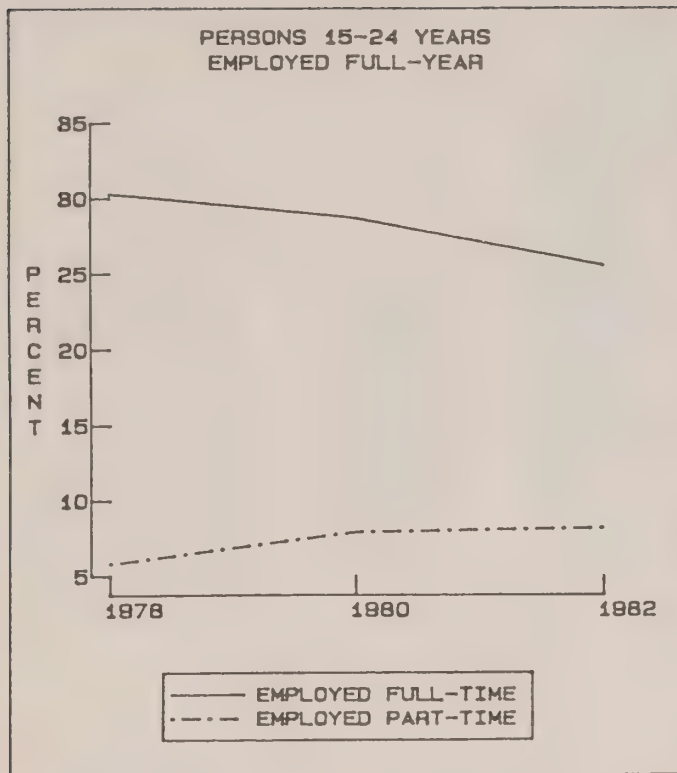
- Over-all:
  - the youth group is "aging" as the number of 20-24 year olds increases
  - larger post-secondary proportions, among both the in-school and out-of-school groups
  - rising tendencies to be in the labour force full or part-year, especially for post-secondary and older youth
- The numbers in post-secondary, in-school and out-of-school, are rising
- The numbers in the labour force, all or part of the year are rising, while for out of the labour force all year they are falling
- For the 15-19 sub-group, numbers are falling
  - despite this, among those in-school, there are increasing numbers in the labour force, all or part of the year
- The population of 20-24 year olds is still rising
  - the proportion in-school is also rising
  - for those out-of-school, the proportion with post-secondary attainment is rising, and numbers in the labour force rose, both for full-year and part-year participation



DATA SET 144:  
EMPLOYMENT FULL-YEAR AND PART-YEAR AND FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME  
FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
BY AGE AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT  
1978, 1980 AND 1982

	EMPLOYED FULL-YEAR						EMPLOYED PART-YEAR					
	Full-Time			Part-Time			Full-Time			Part-Time		
	1978	1980	1982	1978	1980	1982	1978	1980	1982	1978	1980	1982
	(Percent Of Total Employed)											
15-24 Years	30.3	28.7	25.6	5.8	7.0	8.0	34.4	33.2	31.7	15.2	16.0	19.0
In-School												
Prim/Secondary	1.6	0.9	0.6	17.9	19.5	22.6	17.9	15.4	13.3	45.3	45.9	47.6
Post-Secondary	1.9	2.1	1.2	8.2	10.5	10.2	48.4	43.0	39.9	19.2	20.7	24.4
Not In-School												
Prim/Secondary	41.7	41.1	36.2	2.1	2.4	3.2	37.3	37.3	36.0	7.2	6.8	10.4
Post-Secondary	47.5	45.6	44.3	1.2	2.7	2.4	32.9	33.1	33.1	4.3	6.7	6.3
15-19 Years	12.2	9.1	7.7	9.8	12.1	14.3	33.5	29.8	25.1	26.8	29.0	33.9
In-School												
Prim/Secondary	1.6	0.9	NA	20.7	19.6	22.6	17.6	15.0	13.3	52.6	46.1	47.7
Post-Secondary	NA	1.8	NA	9.2	11.6	11.2	45.7	37.8	31.8	24.5	25.8	32.3
Not In-School												
Prim/Secondary	24.7	20.8	20.1	2.7	3.9	4.7	43.5	43.1	35.9	10.0	10.0	18.4
Post-Secondary	13.7	12.7	10.2	NA	NA	NA	51.0	32.7	46.9	NA	14.5	NA
20-24 Years	44.8	44.0	38.0	2.6	3.0	3.6	34.8	35.8	36.2	6.0	5.8	8.6
In-School												
Prim/Secondary	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	44.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Post-Secondary	2.2	2.4	1.4	7.6	9.6	9.4	53.4	48.2	46.4	15.7	16.1	18.5
Not In-School												
Prim/Secondary	51.4	51.3	42.8	1.8	1.6	2.6	33.7	34.2	36.0	4.5	4.6	7.1
Post-Secondary	50.2	48.4	46.6	1.1	2.4	2.1	41.4	33.2	32.1	4.0	3.7	6.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Annual Work Patterns Survey, Cat. 71-001 (Supp)



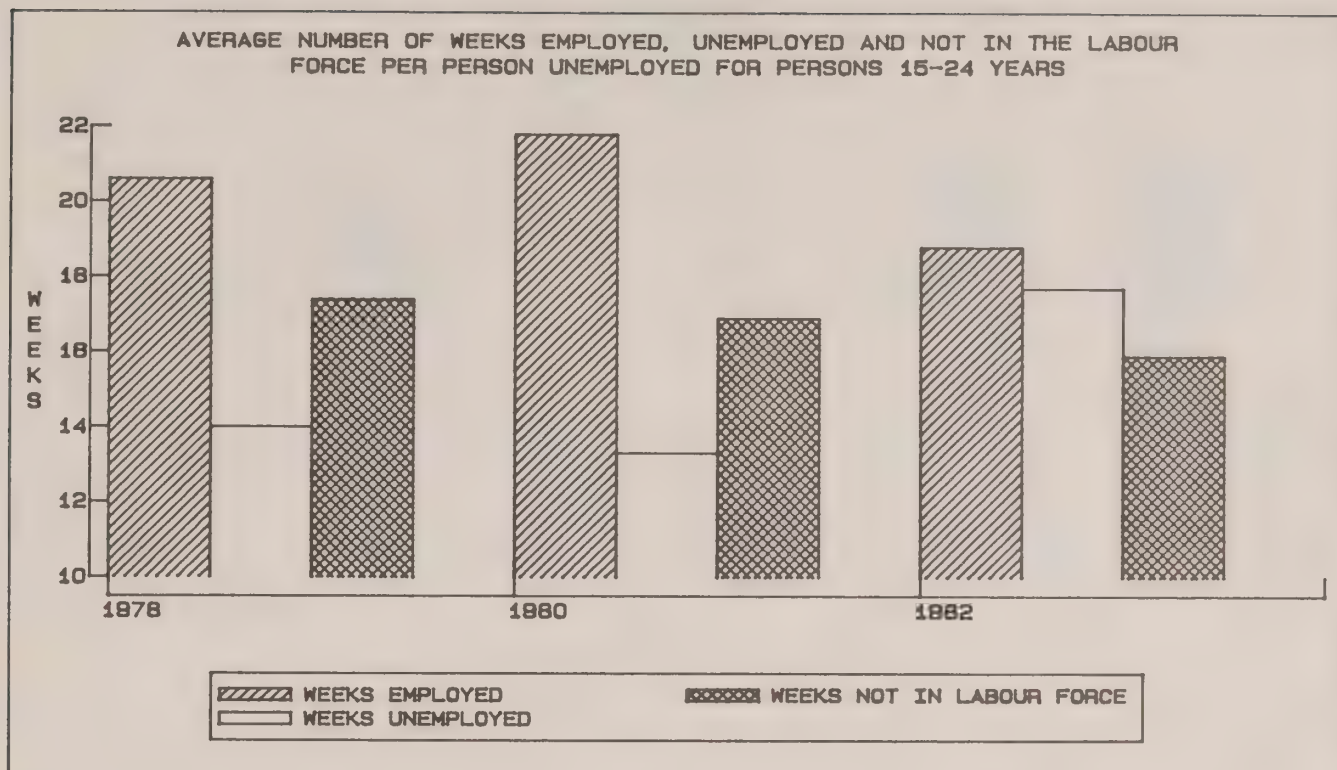
### EMPLOYMENT, FULL-AND PART-YEAR

- Among persons 15-24 years employed full-year, the percentage employed full-time declined from 1978 to 1980 to 1982 reflecting in part reduced employment opportunities for young persons
- This decline in full-time, full-year employment occurred among out-of-school youth
- There was a significant increase in the percentage of youth employed full-year who were employed at part-time jobs between 1978, 1980 and 1982 reflecting a trend towards more part-time employment among in-school youth
- Among persons 15-24 employed part-year, the percentage employed full-time declined over the sample period and the decline occurred among in-school youth due to more limited summer employment opportunities
- Among out-of-school youth, the percentage employed full-time, part-year rose over 1978-82 reflecting more limited employment opportunities
- The percentage of youth employed part-time, part-year rose significantly reflecting the trend towards more part-time employment among in-school youth and fewer opportunities for full-time work

DATA SET 145:  
AVERAGE NUMBER OF WEEKS EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED AND NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE  
PER PERSON UNEMPLOYED FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
1978, 1980 AND 1982

	15-24 YEARS			15-19 YEARS			20-24 YEARS		
	1978	1980	1982	1978	1980	1982	1978	1980	1982
Both Sexes									
Weeks Employed	20.6	21.8	18.8	16.3	17.5	14.6	25.4	26.4	22.3
Weeks Unemployed	14.0	13.3	17.2	13.5	12.2	15.5	14.5	14.5	18.7
Weeks Not In L.F.	17.4	16.9	15.9	22.2	22.3	22.0	12.1	11.1	11.0
Males									
Weeks Employed	22.0	23.1	19.1	16.9	18.0	14.0	27.4	28.3	23.1
Weeks Unemployed	14.3	13.6	18.4	13.8	12.3	16.4	14.9	14.9	19.9
Weeks Not In L.F.	15.7	15.4	14.5	21.3	21.7	21.5	9.7	8.8	9.0
Females									
Weeks Employed	19.1	20.3	18.4	15.7	16.9	15.2	23.0	24.1	21.2
Weeks Unemployed	13.5	13.0	15.7	13.1	12.1	14.3	14.0	14.0	17.0
Weeks Not In L.F.	19.4	18.7	17.9	23.1	22.9	22.5	15.0	14.0	13.8
In-School									
Weeks Employed	12.5	13.7	12.2	11.7	13.0	11.6	15.7	16.7	14.2
Weeks Unemployed	9.8	9.5	11.4	9.8	9.4	11.2	9.6	9.9	11.9
Weeks Not In L.F.	29.7	28.8	28.5	30.5	29.6	29.2	26.7	25.5	25.8
Not In-School									
Weeks Employed	23.9	25.5	21.7	19.9	21.8	17.9	26.8	27.7	23.5
Weeks Unemployed	15.7	15.0	19.8	16.3	14.9	20.2	15.2	15.1	19.7
Weeks Not In L.F.	12.4	11.5	10.4	15.7	15.3	14.0	10.1	9.2	8.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Annual Work Patterns Survey - 71-001-supplement



### AVERAGE DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

- This data shows average weeks employed, unemployed and not in the labour force per person unemployed at some time in 1978, 1980 and 1982
- Average weeks employed declined significantly in 1982 as compared to 1978 and 1980 for all youth, especially among males and out of school youth
- There was also a significant increase in average duration of unemployment, especially among males 15-24 years who have longer duration of unemployment on average than females
- Average duration of unemployment increased for both in school and out of school youth, though the proportionate increase was larger for out-of-school youth
- Average weeks not in the labour force for youth who experienced some unemployment during the year declined in both 1980 and 1982, more among out-of-school youth than in-school youth

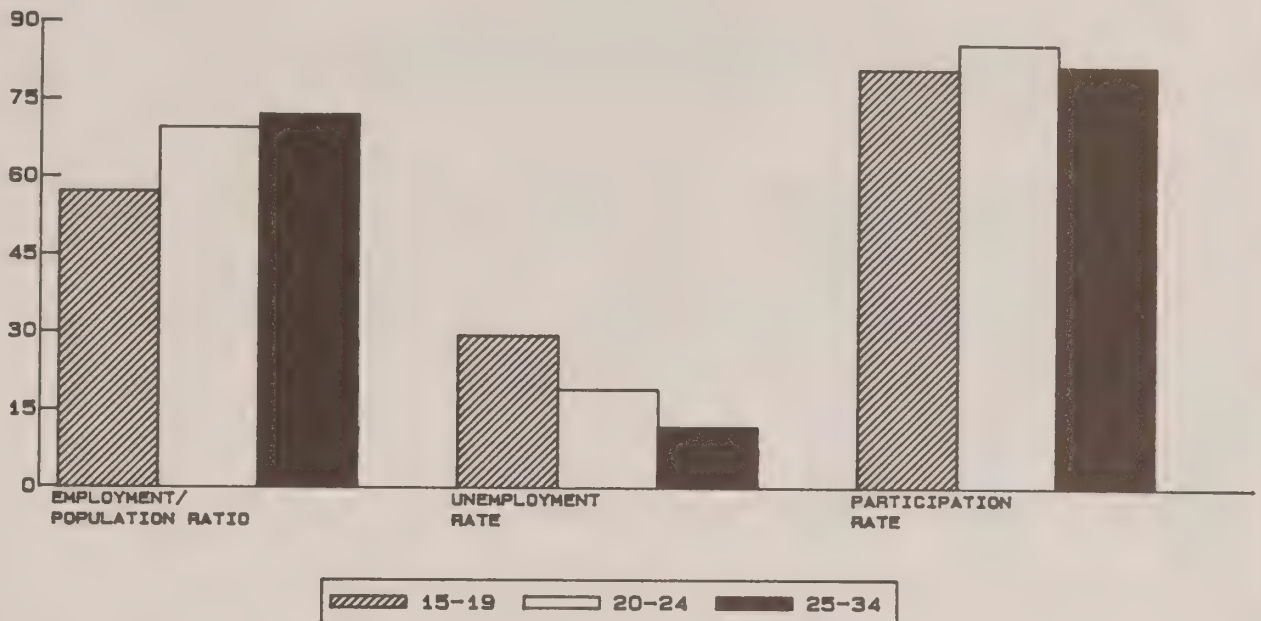
DATA SET 146:  
LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS  
BY AGE AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY  
CANADA, 1983

	IN-SCHOOL			NOT IN-SCHOOL			TOTAL
	Total	Primary/ Secondary	Post- Secondary	Total	Primary/ Secondary	Post- Secondary	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
(Thousands)							
15-24 YEARS							
Labour Force	756	527	229	2160	1535	625	2916
Employed	639	439	200	1698	1168	530	2337
Unemployed	117	87	30	462	367	96	579
Part. Rate	40.6	38.7	45.7	84.6	81.8	92.4	66.1
Unemp. Rate	15.5	16.6	13.0	21.4	23.9	15.3	19.9
Emp/Pop Ratio	34.3	32.3	39.7	66.5	62.3	78.3	52.9
15-19 Years							
Labour Force	584	500	84	492	442	50	1076
Employed	489	418	71	348	310	38	837
Unemployed	95	82	12	144	132	12	239
Part. Rate	39.4	38.8	43.9	80.9	80.2	88.0	51.5
Unemp. Rate	16.2	16.4	14.9	29.3	29.9	24.6	22.2
Emp/Pop Ratio	33.0	32.4	37.4	57.1	56.2	66.3	40.1
20-24 Years							
Labour Force	172	26	146	1668	1093	575	1840
Employed	150	21	129	1350	858	492	1500
Unemployed	22	5	17	318	234	83	340
Part. Rate	45.1	37.5	46.7	85.8	82.5	92.8	79.1
Unemp. Rate	13.0	19.2	11.9	19.0	21.5	14.5	18.5
Emp/Pop Ratio	39.2	30.3	41.2	69.5	64.8	79.4	64.5
25-34 Years							
Labour Force	31	5	26	3410	1875	1535	3441
Employed	28	4	25	3006	1601	1405	3034
Unemployed	2	NA	NA	404	274	130	402
Part. Rate	31.7	20.5	35.4	81.7	76.6	88.9	80.5
Unemp. Rate	8.1	NA	NA	11.8	14.6	8.4	11.8
Emp/Pop Ratio	29.2	16.2	33.5	72.0	65.4	81.4	71.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.



# LABOUR MARKET RATIOS FOR OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH CANADA, 1983



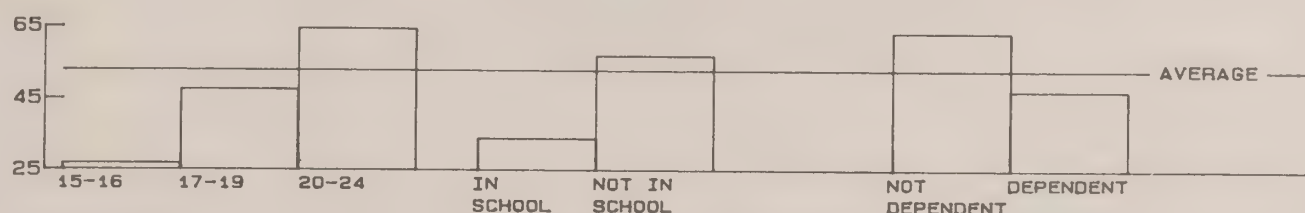
## COMPARISON WITH OLDER GROUP

- These tables and charts compare youth labour market characteristics of a young people with the next oldest age group, those 25-34. In the 25 to 34 age groups people have generally found a more stable attachment to the labour force
- Taking the not in-school group, employment as percentage of the population grew from 57% for those 15 to 19 years, to 70% for those 20 to 24 years, to 72% for those 25 to 34 years
- The pattern for unemployment was reversed. The unemployment rate (unemployment as a percentage of the labour force) for out-of-school youth aged 15-19 was 29.3% . It fell to 19% for those aged 20-24 and to 11.8% for those 25-34
- The participation rate (the labour force as per cent of the population) was 80.9% in the youngest age group. It grew to 85.8% for those 20-24, but fell to 81.7% in the 25-34 group. This lower rate for the older group reflects less job seeking, not less employment

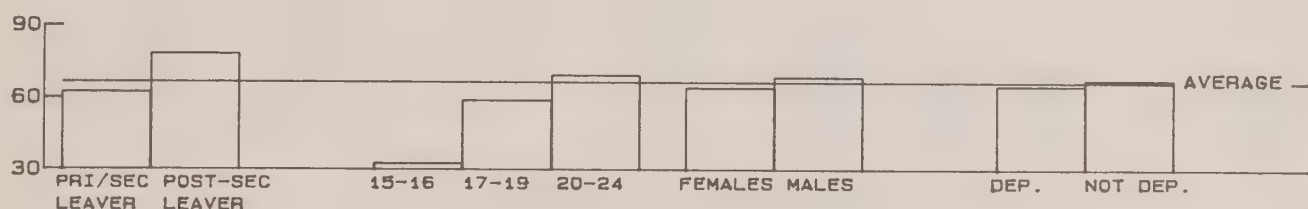
DATA SET 147:  
EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO  
BY AGE, SEX, DEPENDENCY STATUS AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY  
CANADA, 1983

	IN-SCHOOL			NOT IN-SCHOOL			TOTAL
	Total	Primary/ Secondary	Post- Secondary	Total	Primary/ Secondary	Post- Secondary	
BOTH SEXES							
15-24	34.3	32.3	39.7	66.5	62.3	78.3	52.9
15-19	33.0	32.4	37.4	57.1	56.2	66.3	40.1
15-16	26.5	26.5	NA	32.8	32.8	NA	26.9
17-19	39.2	39.8	37.4	59.0	58.2	66.3	47.6
20-24	39.2	30.3	41.2	69.5	64.8	79.4	64.5
Males							
15-24	34.4	32.3	40.4	68.8	65.9	78.1	53.7
15-19	33.0	32.4	38.2	57.8	57.2	64.6	40.1
15-16	26.8	26.8	NA	36.1	36.1	NA	27.4
17-19	38.8	39.0	38.2	59.6	59.1	64.6	47.4
20-24	39.5	30.8	41.4	72.3	69.5	79.3	66.3
Females							
15-24	34.2	32.3	39.1	64.3	58.5	78.4	52.1
15-19	33.1	32.4	36.7	56.5	55.2	67.4	40.0
15-16	26.3	26.3	NA	28.9	28.9	NA	26.4
17-19	39.6	40.8	36.7	58.5	57.3	67.4	47.8
20-24	38.9	29.7	40.9	66.7	59.9	79.5	62.7
Dependent							
15-24	34.6	32.7	40.8	65.1	62.1	74.9	47.3
15-19	33.3	32.6	38.4	57.7	56.9	66.0	39.3
15-16	26.7	26.7	NA	33.6	33.6	NA	27.0
17-19	40.0	40.5	38.4	60.0	59.3	66.0	47.5
20-24	41.1	34.0	42.6	69.8	66.5	76.4	62.1
Non-dependent							
15-24	31.7	25.4	36.0	67.7	62.5	80.8	63.5
15-19	26.8	26.6	27.2	55.3	54.1	67.3	46.3
15-16	21.3	21.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	21.7
17-19	28.3	28.9	27.2	56.1	54.9	67.3	48.6
20-24	34.7	22.6	37.7	69.3	63.8	81.3	66.3

EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS BY AGE,  
DEPENDENCY STATUS AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY,  
CANADA, 1983



EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIOS FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS OUT OF SCHOOL  
BY AGE, SEX, DEPENDENCY STATUS AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY  
CANADA, 1983



## EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO

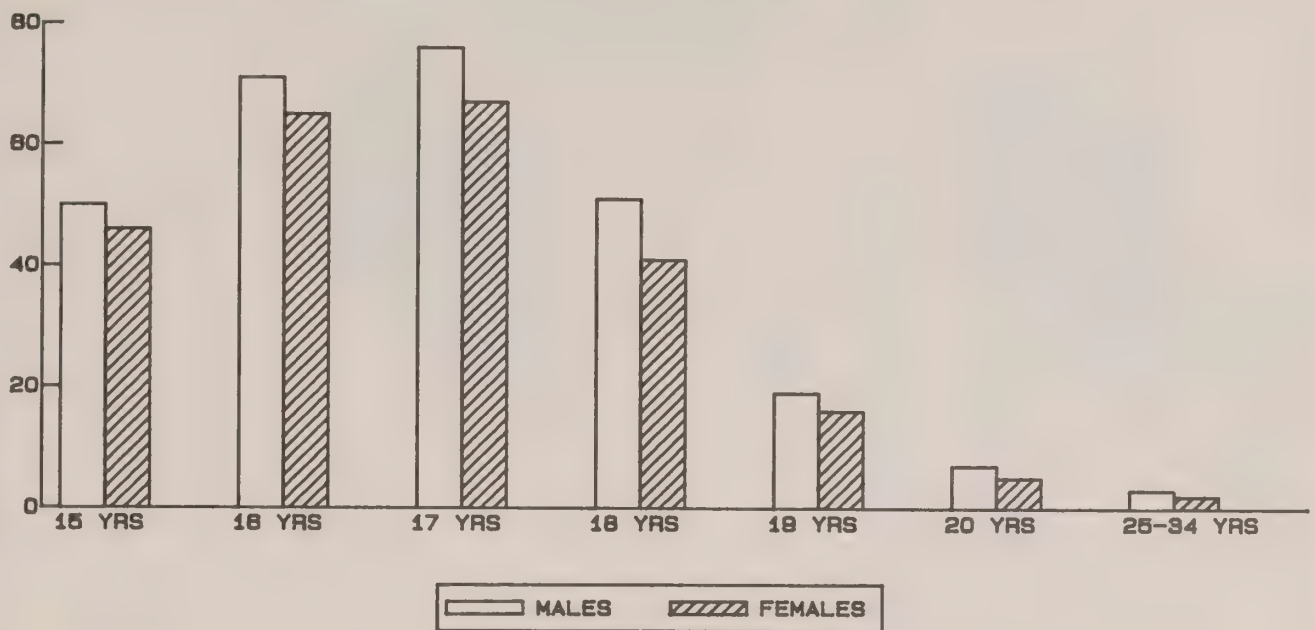
- 53% of youth aged 15-24 were employed in an average week in 1983. This is known as the employment/population ratio
- Employment/population ratios are much higher, naturally, for out-of-school youth (66% as opposed to 34%)
- Among out-of-school youth, the ratio increases substantially with age. It is 33% for those ages 15-16, rising to 70% for those 20-24
- The ratio also increases with educational attainment. Those who had completed at least some post-secondary education had a ratio of 78%, compared to 66% for those with no post-secondary education
- Males have a somewhat higher ratio than females. The gap is largest for out-of-school young people aged 20 to 24 with no post-secondary education. For the group, the ratio for men is 70% and only 60% for women

DATA SET 148:  
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
ATTENDING PRIMARY/SECONDARY SCHOOL FULL-TIME  
BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1983

	Popu- lation	Labour Force	EMPLOYED			Unem- ployed	Not In Labour Force	Unemp Rate	Part Rate	Emp/ Pop Ratio
			Total	Full Time	Part Time					
			(Thousands)							
25-34 YEARS	24	5	4	3	NA	NA	19	NA	20.5	16.2
Male	13	3	2	2	NA	NA	10	NA	24.5	19.1
Female	12	2	2	NA	NA	NA	10	NA	16.1	13.0
15 Years	362	96	80	10	71	15	267	15.8	26.4	22.2
Male	185	50	42	6	35	8	135	16.0	26.8	22.5
Female	177	46	39	3	36	7	131	15.6	25.9	21.9
16 Years	356	136	110	16	95	25	221	18.6	38.0	31.0
Male	181	71	57	10	47	14	110	20.3	39.1	31.2
Female	175	65	54	6	48	11	110	16.7	36.9	30.7
17 Years	311	143	120	20	99	23	169	16.2	45.8	38.4
Male	166	76	62	12	50	14	90	18.0	45.7	37.5
Female	146	67	57	8	49	10	79	14.2	46.0	39.5
18 Years	184	92	78	14	63	14	92	14.9	49.8	42.4
Male	101	51	43	9	34	8	51	15.5	49.8	42.1
Female	83	41	35	5	30	6	42	14.1	49.7	42.7
19 Years	76	35	30	7	23	5	41	14.9	46.0	39.1
Male	43	19	16	5	11	3	24	16.7	44.8	37.3
Female	34	16	14	3	11	2	18	12.7	47.5	41.4
20 Years	31	12	10	4	6	2	19	18.8	39.1	31.7
Male	17	7	6	2	4	NA	10	NA	41.9	34.3
Female	14	5	4	2	2	NA	9	NA	35.6	28.6
21 Years	16	6	5	2	3	NA	10	NA	37.5	30.8
Male	10	4	3	NA	2	NA	6	NA	36.3	30.7
Female	6	2	2	NA	NA	NA	4	NA	39.5	30.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.

LABOUR FORCE, PERSONS ATTENDING PRIMARY/SECONDARY  
SCHOOL FULL-TIME, BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1983



LABOUR FORCE, SINGLE YEARS

- Males slightly outnumber females in each age group in the primary/secondary student population
- The generally higher labour force participation rate of male students accentuates the male/female difference in the labour force
- Numbers employed, however, are more nearly equal, with female students enjoying relatively lower unemployment rates at each age

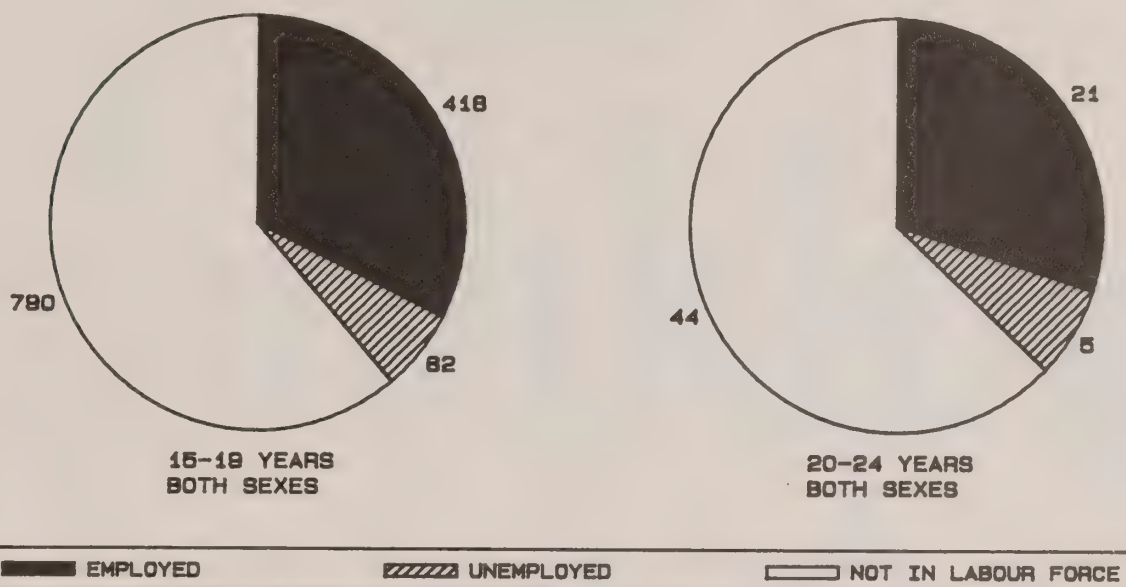


DATA SET 149:  
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
ATTENDING PRIMARY/SECONDARY SCHOOL FULL-TIME,  
BY AGE, SEX AND DEPENDENCY STATUS  
CANADA, 1983

	Popu- lation	Labour Force	EMPLOYED			Unemp Total	Not In Labour Force	Unemp Rate	Part Rate	Emp/ Pop Ratio
			Total	Full- Time	Part- Time					
15-24 YEARS			(Thousands)							
Both Sexes	1,360	527	439	76	363	87	833	16.6	38.7	32.3
Dependent	1,287	502	421	70	351	82	784	16.3	39.0	32.7
Non-dependent	73	24	19	6	13	6	49	23.1	33.0	25.4
Males	716	281	231	48	184	50	435	17.7	39.3	32.3
Dependent	682	270	223	44	179	47	412	17.6	39.6	32.6
Non-dependent	35	11	9	4	5	2	23	21.9	32.4	25.3
Females	644	245	208	28	180	37	398	15.3	38.1	32.3
Dependent	605	232	198	26	172	34	373	14.8	38.4	32.8
Non-dependent	39	13	10	2	8	3	26	24.2	33.5	25.4
15-19 Years										
Both Sexes	1,290	500	418	67	351	82	790	16.4	38.8	32.4
Dependent	1,240	483	405	64	341	78	757	16.2	39.0	32.6
Non-dependent	50	17	13	3	10	4	33	22.4	34.3	26.6
Males	676	266	219	42	177	47	410	17.7	39.3	32.4
Dependent	653	258	213	41	172	45	395	17.6	39.5	32.6
Non-dependent	23	8	6	2	4	2	15	21.8	34.0	26.6
Females	614	234	199	25	174	35	379	15.0	38.2	32.4
Dependent	587	225	192	24	168	33	362	14.7	38.4	32.7
Non-dependent	27	9	7	NA	6	2	18	23.0	34.6	26.6
20-24 Years										
Both Sexes	70	26	21	9	13	5	44	19.2	37.5	30.3
Dependent	47	19	16	6	10	3	28	17.2	41.1	34.0
Non-dependent	23	7	5	3	2	2	16	24.8	30.1	22.6
Males	40	15	12	5	7	3	25	18.8	37.9	30.8
Dependent	28	12	10	3	6	2	17	17.8	41.4	34.0
Non-dependent	11	3	3	2	NA	NA	8	NA	29.1	22.7
Females	30	11	9	3	6	2	19	19.7	37.0	29.7
Dependent	19	8	6	2	4	NA	11	NA	40.6	34.1
Non-dependent	11	4	3	NA	2	NA	8	NA	31.0	22.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages, 1983.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
ATTENDING PRIMARY/SECONDARY SCHOOL FULL-TIME,  
CANADA, 1983



POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

- Of the 1.36 million full-time primary and secondary students over 15 years of age in Canada in 1983, all but 70,000 were in the 15 to 19 age group
- Close to 39 percent participated in the labour force, primarily through part-time employment
- Labour force characteristics of males and females were similar, with males having slightly higher participation and unemployment rates. The employment to population ratios for males and females were identical at 32.3
- The vast majority of primary/secondary students were living at home, with only 73,000 classified as non-dependent in 1983

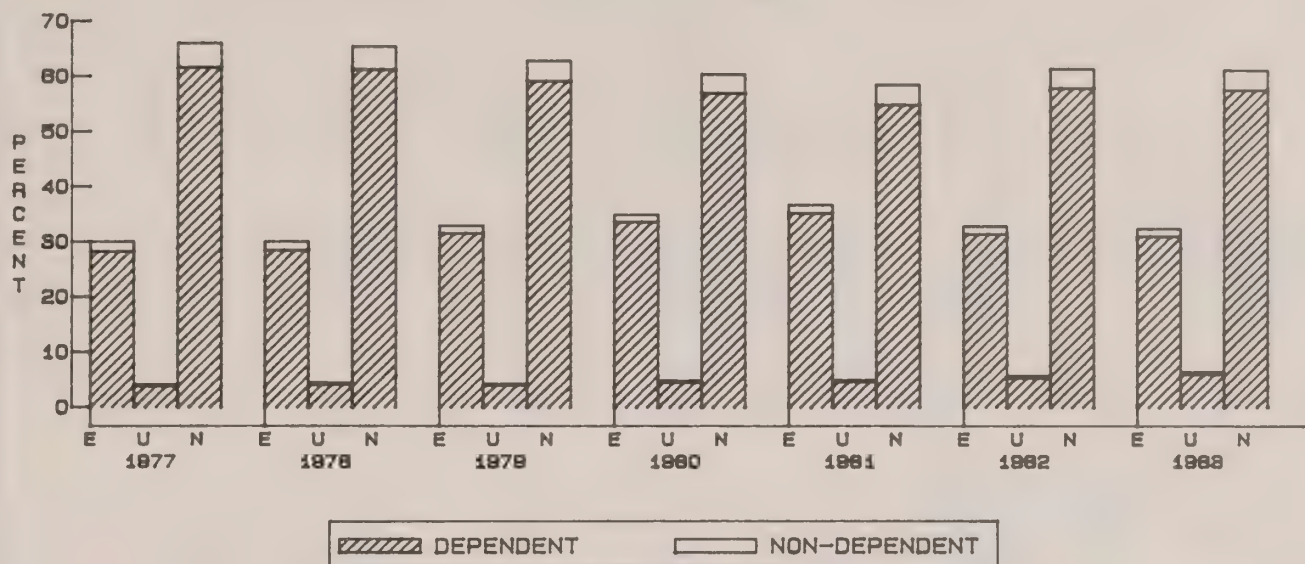
DATA SET 150:  
LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
ATTENDING PRIMARY/SECONDARY SCHOOL FULL-TIME  
BY DEPENDENCY STATUS  
CANADA, 1977-1983

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	(Thousands)						
ALL STATUS							
Employed	423	423	466	499	522	456	439
Unemployed	56	62	61	68	69	79	87
Not In L.F.	931	921	888	864	831	852	833
Population	1,411	1,406	1,414	1,430	1,422	1,387	1,360
Dependent							
Employed	398	400	446	480	501	436	421
Unemployed	53	58	57	64	65	74	82
Not In L.F.	869	861	836	815	780	803	784
Population	1,319	1,319	1,339	1,359	1,346	1,313	1,287
Non-Dependent							
Employed	26	23	20	19	21	20	19
Unemployed	4	4	3	4	4	5	6
Not In L.F.	62	59	52	49	51	49	49
Population	92	87	75	72	76	74	73

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

ALL STATUS							
Employed	30.0	30.1	33.0	34.9	36.7	32.9	32.3
Unemployed	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.8	4.9	5.7	6.4
Not In L.F.	66.0	65.5	62.8	60.4	58.4	61.4	61.3
Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dependent							
Employed	28.2	28.4	31.5	33.6	35.2	31.4	31.0
Unemployed	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.5	4.6	5.3	6.0
Not In L.F.	61.6	61.2	59.1	57.0	54.9	57.9	57.6
Population	93.5	93.8	94.7	95.0	94.7	94.7	94.6
Non-Dependent							
Employed	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4
Unemployed	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Not In L.F.	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.6
Population	6.5	6.2	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.4

LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
ATTENDING PRIMARY/SECONDARY SCHOOL FULL-TIME  
BY DEPENDENCY STATUS  
CANADA, 1977-1983



### LABOUR FORCE STATUS

- Persons living at home (dependents) make up almost the entire primary/secondary student population over 15 years of age, ranging close to 95% since 1979
- Labour force participation by dependent primary/secondary students increased to 1981, dropped in 1982 and increased slightly in 1983
- Numbers employed rose from 1977 to 1981, then declined in the recession
- Unemployed primary/secondary students have increased in numbers since 1979, despite a decline in the student population since 1980

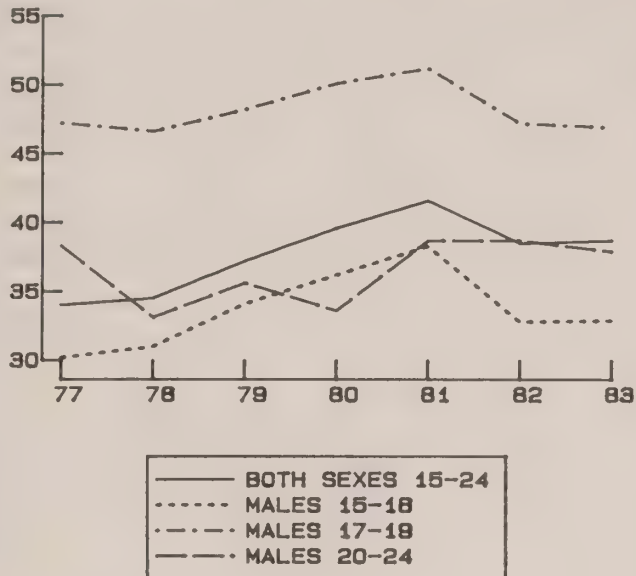
DATA SET 151:  
PARTICIPATION RATES FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
ATTENDING PRIMARY/SECONDARY SCHOOL FULL-TIME  
CANADA, 1977-1983

	1977 ----	1978 ----	1979 ----	1980 ----	1981 ----	1982 ----	1983 ----
15-24 YEARS	34.0	34.5	37.2	39.6	41.6	38.5	38.7
Males	36.7	36.8	39.4	41.3	43.5	39.1	39.3
Females	31.1	32.1	35.0	37.8	39.5	37.9	38.1
15-19 Years	33.9	34.7	37.4	39.9	41.8	38.7	38.8
Males	36.7	36.9	39.5	41.7	43.8	39.2	39.3
Females	31.0	32.2	35.1	37.9	39.7	38.2	38.2
15-16 Years	27.8	28.7	31.8	34.2	35.8	33.1	32.2
Males	30.2	31.0	34.1	36.2	38.3	32.8	32.9
Females	25.4	26.4	29.4	32.1	33.2	33.4	31.4
17-19 Years	44.2	44.5	46.6	48.6	50.2	46.0	47.1
Males	47.2	46.6	48.2	50.1	51.2	47.2	46.9
Females	40.9	42.2	44.9	47.1	49.1	44.8	47.4
20-24 Years	35.9	30.4	33.3	33.6	36.4	35.9	37.5
Males	38.3	33.1	35.6	33.6	38.7	38.7	37.9
Females	32.3	26.4	29.9	33.6	33.5	32.0	37.0

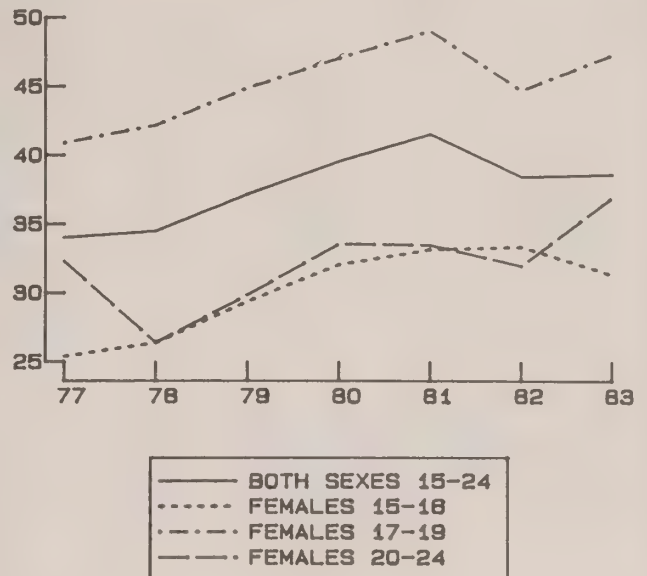
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.



PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE GROUPS  
FOR MALES 15-24 YEARS ATTENDING  
PRIMARY/SECONDARY SCHOOL FULL-TIME,  
CANADA, 1977-1983



PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE GROUPS  
FOR FEMALES 15-24 YEARS ATTENDING  
PRIMARY/SECONDARY SCHOOL FULL-TIME,  
CANADA, 1977-1983



## PARTICIPATION RATES

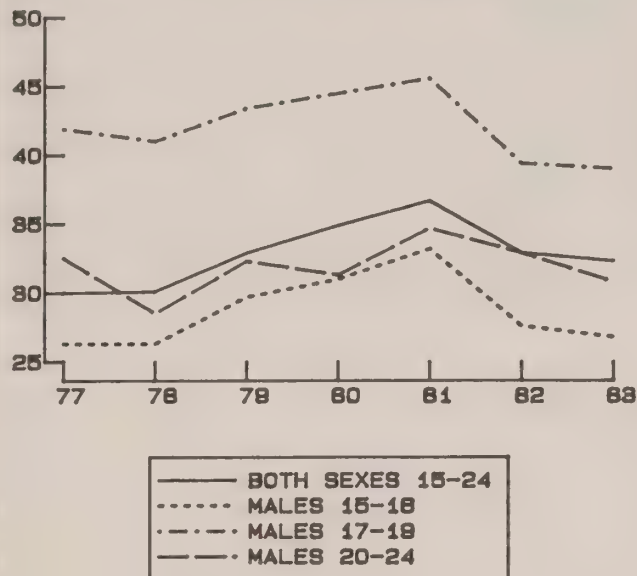
- Labour force participation by most primary/secondary full time students increased steadily from 1977 to 1981
- Despite general drops in labour force participation from 1981 to 1983, the labour force participation rates for most male and all female age groupings within the 15-24 year range groups of primary/secondary students were higher in 1983 than in the mid-1970 s

DATA SET 152:  
EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
ATTENDING PRIMARY/SECONDARY SCHOOL FULL-TIME  
CANADA, 1977-1983

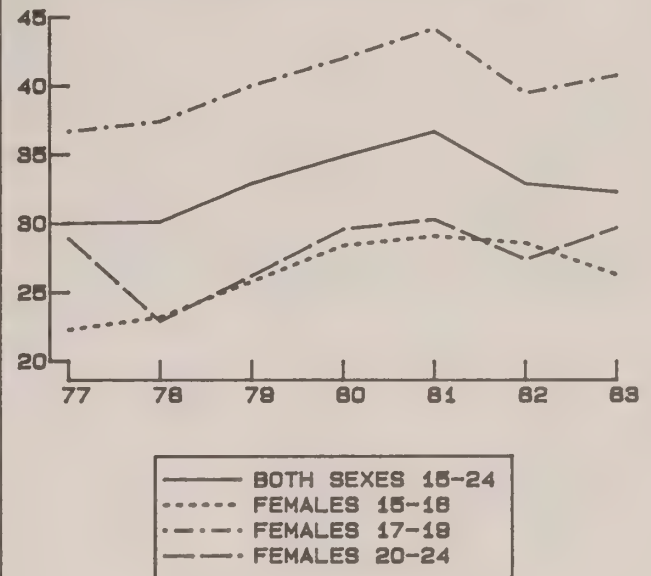
	1977 ----	1978 ----	1979 ----	1980 ----	1981 ----	1982 ----	1983 ----
15-24 YEARS	30.0	30.1	32.9	34.9	36.7	32.9	32.3
Males	32.3	31.8	34.9	36.1	38.3	32.9	32.3
Females	27.6	28.3	30.9	33.6	35.1	32.9	32.3
15-19 Years	30.0	30.2	33.1	35.1	36.9	33.0	32.4
Males	32.3	31.9	35.0	36.4	38.4	32.8	32.4
Females	27.5	28.4	31.1	33.7	35.3	33.1	32.4
15-16 Years	24.3	24.8	27.8	29.8	31.2	28.1	26.5
Males	26.3	26.3	29.7	31.0	33.2	27.6	26.8
Females	22.3	23.2	25.8	28.4	29.1	28.6	26.3
17-19 Years	39.5	39.3	41.8	43.3	44.9	39.4	39.8
Males	41.9	41.0	43.4	44.5	45.6	39.4	39.0
Females	36.7	37.4	40.0	42.0	44.2	39.5	40.8
20-24 Years	31.0	26.3	29.8	30.6	32.8	30.6	30.3
Males	32.5	28.5	32.3	31.3	34.7	32.9	30.8
Females	28.9	22.9	26.2	29.6	30.3	27.4	29.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.

EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO BY AGE AND SEX  
FOR PERSONS 15-24 YRS ATTENDING  
PRIMARY/SECONDARY SCHOOL  
FULL-TIME, CANADA, 1977-1983



EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO BY AGE AND SEX  
FOR PERSONS 15-24 YRS ATTENDING  
PRIMARY/SECONDARY SCHOOL  
FULL-TIME, CANADA, 1977-1983



## EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIOS

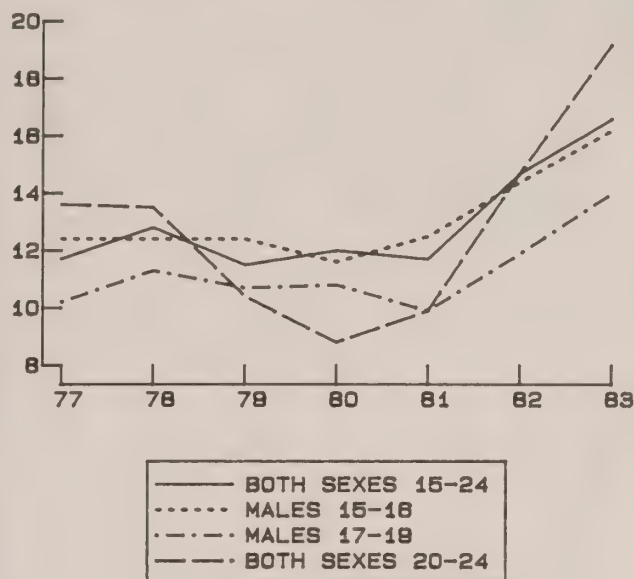
- The proportion of primary/secondary students aged 15-24 who were employed rose from 30% in 1977 to 36.7% in 1981. During the recession, their employment to population ratio dropped back to about 32%
- The post-recession experience represents a return to the 1977 situation for male students. Almost 5% more of female students, however, were employed on 1983 compared to 1977
- For both sexes, those most likely to be employed are in the 17-19 age group. Their high employment to population ratio relative to other students has persisted since 1977, rising to a peak of 44.9% in 1981

DATA SET 153:  
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
ATTENDING PRIMARY/SECONDARY SCHOOL FULL-TIME  
BY AGE AND SEX  
CANADA, 1977-1983

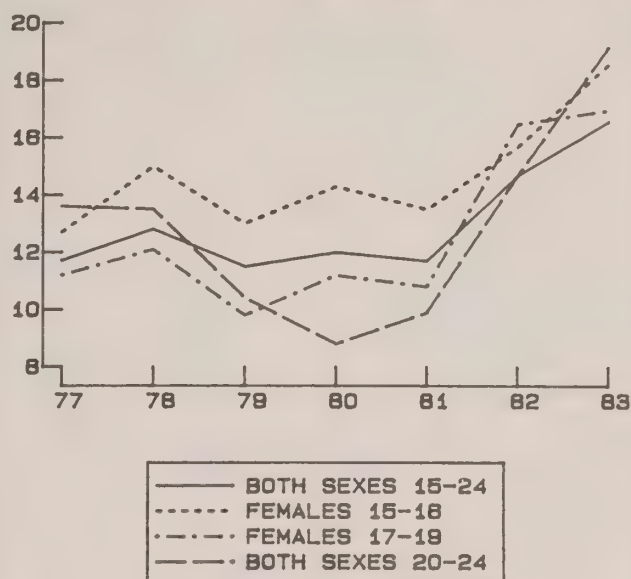
	1977 ----	1978 ----	1979 ----	1980 ----	1981 ----	1982 ----	1983 ----
15-24 YEARS	11.7	12.8	11.5	12.0	11.7	14.7	16.6
Males	12.1	13.6	11.4	12.6	12.1	16.1	17.7
Females	11.3	11.9	11.6	11.2	11.1	13.2	15.3
15-19 Years	11.7	12.8	11.6	12.1	11.7	14.7	16.4
Males	12.0	13.6	11.5	12.8	12.2	16.1	17.7
Females	11.3	11.8	11.6	11.2	11.2	13.1	15.0
15-16 Years	12.5	13.8	12.7	13.0	13.0	15.1	17.5
Males	12.7	15.0	13.0	14.3	13.5	15.7	18.6
Females	12.4	12.4	12.4	11.6	12.5	14.4	16.2
17-19 Years	10.7	11.7	10.2	11.0	10.4	14.4	15.6
Males	11.2	12.1	9.8	11.2	10.9	16.5	17.0
Females	10.2	11.3	10.7	10.8	9.9	11.9	14.0
20-24 Years							
Total	13.6	13.5	10.4	8.8	9.9	14.7	19.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY AGE GROUPS FOR  
MALES 15-24 YEARS ATTENDING  
PRIMARY/SECONDARY SCHOOL FULL-TIME  
CANADA, 1977-1983



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY AGE GROUPS FOR  
FEMALES 15-24 YEARS ATTENDING  
PRIMARY/SECONDARY SCHOOL FULL-TIME  
CANADA, 1977-1983



## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

- Unemployment rates for primary/secondary students, both sexes and all age groups within the 15-24 year range were either declining or constant over the 1977 to 1981 period. With the onset of the recession, unemployment rates for all of these groups moved upward very quickly
- While historically 20-24 year olds experienced relatively lower unemployment rates, in 1982 and 1983 the rates for these older students rose to be the highest (19.2) for all primary/secondary students
- Females 17 to 19 years experienced the least increase in unemployment rates during the 1981-1983 period

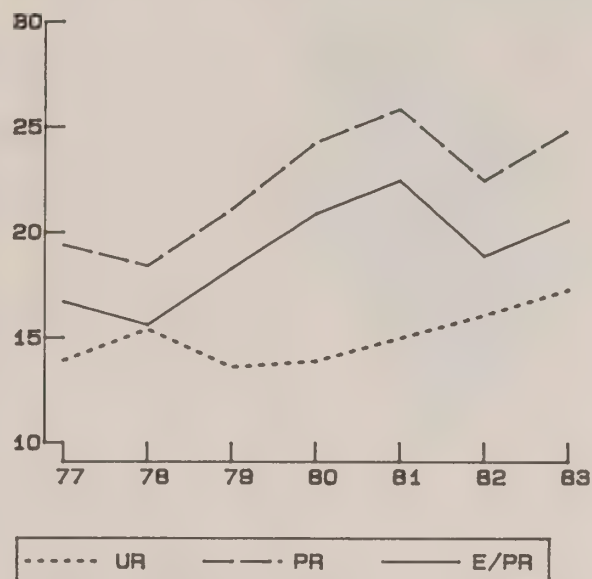


DATA SET 154:  
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, PARTICIPATION RATE AND EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO  
FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS,  
ATTENDING PRIMARY/SECONDARY SCHOOL FULL-TIME,  
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1977-1983

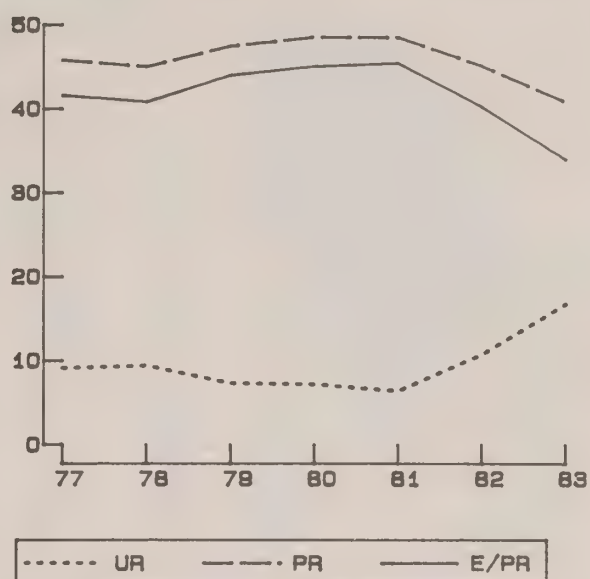
	1977 ----	1978 ----	1979 ----	1980 ----	1981 ----	1982 ----	1983 ----
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE							
CANADA	11.7	12.8	11.5	12.0	11.7	14.7	16.6
Newfoundland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prince Edward Island	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	14.2	13.2	13.6	12.5	11.7	14.9	18.6
New Brunswick	15.8	NA	NA	12.0	12.2	16.0	16.9
Quebec	13.9	15.4	13.6	13.9	15.0	16.1	17.3
Ontario	11.6	13.7	12.1	12.9	12.8	14.8	16.4
Manitoba	9.4	11.2	9.7	9.5	10.6	11.2	12.8
Saskatchewan	NA	6.5	NA	7.1	8.0	8.7	11.7
Alberta	9.1	9.4	7.3	7.2	6.4	10.8	16.8
British Columbia	13.7	13.0	13.1	12.3	10.9	19.1	18.9
PARTICIPATION RATE							
CANADA	34.0	34.5	37.2	39.6	41.6	38.5	38.7
Newfoundland	13.6	14.1	14.6	15.2	14.5	11.4	13.1
Prince Edward Island	35.3	32.4	36.2	36.3	37.7	34.2	35.5
Nova Scotia	31.6	30.6	33.0	34.4	35.8	32.6	31.2
New Brunswick	24.2	24.4	26.9	30.7	31.6	30.3	29.3
Quebec	19.4	18.4	21.1	24.3	25.9	22.5	24.9
Ontario	40.0	42.1	45.1	46.5	49.7	46.9	47.2
Manitoba	41.2	40.9	43.9	47.4	47.5	45.8	43.9
Saskatchewan	40.0	40.7	43.3	45.6	47.5	44.2	42.6
Alberta	45.8	45.0	47.5	48.6	48.6	45.2	40.9
British Columbia	39.8	38.7	42.2	47.0	49.2	44.2	42.3
EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO							
CANADA	30.0	30.1	32.9	34.9	36.7	32.9	32.3
Newfoundland	11.3	11.9	12.2	12.5	11.1	8.3	10.2
Prince Edward Island	32.7	30.4	33.2	33.0	34.1	30.2	32.4
Nova Scotia	27.1	26.6	28.5	30.1	31.6	27.8	25.4
New Brunswick	20.4	21.5	24.2	27.0	27.8	25.4	24.4
Quebec	16.7	15.6	18.3	20.9	22.5	18.9	20.6
Ontario	35.4	36.4	39.6	40.5	43.3	40.0	39.5
Manitoba	37.3	36.3	39.7	42.9	42.4	40.7	38.3
Saskatchewan	37.4	38.0	40.9	42.4	43.7	40.4	37.7
Alberta	41.6	40.8	44.0	45.1	45.5	40.3	34.0
British Columbia	34.3	33.7	36.7	41.2	43.8	35.7	34.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, PARTICIPATION RATE AND EMP/POP RATIO FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS, ATTENDING PRIMARY/SECONDARY SCHOOL FULL-TIME, QUEBEC, 1977-1983



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, PARTICIPATION RATE AND EMP/POP RATIO FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS, ATTENDING PRIMARY/SECONDARY SCHOOL FULL-TIME, ALBERTA, 1977-1983



## LABOUR FORCE RATIOS, PROVINCES

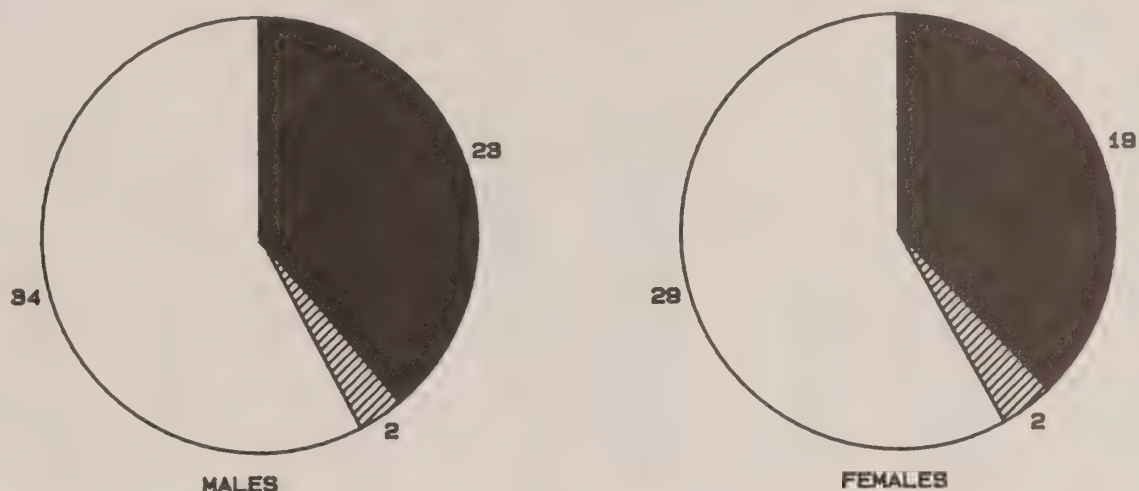
- Unemployment rates for primary/secondary students rose in all provinces in 1982 and continued up in 1983. The sharpest relative change came in Alberta where the below-average unemployment rates of the period up to 1981 moved slightly above the national average in 1983
- The lowest labour force participation rates for primary/secondary students occur in Newfoundland and Quebec. Over the 1977 to 1983 period, participation rates rose to peaks in all provinces in 1980 or 1981, but dropped quickly in response to the recession in 1982
- Employment to population ratios are quite similar to participation rate patterns, with the lowest ratios in Newfoundland and Quebec
- In the case of full-time students, available job opportunities may induce labour force participation, causing the participation rate to rise or fall with employment, and dampening changes in unemployment rates both in recessions and recovery periods

DATA SET 155:  
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
ATTENDING POST-SECONDARY SCHOOL FULL-TIME,  
BY AGE, SEX AND DEPENDENCY STATUS  
CANADA, 1983

	Popu- lation	Labour Force	EMPLOYED			Unemp Total	Not In Labour Force	Unemp Rate	Part Rate	Emp/ Pop Ratio
			-----							
			Total	Full Time	Part Time					
-----										
15-24 YEARS			(Thousands)							
Both Sexes	502	229	200	77	123	30	273	13.0	45.7	39.7
Dependent	395	185	161	60	101	24	209	13.2	47.0	40.8
Non-dependent	107	44	39	17	22	5	63	12.2	41.0	36.0
Males	260	121	105	45	60	17	138	13.6	46.7	40.4
Dependent	209	100	86	36	50	14	109	13.7	47.8	41.3
Non-dependent	51	22	19	9	10	3	30	13.2	42.3	36.7
Females	243	108	95	32	63	13	135	12.3	44.5	39.1
Dependent	186	86	75	24	50	11	101	12.5	46.0	40.2
Non-dependent	56	22	20	8	12	3	34	11.2	39.8	35.3
15-19 Years										
Both Sexes	190	84	71	22	49	12	107	14.9	43.9	37.4
Dependent	172	78	66	21	46	11	95	14.7	45.0	38.4
Non-dependent	18	6	5	2	3	NA	12	NA	33.1	27.2
Males	85	39	33	12	21	6	47	15.8	45.3	38.2
Dependent	78	36	31	11	20	6	42	15.3	46.6	39.5
Non-dependent	7	2	2	NA	NA	NA	5	NA	30.9	23.4
Females	105	45	39	11	28	6	60	14.2	42.8	36.7
Dependent	94	41	35	10	26	6	53	14.2	43.8	37.5
Non-dependent	11	4	3	NA	2	NA	7	NA	34.5	29.6
20-24 Years										
Both Sexes	312	146	129	55	74	17	166	11.9	46.7	41.2
Dependent	223	108	95	40	55	13	115	12.1	48.4	42.6
Non-dependent	89	38	34	15	19	4	51	11.3	42.6	37.7
Males	174	83	72	33	39	10	92	12.6	47.4	41.4
Dependent	130	63	55	25	30	8	67	12.9	48.6	42.3
Non-dependent	44	20	17	8	9	2	25	12.0	44.1	38.8
Females	138	63	56	22	35	7	75	10.9	45.9	40.9
Dependent	93	45	40	15	25	5	48	11.0	48.2	42.9
Non-dependent	45	19	17	7	10	2	27	10.6	41.1	36.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages, 1983.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTHS 20-24 YEARS  
ATTENDING POST-SECONDARY SCHOOL FULL-TIME,  
CANADA, 1983



POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

- Unemployment rates for this group were below average for all youth in 1983
- Labour force participation rates and employment to population ratios were also lower than the averages for all youth
- Part-time employment accounted for 69% of the jobs held by 15-19 year olds, and for 57% of employment of the older (20-24 years) group of post-secondary students
- Over 93% of those who were unemployed in 1983 experienced short term duration unemployment (26 weeks or less)

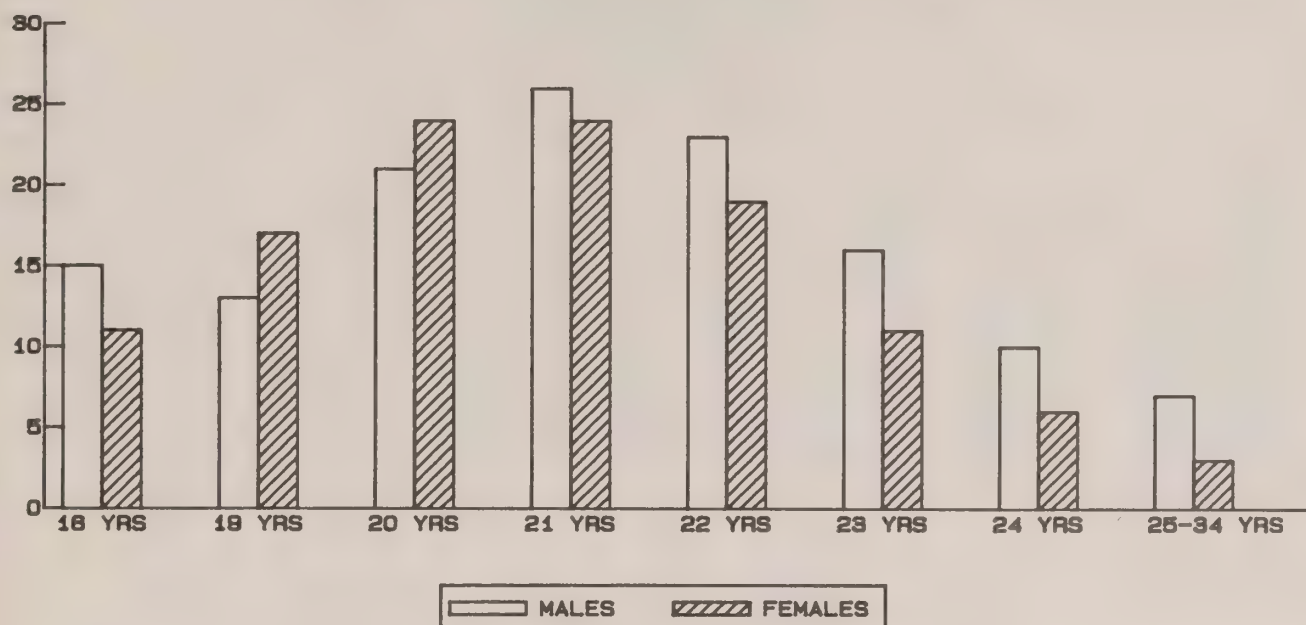
DATA SET 156:  
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
ATTENDING POST-SECONDARY SCHOOL FULL-TIME  
BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1983

	Popu- lation	Labour Force	EMPLOYED			Unem- ployed	Not In Labour Force	Unemp Rate	Part Rate	Emp/ Pop Ratio
			Total	Full Time	Part Time					
			(Thousands)							
15 Years	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Male	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
16 Years	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Male	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
17 Years	24	7	6	2	4	2	16	22.9	31.3	24.2
Male	10	4	3	NA	2	NA	6	NA	38.6	30.2
Female	14	4	3	NA	2	NA	10	NA	26.1	19.9
18 Years	70	31	26	7	19	5	39	15.3	44.1	37.3
Male	29	13	11	4	8	2	16	16.2	46.0	38.6
Female	41	17	15	4	11	3	23	14.5	42.7	36.5
19 Years	97	45	39	14	26	6	51	13.4	46.9	40.6
Male	46	21	18	7	11	3	25	14.4	46.3	39.6
Female	51	24	21	6	14	3	27	12.5	47.4	41.5
20 Years	101	50	44	16	27	6	51	12.5	49.5	43.3
Male	53	26	22	9	13	3	28	13.6	48.1	41.5
Female	47	24	21	7	14	3	23	11.3	51.0	45.3
21 Years	86	42	38	16	22	5	44	10.7	49.1	43.8
Male	46	23	21	9	12	2	23	10.0	50.7	45.6
Female	40	19	17	6	10	2	21	11.6	47.2	41.8
22 Years	61	27	24	11	13	3	34	11.5	44.5	39.4
Male	36	16	14	7	7	2	20	13.2	44.0	38.1
Female	25	11	10	4	6	NA	14	NA	45.3	41.2
23 Years	40	16	14	6	8	2	24	11.6	39.6	35.0
Male	24	10	9	4	5	NA	14	NA	42.7	37.9
Female	16	6	5	2	3	NA	10	NA	34.9	30.6
24 Years	24	11	9	5	4	2	13	14.9	44.7	38.0
Male	15	7	6	4	2	NA	7	NA	51.3	41.9
Female	10	3	3	2	NA	NA	6	NA	34.6	32.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.



LABOUR FORCE, PERSONS ATTENDING POST-SECONDARY SCHOOL FULL-TIME, BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1983



### LABOUR FORCE, SINGLE YEARS

- The vast majority of post-secondary students are aged 19-22 years
- Almost half of the largest group, 20 year olds, were labour force participants in 1983
- Unemployment rates were lowest for 21 year olds
- Part-time employment was most prevalent for those up to 22 years, with full time employment accounting for only half the jobs for 23 and 24 year olds

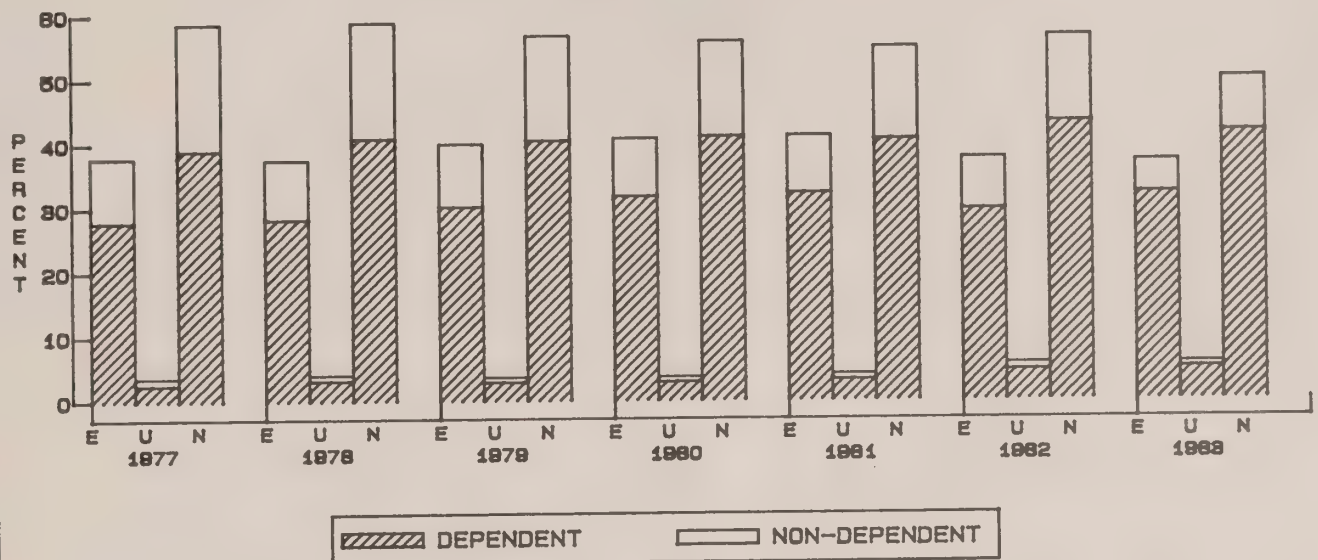
DATA SET 157:  
LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
ATTENDING POST-SECONDARY SCHOOL FULL-TIME  
BY DEPENDENCY STATUS  
CANADA, 1977 - 1983

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	(Thousands)						
ALL STATUS							
Employed	167	158	159	162	175	169	200
Unemployed	16	17	14	14	17	25	30
Not In L.F.	259	250	226	223	233	254	273
Population	442	425	399	398	425	449	502
Dependent							
Employed	123	120	120	126	137	133	161
Unemployed	11	13	11	11	13	20	24
Not In L.F.	172	173	161	163	172	194	209
Population	307	306	292	300	322	347	395
Non-Dependent							
Employed	44	39	39	36	38	36	25
Unemployed	5	4	3	3	4	5	4
Not In L.F.	87	77	65	59	61	60	42
Population	136	119	107	98	103	101	71

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

ALL STATUS							
Employed	37.8	37.2	39.8	40.7	41.2	37.6	39.8
Unemployed	3.6	4.0	3.5	3.5	4.0	5.6	6.0
Not In L.F.	58.6	58.8	56.6	56.0	54.8	56.6	54.4
Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dependent							
Employed	27.8	28.2	30.1	31.7	32.2	29.6	32.1
Unemployed	2.5	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.1	4.5	4.8
Not In L.F.	38.9	40.7	40.4	41.0	40.5	43.2	41.6
Population	69.5	72.0	73.2	75.4	75.8	77.3	78.7
Non-Dependent							
Employed	10.0	9.2	9.8	9.0	8.9	8.0	5.0
Unemployed	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.8
Not In L.F.	19.7	18.1	16.3	14.8	14.4	13.4	8.4
Population	30.8	28.0	26.8	24.6	24.2	22.5	14.1

LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
ATTENDING POST-SECONDARY SCHOOL FULL-TIME  
BY DEPENDENCY STATUS  
CANADA, 1977-1983



### LABOUR FORCE STATUS

- Numbers of youth (15-24) who were full time post-secondary students declined from 1977 to 1980, then increased through 1983
- The proportion of full time post-secondary students 15-24 years of age living at home (dependents) rose steadily from 69.5% in 1977 to 78.7% in 1983
- The proportion of 15-24 year old post-secondary students employed rose from 37.8% in 1977 to 41.2% in 1981, dropped to 37.6% in 1982 and recovered to almost 40% in 1983

DATA SET 158:  
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES AND PARTICIPATION RATES FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
ATTENDING POST-SECONDARY SCHOOL FULL-TIME  
BY AGE AND SEX  
CANADA, 1977 - 1983

	UNEMPLOYMENT RATES						
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
15-24 YEARS	8.9	9.6	8.3	8.0	8.9	13.0	13.0
Males	9.3	9.1	8.0	7.6	10.0	13.9	13.6
Females	8.5	10.2	8.7	8.4	7.5	12.1	12.3
17-19 Years(1)	9.8	10.8	9.2	9.8	9.9	16.0	14.9
Males	9.8	10.7	8.2	8.6	11.3	17.5	15.8
Females	9.8	10.9	9.9	10.9	8.6	14.5	14.2
20-24 Years	8.4	8.8	7.8	6.8	8.3	11.1	11.9
Males	9.0	8.2	7.9	7.0	9.4	11.8	12.6
Females	7.5	9.6	7.6	6.5	6.7	10.3	10.9

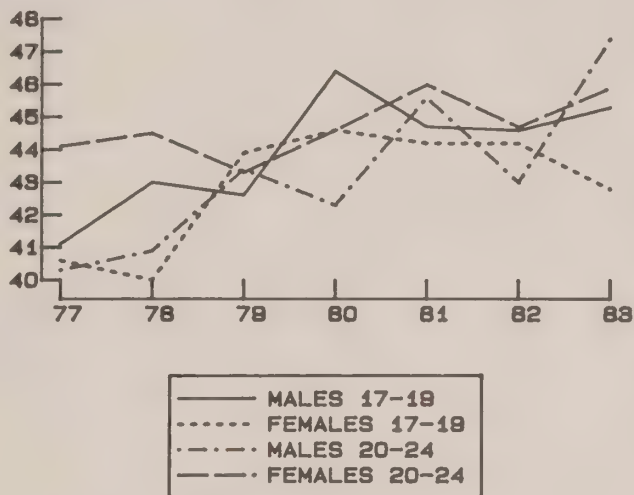
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PARTICIPATION RATES							
-----							
15-24 YEARS	41.5	41.2	43.4	44.1	45.3	43.4	45.7
Males	40.6	41.6	43.2	43.7	45.3	43.6	46.7
Females	42.6	36.6	43.6	44.6	45.2	43.2	44.5
17-19 Years(1)	40.8	41.4	43.3	45.4	44.4	42.9	43.9
Males	41.1	43.0	42.6	46.4	44.7	44.6	45.3
Females	40.6	40.0	43.9	44.6	44.2	41.4	42.8
20-24 Years	41.9	42.9	43.4	43.3	45.8	43.7	46.7
Males	40.3	40.9	43.4	42.3	45.6	43.0	47.4
Females	44.1	41.5	43.3	44.6	46.0	44.7	45.9

(1) Less than 2000 persons 15-16 years attending post-secondary school.

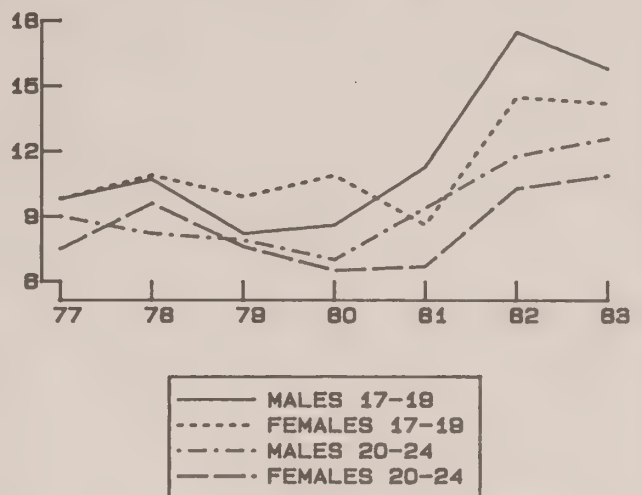
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.

PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE AND SEX  
FOR PERSONS 17-24 YEARS (1) ATTENDING  
POST-SECONDARY SCHOOL FULL-TIME,  
CANADA, 1977-1983



(1) LESS THAN 2,000 PERSONS 15-18 YEARS  
ATTENDING POST-SECONDARY SCHOOL

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY AGE AND SEX  
FOR PERSONS 17-24 YEARS (1) ATTENDING  
POST-SECONDARY SCHOOL FULL-TIME,  
CANADA, 1977-1983



(1) LESS THAN 2,000 PERSONS 15-18 YEARS  
ATTENDING POST-SECONDARY SCHOOL

## UNEMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATION RATES

- Younger post-secondary students (17-19 years) experienced unemployment rates in the order of 10% from 1977 to 1981, followed by a sharp rise to 16% in 1982
- Over the 1977 to 1980 period labour force participation rates for 17-19 year olds rose steadily, from 40.8 to 45.4%, then declined
- Participation rates for older students (20-24 years) followed the same pattern, but recovered from the 1982 decline and reached a new peak of 46.7% in 1983
- Unemployment rates for the older students did not rise as abruptly in 1981-1982 as did those for the 17-19 year olds. A continued increase was, however, experienced in 1983



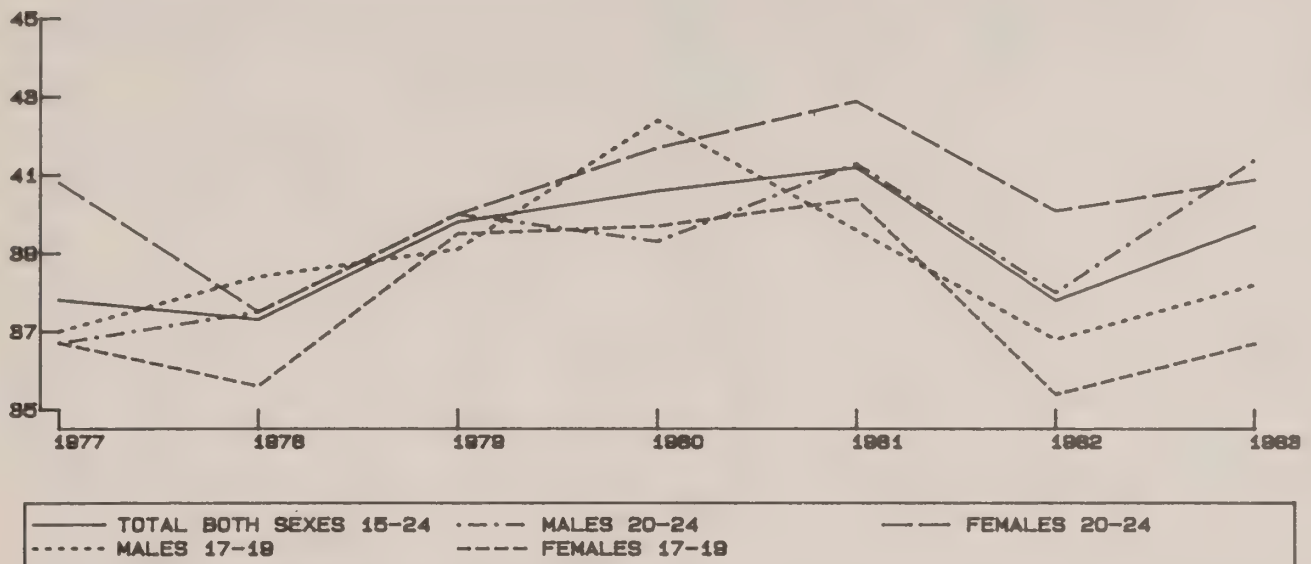
DATA SET 159:  
EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS (1)  
ATTENDING POST-SECONDARY SCHOOL FULL-TIME  
BY AGE AND SEX  
CANADA, 1977-1983

	1977 ----	1978 ----	1979 ----	1980 ----	1981 ----	1982 ----	1983 ----
15-24 YEARS	37.8	37.3	39.8	40.6	41.2	37.8	39.7
Males	36.8	37.8	39.7	40.4	40.7	37.6	40.4
Females	38.9	36.6	39.8	40.9	41.8	38.0	39.1
15-19 Years	36.8	36.9	39.3	41.0	40.0	36.1	37.4
Males	37.0	38.4	39.1	42.4	39.6	36.8	38.2
Females	36.7	35.6	39.5	39.7	40.4	35.4	36.7
20-24 Years	38.4	37.5	40.0	40.4	42.0	38.9	41.2
Males	36.7	37.5	40.0	39.3	41.3	38.0	41.4
Females	40.8	37.5	40.0	41.7	42.9	40.1	40.9

Note: (1) Less than 2,000 persons 15-16 years attending post-secondary school

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.

EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO BY AGE AND SEX FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS (1)  
ATTENDING POST-SECONDARY SCHOOL FULL-TIME, CANADA, 1977-1983



(1) LESS THAN 2000 PERSONS 15-18 YEARS ATTENDING POST-SECONDARY SCHOOL

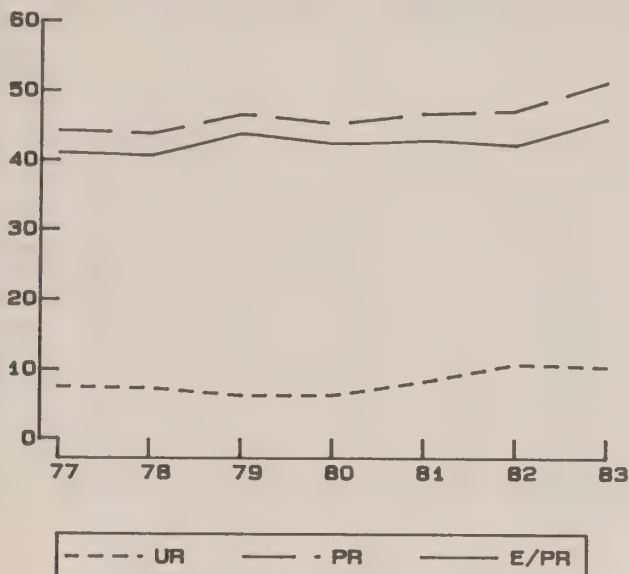
### EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIOS

- The ratio of persons 15-24 years in employment to population increased only slightly over the period 1977 to 1983, with most of the increment being for males
- In terms of trends, the drop in employment to population ratios for 17-19 year old post secondary students in 1981 brought the ratio below the 1977 level
- For older students (20-24 years) the 1982 drop in employment to population ratios was not as severe, and the recovery in 1983 brought the ratio almost back to the 1981 peak
- The overall better employment performance for older students was reflected in stronger labour force participation and lower unemployment rates in 1983, as indicated on the preceding table

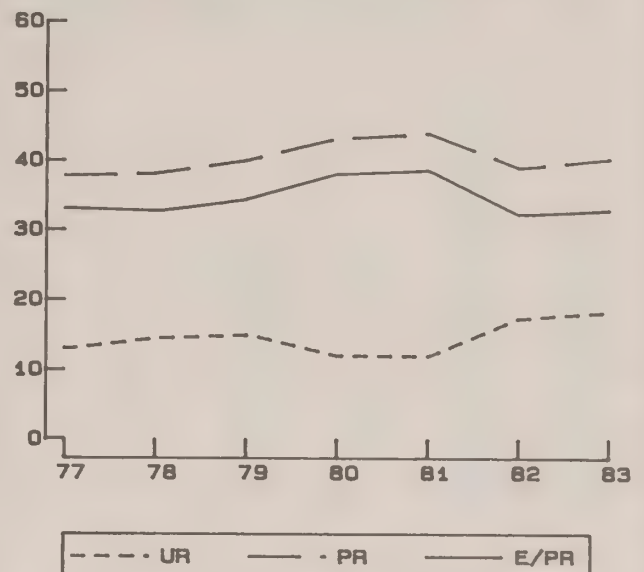
DATA SET 160:  
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, PARTICIPATION RATE AND EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO  
FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS, ATTENDING POST-SECONDARY SCHOOL FULL-TIME,  
CANADA AND PROVINCE, 1977-1983

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE							
CANADA	8.9	9.6	8.3	8.0	8.9	13.0	13.0
Newfoundland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prince Edward Island	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Brunswick	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Quebec	12.9	14.5	15.0	11.9	11.9	17.4	18.4
Ontario	7.4	7.2	6.1	6.3	8.3	10.8	10.3
Manitoba	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Saskatchewan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Alberta	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
British Columbia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.4	13.0
PARTICIPATION RATE							
CANADA	41.5	41.2	43.4	44.1	45.3	43.4	45.7
Newfoundland	28.7	25.8	32.7	30.8	30.4	28.3	28.2
Prince Edward Island	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	38.2	39.1	40.8	45.2	45.4	42.3	47.3
New Brunswick	31.2	36.2	37.0	37.1	37.6	37.5	42.0
Quebec	37.8	38.1	40.0	43.2	44.0	39.0	40.4
Ontario	44.2	43.7	46.6	45.2	46.8	47.2	51.3
Manitoba	44.3	43.6	49.1	49.3	50.0	52.0	51.5
Saskatchewan	39.4	43.0	35.9	36.5	31.9	37.8	44.8
Alberta	46.1	47.3	46.2	45.7	48.8	47.5	45.2
British Columbia	45.7	41.4	43.2	46.4	47.4	46.2	48.2
EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO							
CANADA	37.8	37.3	39.8	40.6	41.2	37.8	39.7
Newfoundland	25.0	NA	29.5	27.3	26.6	23.5	23.6
Prince Edward Island	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	34.4	35.9	36.4	40.8	41.3	35.8	42.2
New Brunswick	28.0	32.0	32.9	33.7	33.8	32.6	35.9
Quebec	32.9	32.6	34.4	38.1	38.7	32.2	33.0
Ontario	40.9	40.5	43.8	42.3	42.9	42.1	46.0
Manitoba	42.3	40.4	46.0	46.8	48.0	48.0	47.0
Saskatchewan	37.6	40.6	34.2	34.8	30.4	34.4	43.2
Alberta	43.4	45.2	44.7	44.4	47.1	44.2	41.5
British Columbia	42.6	37.7	41.1	44.3	44.4	40.0	41.9

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, PARTICIPATION RATE AND EMP/POP RATIO FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS, ATTENDING POST-SECONDARY SCHOOL FULL-TIME, ONTARIO, 1977-1983



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, PARTICIPATION RATE AND EMP/POP RATIO FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS, ATTENDING POST-SECONDARY SCHOOL FULL-TIME, QUEBEC, 1977-1983



## LABOUR FORCE RATIOS, PROVINCES

- Labour force participation over the period 1977 to 1983 by post secondary students 15-24 years old has usually been below the national average in Quebec and most of the Atlantic Provinces. While this has lessened somewhat over recent years, Newfoundland remains well below the average
- Deteriorating employment opportunities in Alberta brought the post secondary student labour force participation rate below the national average in 1983
- Employment to population ratios have generally been higher in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta
- Estimates for unemployment rates for post-secondary students are available only for the most populous provinces, Ontario and Quebec. Below average unemployment rates in Ontario are accompanied by higher than average labour force participation and employment to population ratios, particularly in 1983

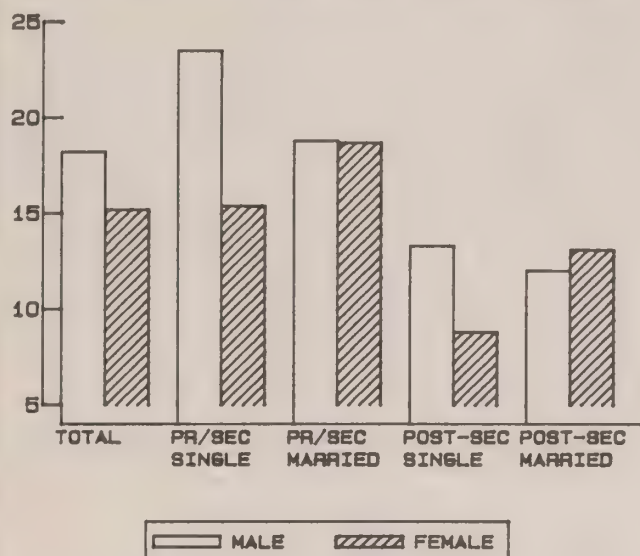
DATA SET 161:  
LABOUR FORCE STATUS, UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AND PARTICIPATION RATE  
PERSONS 20-24 YEARS NON-DEPENDENT AND NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME  
BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, MARITAL STATUS AND SEX  
CANADA, 1983

		PRIMARY/SECONDARY						POST-SECONDARY			
		TOTAL		Single		Married		Single		Married	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
TOTAL	(000'S)	383	455	98	81	164	189	59	77	62	108
Employed	(%)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Full-Time		366	393	93	75	158	154	57	72	59	93
% of Total-											
Employed		96%	86%	95%	93%	96%	81%	97%	94%	95%	86%
Part-Time		17	62	6	6	6	35	3	5	3	16
% of Total-											
Employed		4%	14%	5%	7%	4%	19%	5%	6%	5%	15%
TOTAL	(000'S)	85	82	30	15	38	43	9	7	8	16
Unemployed	(%)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Short Term		62	63	22	11	27	33	7	6	7	13
% of Total-											
Employed		73%	77%	73%	73%	71%	77%	78%	86%	88%	81%
Long Term		23	19	8	4	11	11	2	NA	2	3
% of Total-											
Employed		27%	23%	27%	27%	29%	26%	22%	NA	25%	19%
Unemployment											
Rate		18.2	15.2	23.5	15.4	18.8	18.7	13.3	8.8	12.0	13.1
Index:											
Total=1.00		1.00	1.00	1.29	1.01	1.03	1.23	0.73	0.58	0.66	0.86
Participation											
Rate		95.1	74.8	92.9	82.1	95.1	63.4	97.0	96.4	97.7	84.8
Index:											
Total=1.00		1.00	1.00	0.98	1.10	1.00	0.85	1.02	1.29	1.03	1.13

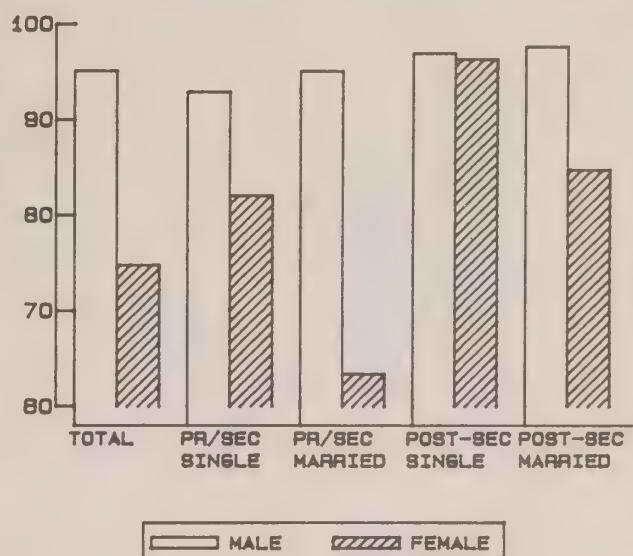
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.



LABOUR FORCE STATUS, UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF PERSONS 20-24 YEARS WHO ARE NON-DEPENDENT AND NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS, MARITAL STATUS AND SEX, CANADA, 1983



LABOUR FORCE STATUS, PARTICIPATION RATE OF PERSONS 20-24 YEARS WHO ARE NON-DEPENDENT AND NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS, MARITAL STATUS AND SEX, CANADA, 1983



### UNEMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATION RATES

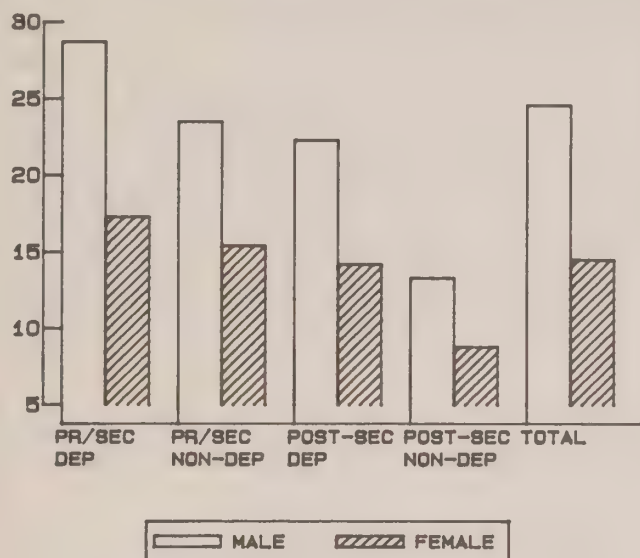
- Overall, among those aged 20-24 years females had a greater incidence of part-time employment than males, and married women more so than single women
- A larger proportion of males were unemployed for a long time (more than 26 weeks) than females
- A greater proportion of persons aged 20-24 years with only primary/secondary level of educational attainment experienced long-term unemployment than those with post-secondary education

DATA SET 162:  
LABOUR FORCE STATUS, UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AND PARTICIPATION RATE  
SINGLE PERSONS 20-24 YEARS NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME  
BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, DEPENDENCY STATUS AND SEX  
CANADA, 1983

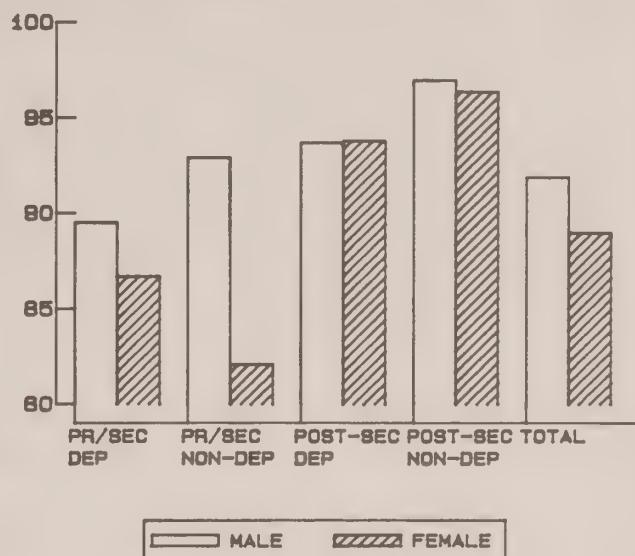
	PRIMARY/SECONDARY						POST-SECONDARY			
	TOTAL		Dependent		Non-Dependent		Dependent		Non-Dependent	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL (000'S)	459	369	207	119	98	81	94	92	59	77
Employed (%)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Full-Time	424	326	192	102	93	75	83	77	57	72
% of Total-Employed	92%	88%	93%	86%	95%	93%	88%	84%	97%	94%
Part-Time	35	43	15	17	6	6	11	15	3	5
% of Total-Employed	8%	12%	7%	14%	5%	7%	12%	16%	3%	6%
TOTAL (000'S)		62	83	25	30	15	27	15	9	7
Unemployed (%)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Short Term	104	47	55	17	22	11	20	13	7	6
% of Total-Employed	69%	76%	66%	68%	73%	73%	74%	87%	78%	86%
Long Term	45	16	28	8	8	4	7	3	2	NA
% of Total-Employed	30%	24%	34%	32%	27%	27%	26%	13%	22%	NA
Unemployment Rate	24.6	14.5	28.7	17.3	23.5	15.4	22.3	14.2	13.3	8.8
Index:										
Total=1.00	1.00	1.00	1.17	1.19	0.96	1.06	0.91	0.98	0.54	0.61
Participation Rate	91.9	89.0	89.5	86.7	92.9	82.1	93.7	93.8	97.0	96.4
Index:										
Total=1.00	1.00	1.00	0.97	0.97	1.01	0.92	1.02	1.05	1.06	1.08

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS, UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF SINGLE PERSONS 20-24 YEARS NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, DEPENDENCY STATUS AND SEX, CANADA, 1983



LABOUR FORCE STATUS, PARTICIPATION RATE OF SINGLE PERSONS 20-24 YEARS NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, DEPENDENCY STATUS AND SEX, CANADA, 1983



## UNEMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATION RATES

- The incidence of part-time employment for those aged 20-24 years is greater for females than males, regardless of their level of educational attainment and dependency status
- Part-time employment is also more prevalent among those who are dependent, and within this category, among those with post-secondary education
- In 1983, males aged 20-24 years appeared to be relatively more affected by long-term unemployment than females, especially in the post-secondary group. However, as a whole, those with only primary/secondary education were more affected than those with higher levels of attainment

DATA SET 163:  
PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR PERSONS 20-24 YEARS,  
NON-DEPENDENT AND NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL  
BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND MARITAL STATUS  
CANADA, 1977-1983

		PRIMARY/SECONDARY						POST-SECONDARY			
		TOTAL		Single		Married		Single		Married	
		Emp P/T	Unemp >26 wks	Emp P/T	Unemp >26 wks	Emp P/T	Unemp >26 wks	Emp P/T	Unemp >26 wks	Emp P/T	Unemp >26 wks
1977		4.9%	13.0%	3.0%	13.6%	6.0%	14.0%	3.1%	NA	5.6%	17.6%
Index		1.00	1.00	0.61	1.05	1.22	1.08	0.63	NA	1.14	1.35
1978		5.9%	13.9%	3.3%	17.4%	7.7%	15.6%	2.9%	NA	6.8%	12.5%
Index		1.00	1.00	0.56	1.25	1.31	1.12	0.49	NA	1.15	0.90
1979		6.0%	12.9%	3.4%	8.3%	7.4%	16.4%	3.7%	NA	7.4%	NA
Index		1.00	1.00	0.57	0.64	1.23	1.27	0.62	NA	1.23	NA
1980		6.1%	12.8%	3.3%	11.5%	7.6%	13.3%	3.7%	NA	7.3%	NA
Index		1.00	1.00	0.54	0.90	1.25	1.04	0.61	NA	1.20	NA
1981		6.1%	15.0%	3.5%	10.7%	8.0%	17.9%	3.2%	NA	7.6%	14.3%
Index		1.00	1.00	0.57	0.71	1.31	1.19	0.52	NA	1.25	0.95
1982		7.9%	17.4%	5.5%	17.1%	9.3%	18.0%	5.0%	14.3%	7.7%	15.8%
Index		1.00	1.00	0.70	0.98	1.18	1.03	0.63	0.82	0.97	0.91
1983		9.4%	25.7%	6.7%	26.7%	11.6%	27.2%	5.9%	17.6%	10.6%	20.0%
Index		1.00	1.00	0.71	1.04	1.23	1.06	0.63	0.68	1.13	0.78

Note: Index Total = 1.00

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR PERSONS 20-24 YEARS  
NON-DEPENDENT AND NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL BY LEVEL OF  
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND MARITAL STATUS, CANADA, 1977-1983



### PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

- On the whole, the proportion of persons aged 20-24 years experiencing both part-time employment and long-term unemployment in 1983 was larger than in any of the years since 1977
- The increase in the incidence of part-time employment appears similar for both single and married persons. As a consequence, their positions in relation to the total group were more similar in 1983 than in 1977 (except for singles with primary/secondary level of educational attainment)
- In regard to long-term unemployment, the same pattern as before applies to those with only primary/secondary levels of educational attainment, both married and single. In the post-secondary categories, both married and singles have improved their situation (relatively to the total) in 1983



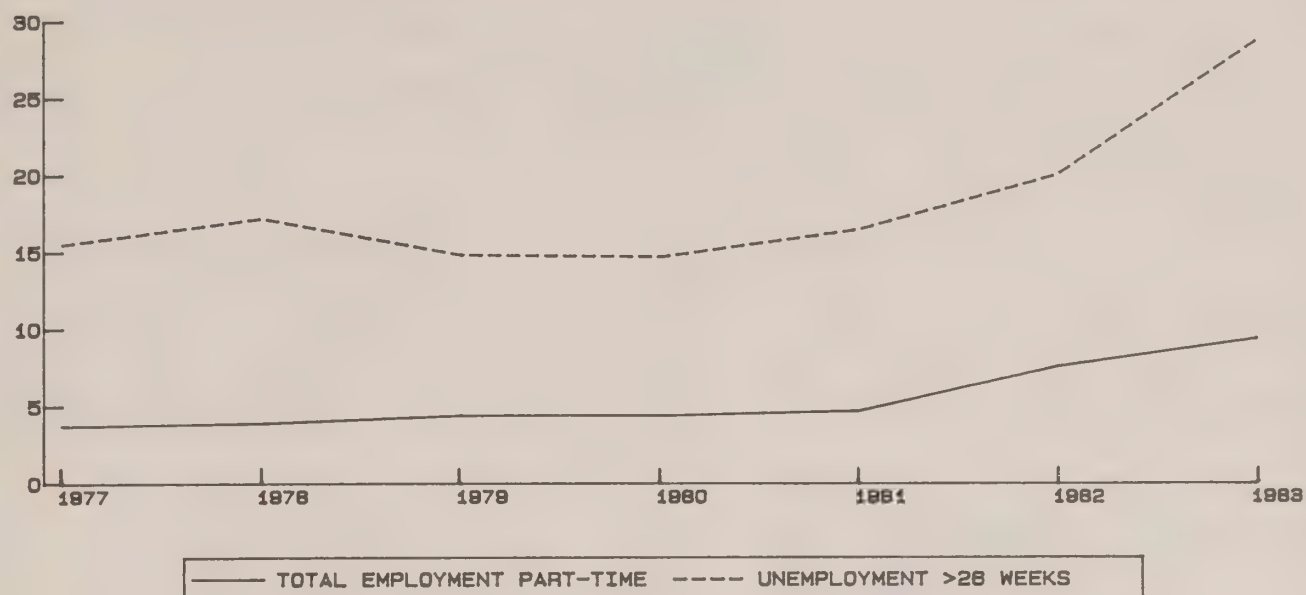
DATA SET 164:  
PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SINGLE PERSONS 20-24 YEARS  
NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME  
BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND DEPENDENCY STATUS  
CANADA, 1977 - 1983

		PRIMARY/SECONDARY						POST-SECONDARY			
		TOTAL		Dependent		Non-Dependent		Dependent		Non-Dependent	
		Emp P/T	Unemp >26 wks	Emp P/T	Unemp >26 wks	Emp P/T	Unemp >26 wks	Emp P/T	Unemp >26 wks	Emp P/T	Unemp >26 wks
1977		3.7%	15.5%	3.6%	19.0%	3.0%	13.6%	5.3%	12.5%	3.1%	NA
Index		1.00	1.00	0.97	1.23	0.81	0.88	1.43	0.81	0.84	NA
1978		3.9%	17.2%	3.7%	20.7%	3.3%	17.4%	5.7%	13.0%	2.9%	NA
Index		1.00	1.00	0.95	1.20	0.85	1.01	1.46	0.76	0.74	NA
1979		4.4%	14.8%	4.6%	19.3%	3.4%	8.3%	6.1%	10.0%	3.7%	NA
Index		1.00	1.00	1.05	1.30	0.77	0.56	1.39	0.68	0.84	NA
1980		4.4%	14.7%	4.6%	18.3%	3.3%	11.5%	6.3%	9.5%	3.7%	NA
Index		1.00	1.00	1.05	1.24	0.75	0.78	1.43	0.65	0.84	NA
1981		4.7%	16.5%	5.3%	20.6%	3.5%	10.7%	7.3%	13.6%	3.2%	NA
Index		1.00	1.00	1.13	1.25	0.74	0.65	1.55	0.82	0.68	NA
1982		7.6%	20.1%	8.7%	24.7%	5.5%	17.1%	10.3%	13.5%	5.0%	14.3%
Index		1.00	1.00	1.14	1.23	0.72	0.85	1.36	0.67	0.66	0.71
1983		9.4%	28.8%	9.8%	33.3%	6.7%	26.7%	14.0%	21.4%	5.9%	17.6%
Index		1.00	1.00	1.04	1.16	0.71	0.93	1.49	0.74	0.63	0.61

Note: Index Total = 1.00

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SINGLE PERSONS 20-24 YEARS  
NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL  
ATTAINMENT AND DEPENDENCY STATUS, CANADA, 1977-1983



PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

- The incidence of both part-time employment and long-term unemployment appears to be increasing among the population of single persons aged 20-24 years not attending school, especially since 1981
- While the relationship between part-time employment and the level of educational attainment is not clear from these data, long-term unemployment is less prevalent among groups with higher levels of educational attainment
- Regardless of the level of educational attainment, incidence of part-time employment and long term unemployment is greater among those who are dependents than those who are non-dependents

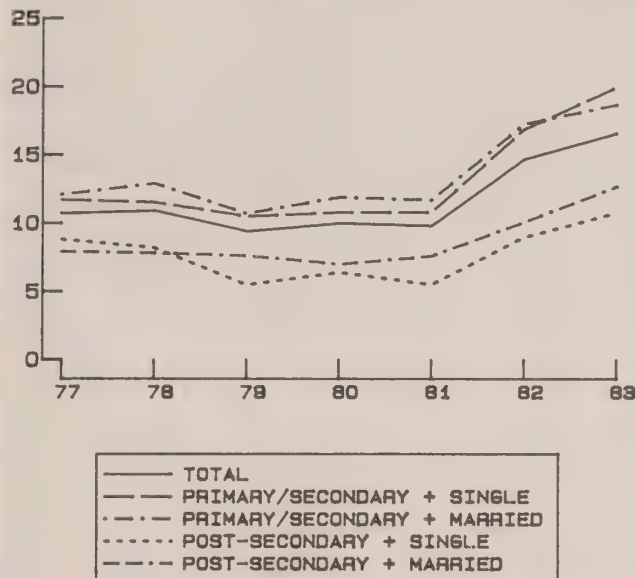
DATA SET 165:  
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AND PARTICIPATION RATE OF PERSONS 20-24 YEARS  
NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME  
BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND MARITAL STATUS  
CANADA, 1977-1983

	PRIMARY/SECONDARY						POST-SECONDARY			
	TOTAL		Single		Married		Single		Married	
	Unemp Rate	Part Rate	Unemp Rate	Part Rate	Unemp Rate	Part Rate	Unemp Rate	Part Rate	Unemp Rate	Part Rate
1977 Index	10.7% 1.00	80.0% 1.00	11.7% 1.09	90.0% 1.13	12.1% 1.13	71.0% 0.89	8.8% 0.82	96.6% 1.21	7.9% 0.74	85.8% 1.07
1978 Index	10.9% 1.00	81.1% 1.00	11.5% 1.06	90.7% 1.12	12.9% 1.18	72.2% 0.89	8.2% 0.75	96.7% 1.19	7.8% 0.72	87.8% 1.08
1979 Index	9.4% 1.00	81.8% 1.00	10.5% 1.12	91.1% 1.11	10.7% 1.14	73.6% 0.90	5.5% 0.59	96.9% 1.18	7.6% 0.81	87.2% 1.07
1980 Index	10.0% 1.00	82.7% 1.00	10.8% 1.08	90.6% 1.10	11.9% 1.19	74.9% 0.91	6.4% 0.64	96.4% 1.17	7.0% 0.70	87.7% 1.06
1981 Index	9.8% 1.00	82.9% 1.00	10.8% 1.10	90.9% 1.10	11.7% 1.19	74.1% 0.89	5.5% 0.56	97.3% 0.17	7.6% 0.78	88.1% 1.06
1982 Index	14.7% 1.00	82.6% 1.00	16.9% 1.15	89.5% 1.08	17.3% 1.18	74.3% 0.90	9.0% 0.61	97.0% 1.17	10.1% 0.69	87.8% 1.06
1983 Index	16.6% 1.00	83.1% 1.00	20.0% 1.20	88.0% 1.06	18.7% 1.13	75.0% 0.90	10.8% 0.65	96.7% 1.16	12.7% 0.77	89.0% 1.07

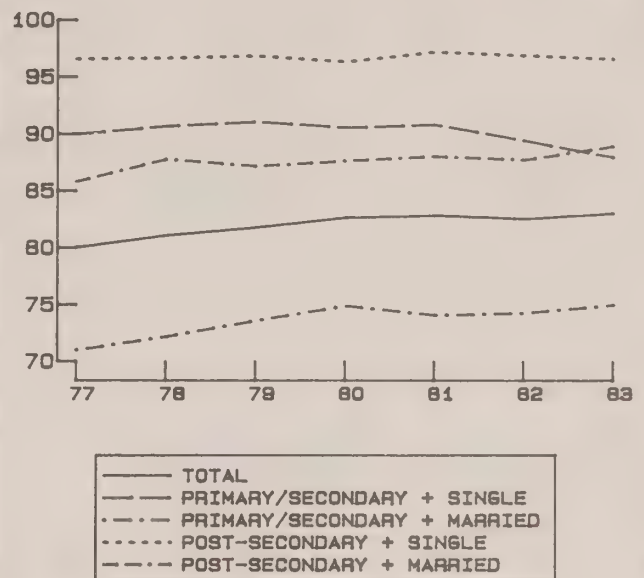
Note: Index Total = 1.00

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF PERSONS 20-24 YEARS WHO ARE NON DEPENDENT AND NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND MARITAL STATUS, CANADA, 1977-1983



PARTICIPATION RATE OF PERSONS 20-24 YEARS WHO ARE NON DEPENDENT AND NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND MARITAL STATUS, CANADA, 1977-1983



## UNEMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATION RATES

- Both the participation rate and the unemployment rate of persons 20-24 years who are non-dependent and not attending school have increased from 1977 to 1983
- Single persons with primary/secondary attainment was the only group to experience a decline in participation rates from 90.0 in 1977 to 88.0 in 1983
- The highest participation rate in 1983 was for single persons with post-secondary attainment; this was the group with the lowest unemployment rate

DATA SET 166:  
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AND PARTICIPATION RATE OF SINGLE PERSONS 20-24 YEARS  
NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME  
BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND DEPENDENCY STATUS  
CANADA, 1977-1983

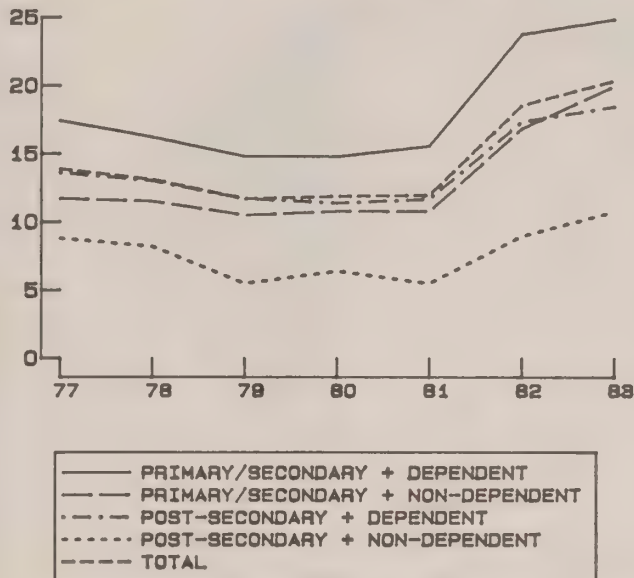
	TOTAL		PRIMARY/SECONDARY				POST-SECONDARY			
			Dependent		Non-Dependent		Dependent		Non-Dependent	
	Unemp Rate	Part Rate	Unemp Rate	Part Rate	Unemp Rate	Part Rate	Unemp Rate	Part Rate	Unemp Rate	Part Rate
1977	13.9%	91.4%	17.4%	88.9%	11.7%	90.0%	13.6%	93.7%	8.8%	96.6%
Index	1.00	1.00	1.25	0.97	0.84	0.98	0.98	1.03	0.63	1.06
1978	13.1%	92.0%	16.2%	89.8%	11.5%	90.7%	13.0%	94.3%	8.2%	96.7%
Index	1.00	1.00	1.24	0.98	0.88	0.99	0.99	1.03	0.63	1.05
1979	11.7%	92.0%	14.8%	89.9%	10.5%	91.1%	11.7%	94.4%	5.5%	96.9%
Index	1.00	1.00	1.26	0.98	0.90	0.99	1.00	1.03	0.47	1.05
1980	11.9%	92.0%	14.8%	90.4%	10.8%	90.6%	11.4%	94.1%	6.4%	96.4%
Index	1.00	1.00	1.24	0.98	0.91	0.98	0.96	1.02	0.54	1.05
1981	12.0%	91.9%	15.6%	89.3%	10.8%	90.9%	11.7%	94.5%	5.5%	97.3%
Index	1.00	1.00	1.30	0.97	0.90	0.99	0.98	1.03	0.46	1.06
1982	18.6%	90.7%	23.8%	87.7%	16.9%	89.5%	17.4%	93.5%	9.0%	97.0%
Index	1.00	1.00	1.28	0.97	0.91	0.99	0.94	1.03	0.48	1.07
1983	20.4%	90.7%	24.9%	88.6%	20.0%	88.0%	18.5%	93.8%	10.8%	96.7%
Index	1.00	1.00	1.22	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.91	1.03	0.53	1.07

Note: Index Total = 1.00

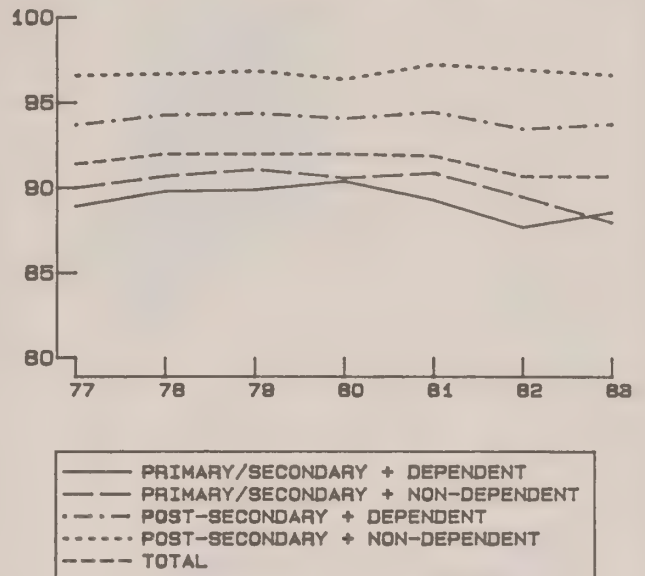
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF SINGLE PERSONS 20-24 YEARS NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND DEPENDENCY STATUS, CANADA, 1977-1983



PARTICIPATION RATE OF SINGLE PERSONS 20-24 YEARS NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND DEPENDENCY STATUS, CANADA, 1977-1983



## UNEMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATION RATES

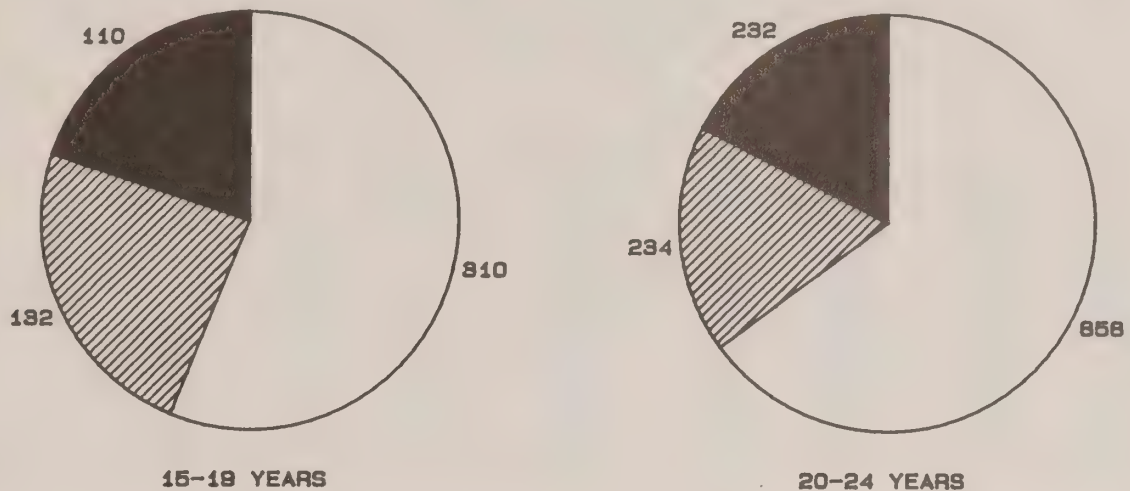
- Even though the participation rate of single persons aged 20-24 years and not attending school full-time has decreased (92.0% to 90.7%) since 1979, their unemployment rate has increased (11.7% to 20.4%)
- In 1983, those groups with lower levels of educational attainment were more affected by unemployment, even though their participation rate was relatively lower
- Similarly, persons in this group who were dependent had higher unemployment rate than those living away from home

DATA SET 167:  
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME  
WITH PRIMARY/SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT  
BY AGE, SEX AND DEPENDENCY STATUS  
CANADA, 1983

	Popu- lation	Labour Force	EMPLOYED			Unemp Total	Not In Labour Force	Unemp Rate	Part Rate	Emp/ Pop Ratio
			Total	Full Time	Part Time					
15-24 YEARS			(Thousands)							
Both Sexes	1,876	1,535	1,168	1,016	152	367	341	23.9	81.8	62.3
Dependent	908	776	563	476	87	212	132	27.4	85.5	62.1
Non-dependent	968	759	605	540	65	154	209	20.3	78.4	62.5
Males	956	858	630	578	52	228	97	26.6	89.8	65.9
Dependent	563	490	340	302	38	149	73	30.5	87.0	60.4
Non-dependent	393	369	290	276	14	79	24	21.4	93.9	73.8
Females	920	676	538	438	100	138	244	20.4	73.5	58.5
Dependent	345	286	223	174	49	63	59	22.0	83.0	64.8
Non-dependent	576	390	315	265	50	75	185	19.3	67.8	54.7
15-19 Years										
Both Sexes	552	442	310	243	67	132	110	29.9	80.2	56.2
Dependent	417	341	237	182	55	104	76	30.4	81.8	56.9
Non-dependent	134	101	73	61	12	28	33	28.0	75.1	54.1
Males	281	238	161	135	25	77	43	32.4	84.7	57.2
Dependent	238	199	133	110	22	66	39	33.2	83.5	55.8
Non-dependent	43	39	28	3	11	9	4	28.7	91.5	65.3
Females	271	205	150	108	42	55	67	26.9	75.5	55.2
Dependent	179	143	105	72	33	38	37	26.6	79.5	58.4
Non-dependent	92	62	45	36	9	17	30	27.5	67.5	48.9
20-24 Years										
Both Sexes	1,324	1,093	858	774	84	234	232	21.5	82.5	64.8
Dependent	490	434	326	294	32	108	56	24.9	88.6	66.5
Non-dependent	834	658	532	480	53	126	176	19.2	78.9	63.8
Males	675	621	469	443	27	151	54	24.4	92.0	69.5
Dependent	325	291	207	192	15	83	34	28.7	89.5	63.8
Non-dependent	350	330	262	251	11	68	20	20.6	94.2	74.8
Females	649	472	389	331	58	83	177	17.6	72.7	59.9
Dependent	166	144	119	102	17	25	22	17.3	86.7	71.7
Non-dependent	484	328	270	229	41	58	155	17.7	67.9	55.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages, 1983.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTHS NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME  
WITH SOME OR COMPLETED PRIMARY/SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT  
BY AGE, CANADA, 1983



EMPLOYED UNEMPLOYED NOT IN LABOUR FORCE

POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

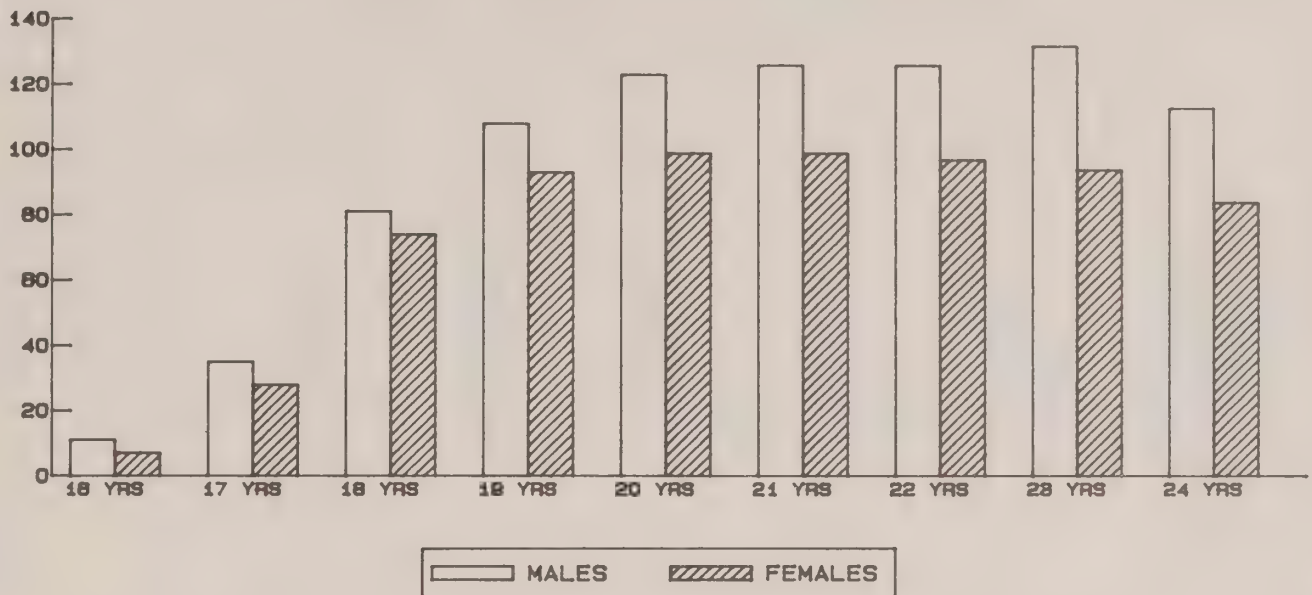
- Out-of-school youth with primary or secondary educational attainment accounted for 42.5% of the population 15-24 years in 1983. For 15-19 year olds, the percentage was 26.4% and for 20-24 year olds it was 56.9%
- Both 15-19 and 20-24 year olds had labour force participation rates in the order of 80%, with the rates for males slightly higher than for females
- The unemployment rate for this group was exceptionally high, especially for younger males (32.4%)
- About three quarters of the younger group, and three eighths of the 20-24 year olds were living at home (dependents). Unemployment rates for these living at home were consistently higher, especially among males

DATA SET 168:  
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME,  
WITH PRIMARY/SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT  
BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1983

	Pop- ulation	Labour Force	EMPLOYED			Unem- ployed	Not In Labour Force	Unemp Rate	Part Rate	Emp/ Pop Ratio
			Total	Full Time	Part Time					
			(Thousands)							
25-34 YEARS	2,448	1,875	1,601	1,443	158	274	572	14.6	76.6	65.4
Male	1,179	1,103	940	918	21	163	77	14.8	93.5	79.7
Female	1,268	772	661	525	137	111	496	14.4	60.9	52.1
16 Years	31	18	11	7	4	8	13	42.1	58.5	33.9
Male	17	11	6	5	2	5	6	44.1	66.9	37.4
Female	15	7	4	2	2	3	7	38.9	48.8	29.8
17 Years	86	63	41	29	12	22	23	34.7	73.3	47.9
Male	44	35	22	18	5	12	10	35.4	78.4	50.6
Female	42	28	19	11	7	10	13	33.9	68.0	44.9
18 Years	186	154	110	84	26	45	32	28.9	82.8	58.9
Male	94	81	55	45	10	26	13	32.1	86.5	58.7
Female	93	74	55	39	16	19	19	25.4	79.2	59.1
19 Years	236	201	145	121	24	56	35	27.8	85.1	61.4
Male	120	108	75	66	9	33	12	30.6	90.1	62.6
Female	116	93	70	55	16	23	23	24.7	80.0	60.2
20 Years	263	222	166	146	20	56	41	25.1	84.3	63.2
Male	136	123	89	82	7	34	13	27.7	90.8	65.6
Female	127	99	77	64	13	22	23	24.7	80.0	60.2
21 Years	265	225	174	157	17	50	41	22.5	84.7	65.7
Male	137	126	93	87	6	33	11	26.5	92.0	67.6
Female	128	99	82	71	11	17	30	17.3	77.0	63.7
22 Years	272	224	176	160	16	48	48	21.4	82.3	64.7
Male	138	126	95	90	5	32	11	25.2	91.9	68.7
Female	134	97	81	70	11	16	37	16.5	72.5	60.5
23 Years	277	225	183	166	17	42	52	18.7	81.3	66.1
Male	142	132	104	99	5	27	10	20.8	92.8	73.5
Female	135	94	79	67	12	15	42	15.7	69.2	58.3
24 Years	247	197	159	144	15	38	50	19.4	79.8	64.3
Male	123	113	89	85	4	25	9	21.6	92.4	72.4
Female	124	84	70	59	11	14	41	16.3	67.3	56.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.

LABOUR FORCE, PERSONS NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME WITH  
PRIMARY/SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, BY AGE  
AND SEX, CANADA, 1983



LABOUR FORCE, SINGLE YEARS

- The vast majority of out-of-school youth are aged 18 years and over, on the basis of 1983 data
- For males, labour force participation rates rise with age, until a level near 92% is reached for 21-24 year olds. Female participation rates reach a peak near 80% for 18-20 year olds, then decline
- Unemployment rates are highest for 16 year olds, and decline until age 23. Female unemployment rates are lower than for males in each age level
- Male unemployment rates are consistently higher than those for females



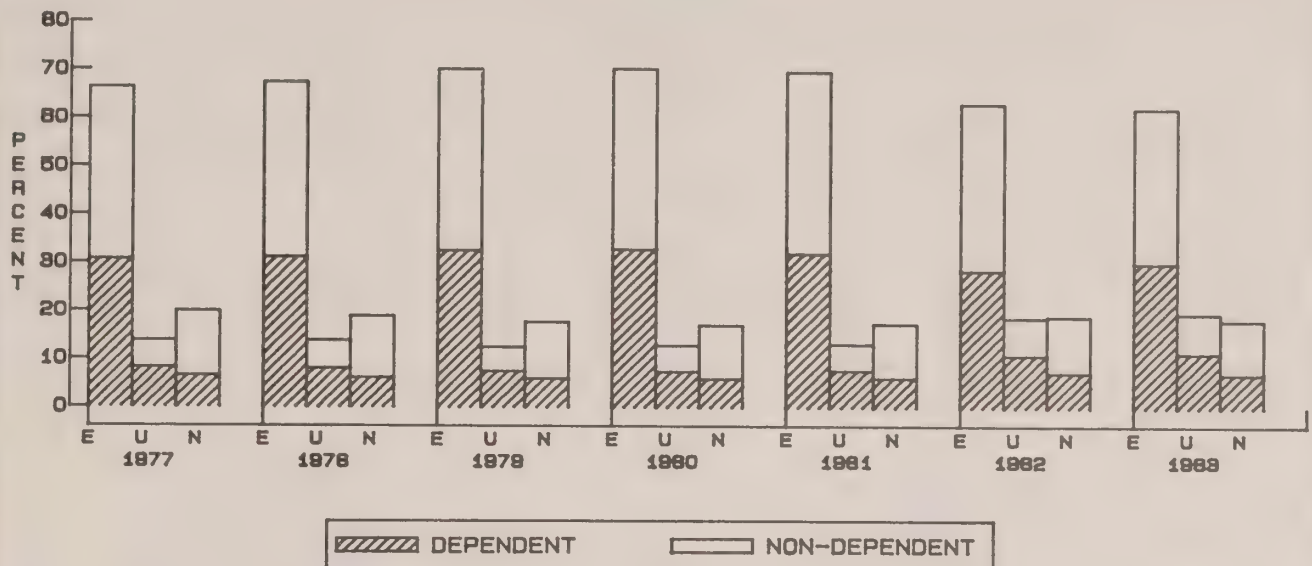
DATA SET 169:  
LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME,  
WITH PRIMARY/SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT  
BY DEPENDENCY STATUS  
CANADA, 1977 - 1983

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	(Thousands)						
ALL STATUS							
Employed	1,295	1,370	1,484	1,475	1,431	1,249	1,168
Unemployed	270	280	264	270	269	370	367
Not In L.F.	391	384	373	358	355	376	341
Population	1,956	2,033	2,122	2,103	2,055	1,995	1,876
Dependent							
Employed	598	631	687	687	655	566	563
Unemployed	161	163	158	156	157	215	212
Not In L.F.	128	125	125	124	126	143	132
Population	887	919	970	967	937	924	908
Non-Dependent							
Employed	698	738	797	788	776	693	605
Unemployed	109	117	107	114	112	155	154
Not In L.F.	263	258	248	234	230	233	209
Population	1,069	1,114	1,152	1,136	1,118	1,071	968

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

ALL STATUS							
Employed	66.2	67.4	69.9	70.1	69.6	62.6	62.3
Unemployed	13.8	13.8	12.4	12.8	13.1	18.5	19.6
Not In L.F.	20.0	18.9	17.6	17.0	17.3	18.8	18.2
Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dependent							
Employed	30.6	31.0	32.4	32.7	31.9	28.4	30.0
Unemployed	8.2	8.0	7.4	7.4	7.6	10.8	11.3
Not In L.F.	6.5	6.1	5.9	5.9	6.1	7.2	7.0
Population	45.3	45.2	45.7	46.0	45.6	46.3	48.4
Non-Dependent							
Employed	35.7	36.3	37.6	37.5	37.8	34.7	32.2
Unemployed	5.6	5.8	5.0	5.4	5.5	7.8	8.2
Not In L.F.	13.4	12.7	11.7	11.1	11.2	11.7	11.1
Population	54.7	54.8	54.3	54.0	54.4	53.7	51.6

LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME,  
WITH PRIMARY/SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT  
BY DEPENDENCY STATUS  
CANADA, 1977-1983



### LABOUR FORCE STATUS

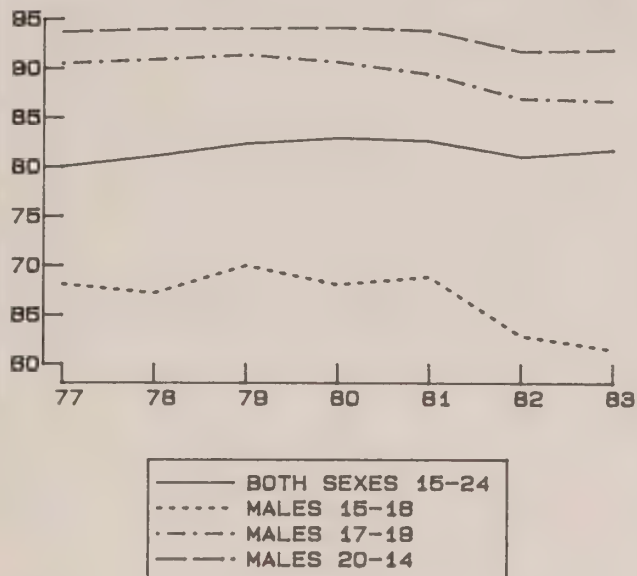
- The youth population (15-24) not in-school, with primary/secondary educational attainment reached a peak of 2,122,000 in 1979
- The proportion of these youth living at home (dependents) also peaked in 1980
- The number of dependent youth, not in-school, with primary/secondary educational attainment has declined, from 970,000 in 1979 to 908,000 in 1983
- Over the period 1979 to 1983 the portion of dependent youth who were unemployed remained stable until 1982, when it increased sharply, as did the absolute numbers of unemployed (from 157,000 to 212,000 between 1981 and 1983)
- A greater proportion of those living away from home were not in the labour force

DATA SET 170:  
PARTICIPATION RATES FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME  
WITH PRIMARY/SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT  
BY AGE AND SEX  
CANADA, 1977-1983

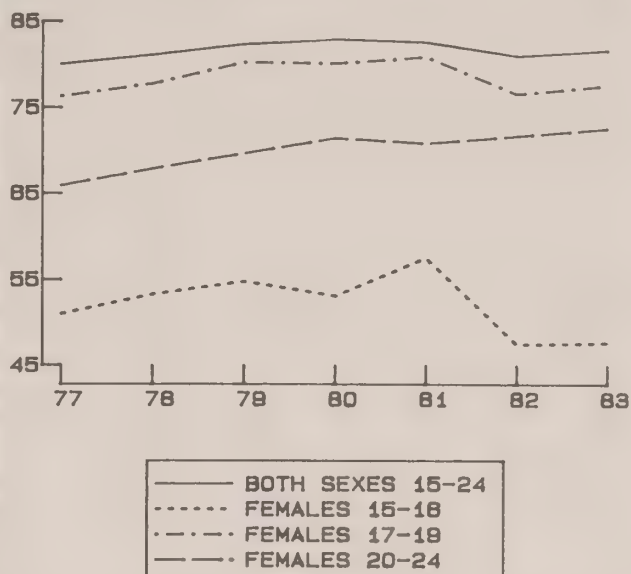
	1977 ----	1978 ----	1979 ----	1980 ----	1981 ----	1982 ----	1983 ----
15-24 YEARS	80.0	81.1	82.4	83.0	82.7	81.1	81.8
Males	91.5	91.9	92.2	92.1	91.7	89.6	89.8
Females	68.5	70.4	72.4	73.6	73.4	72.6	73.5
15-19 Years	80.8	81.8	83.5	83.1	83.3	79.6	80.2
Males	87.7	88.1	88.9	88.3	87.3	84.7	84.7
Females	73.4	75.1	77.7	77.6	78.8	74.4	75.5
15-16 Years	60.2	60.6	63.1	61.2	63.9	56.0	55.1
Males	68.1	67.2	70.0	68.1	68.9	62.9	61.5
Females	51.0	53.3	54.8	53.1	57.6	47.5	47.7
17-19 Years	83.5	84.5	86.0	85.6	85.4	81.9	82.3
Males	90.5	90.9	91.4	90.7	89.5	87.0	86.8
Females	76.3	77.8	80.3	80.2	81.0	76.7	77.7
20-24 Years	79.6	80.7	81.8	82.9	82.5	81.8	82.5
Males	93.7	94.0	94.1	94.2	93.9	91.8	92.0
Females	65.9	67.9	69.7	71.5	70.9	71.8	72.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.

PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE GROUPS FOR  
MALES 15-24 YEARS, NOT ATTENDING  
SCHOOL FULL-TIME WITH PRIMARY/SECONDARY  
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CANADA, 1977-1983



PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE GROUPS FOR  
FEMALES 15-24 YEARS, NOT ATTENDING  
SCHOOL FULL-TIME WITH PRIMARY/SECONDARY  
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CANADA, 1977-1983



## PARTICIPATION RATES

- Labour force participation rates for youth (15-24 years) not in-school, with primary/secondary educational attainment increased from 1977 to 1981, declined in 1982 and resumed an upward trend in 1983
- For males, labour force participation rose from 91.5 in 1977 to 92.2 by 1979, then declined through 1982. For females, the upward trend in labour force participation was more persistent, with only a slight dip in 1982
- For 20-24 year olds, the dip in participation rates for females came in 1981, with growth resumed in 1982. The drop in male participation rates from 1981 to 1982 for this age group was a direct contrast
- Participation rates for males tend to be highest for the 20-24 age group. For females, the peak is reached with the 17-19 age group

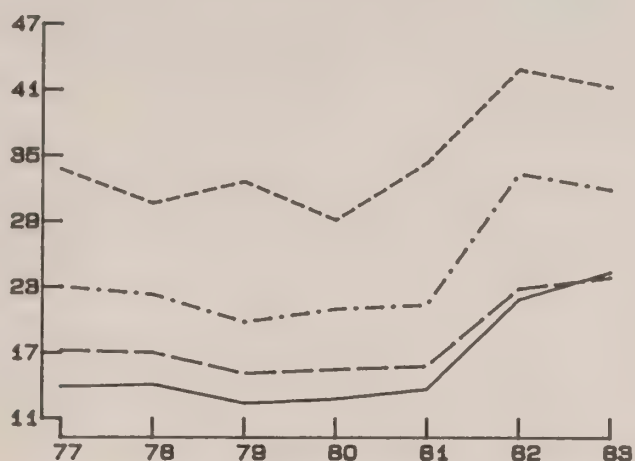
DATA SET 171:  
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL  
FULL-TIME WITH PRIMARY/SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT  
BY AGE AND SEX  
CANADA, 1977-1983

	1977 -----	1978 -----	1979 -----	1980 -----	1981 -----	1982 -----	1983 -----
15-24 YEARS	17.2	17.0	15.1	15.5	15.8	22.9	23.9
Males	17.5	17.2	15.4	15.8	16.5	25.6	26.6
Females	16.8	16.6	14.8	15.1	15.0	19.5	20.4
15-19 Years	23.1	22.7	20.7	20.9	21.9	30.2	29.9
Males	24.0	23.1	20.9	21.7	22.5	34.0	32.4
Females	22.0	22.2	20.4	19.8	21.1	25.6	26.9
15-16 Years	33.6	32.3	31.9	31.3	34.2	42.7	40.5
Males	33.7	30.6	32.6	29.1	34.4	42.9	41.3
Females	33.3	34.6	30.8	34.6	33.8	42.3	39.4
17-19 Years	22.1	21.8	19.7	20.0	20.2	29.4	29.3
Males	23.0	22.3	19.8	21.0	21.4	33.4	31.9
Females	21.1	21.2	19.6	18.8	20.2	24.7	26.3
20-24 Years	13.8	13.7	12.1	12.7	11.4	19.6	21.5
Males	13.9	14.1	12.4	12.8	13.7	21.9	24.4
Females	13.7	13.3	11.6	12.5	11.8	16.6	17.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.

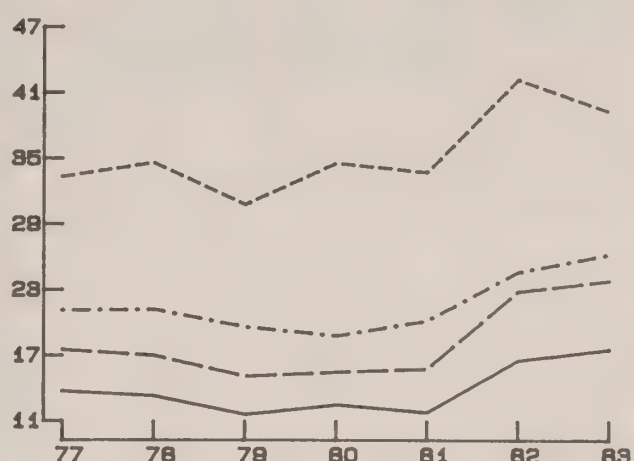


UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR MALES BY AGE,  
CANADA, 1977-1983



----- MALES 15-16  
 - . - . - MALES 17-19  
 \_\_\_\_\_ MALES 20-24  
 - - - - - BOTH SEXES 15-24

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR FEMALES BY AGE,  
CANADA, 1977-1983



----- FEMALES 15-16  
 - . - . - FEMALES 17-19  
 \_\_\_\_\_ FEMALES 20-24  
 - - - - - BOTH SEXES 15-24

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

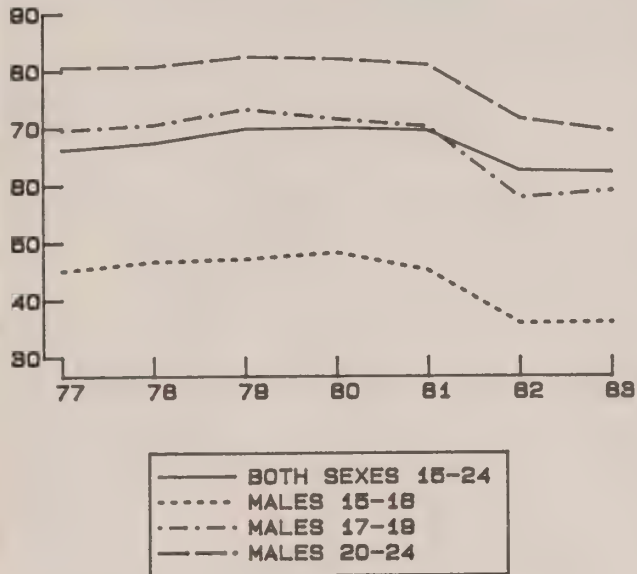
- Unemployment rates for youth not in-school, with primary/secondary educational attainment declined slightly from 1977 to 1979, increased slightly in the following two years, then rose abruptly in 1982 and 1983
- The youngest group (15-16 years) experienced the highest unemployment rates, and for all age groups, males had higher unemployment rates than females
- Unemployment rates for the youngest group continued to rise from 1982 to 1983, whereas for 17-24 year olds, slight declines were experienced

DATA SET 172:  
EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME WITH PRIMARY/SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT  
BY AGE AND SEX  
CANADA, 1977-1983

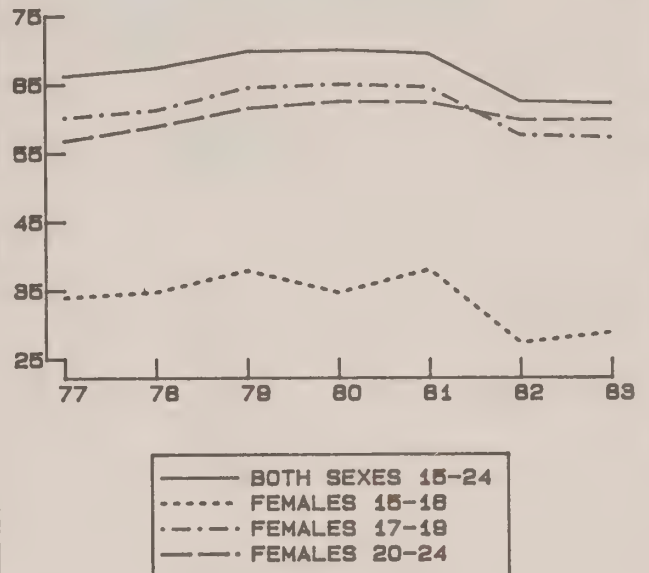
	1977 ----	1978 ----	1979 ----	1980 ----	1981 ----	1982 ----	1983 ----
15-24 YEARS	66.2	67.4	69.9	70.1	69.6	62.6	62.3
Males	75.5	76.0	78.0	77.6	76.6	66.7	65.9
Females	57.0	58.7	61.7	62.5	62.4	58.5	58.5
15-19 Years	62.1	63.3	66.3	65.8	65.0	55.6	56.2
Males	66.7	67.8	70.3	69.1	67.6	55.9	57.2
Females	57.2	58.4	61.8	62.2	62.2	55.3	55.2
15-16 Years	40.0	41.1	43.0	42.1	42.1	32.1	32.8
Males	45.1	46.7	47.2	48.3	45.2	35.9	36.1
Females	34.0	34.8	37.9	34.7	38.1	27.4	28.9
17-19 Years	65.0	66.1	69.1	68.5	67.6	57.8	58.2
Males	69.7	70.6	73.3	71.6	70.3	57.9	59.1
Females	60.2	61.3	64.6	65.1	64.7	57.7	57.3
20-24 Years	68.6	69.7	71.9	72.4	71.9	65.8	64.8
Males	80.7	80.8	82.5	82.1	81.1	71.7	69.5
Females	56.8	58.9	61.6	62.6	62.5	59.9	59.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.

EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO BY AGE AND SEX  
FOR PERSONS 15-24 YRS, NOT ATTENDING  
SCHOOL FULL-TIME WITH PRIMARY/SECONDARY  
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CANADA, 1977-1983



EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO BY AGE AND SEX  
FOR PERSONS 15-24 YRS, NOT ATTENDING  
SCHOOL FULL-TIME WITH PRIMARY/SECONDARY  
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CANADA, 1977-1983



## EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIOS

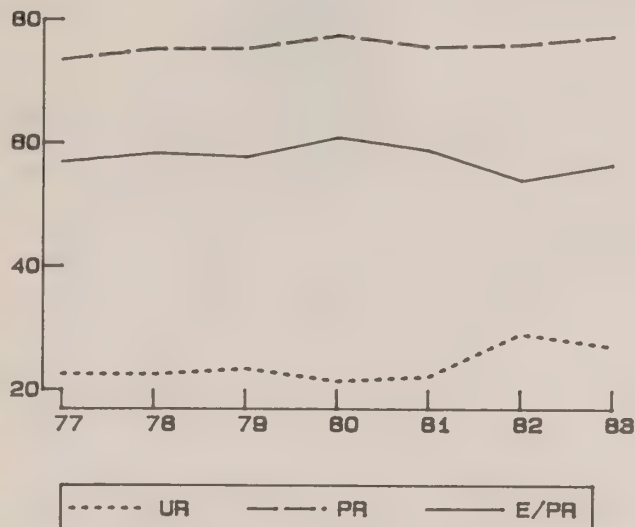
- Employment to population ratios for youth (15-24 years) not in-school, with primary/secondary educational attainment rose from 1977 to 1980, declined slightly in 1981, then dropped from 69.6% to 62.6% in 1982
- The largest decline from 1981 to 1982 was for males (76.6% down to 66.7%). Males 17-19 years had an even larger drop
- By 1983 females, particularly those 20-24 years of age, had increased their employment to population ratio above 1977 levels. Males in all age categories within the youth group had employment to population ratio some 10 points lower in 1983 than in 1977

DATA SET 173:  
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, PARTICIPATION RATE AND EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO  
FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS, NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME,  
WITH PRIMARY/SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT  
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1977-1983

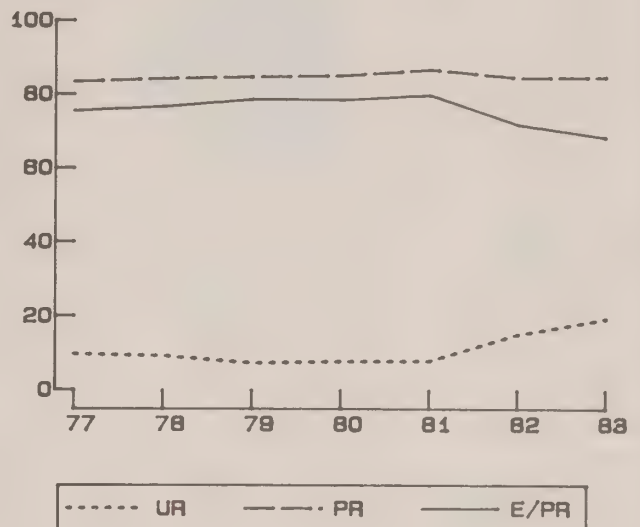
	1977 ----	1978 ----	1979 ----	1980 ----	1981 ----	1982 ----	1983 ----
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE							
CANADA	17.2	17.0	15.1	15.5	15.8	22.9	23.9
Newfoundland	31.3	30.2	30.4	26.1	29.7	36.0	38.0
Prince Edward Island	NA	20.6	20.8	22.4	25.6	27.3	26.4
Nova Scotia	22.5	22.5	23.4	21.4	22.2	29.1	27.0
New Brunswick	26.9	24.9	23.2	23.3	23.9	28.5	29.6
Quebec	20.3	20.8	18.6	19.6	20.7	27.3	27.2
Ontario	15.8	15.3	13.5	14.7	14.5	21.5	21.6
Manitoba	12.2	13.6	11.4	12.0	11.9	17.8	18.8
Saskatchewan	10.5	11.1	9.6	9.9	10.6	14.2	17.5
Alberta	9.5	9.1	7.2	7.7	7.9	15.1	19.4
British Columbia	18.0	16.4	15.2	13.1	13.8	25.3	27.5
PARTICIPATION RATE							
CANADA	80.0	81.1	82.4	83.0	82.7	81.1	81.8
Newfoundland	63.0	62.1	63.1	63.1	62.5	58.0	62.5
Prince Edward Island	76.2	76.7	78.5	77.0	77.5	75.8	79.4
Nova Scotia	73.5	75.2	75.3	77.5	75.6	76.1	77.5
New Brunswick	69.7	71.2	72.4	70.3	72.1	69.6	70.3
Quebec	78.3	79.8	80.9	81.1	80.4	77.7	78.7
Ontario	83.5	84.0	85.8	87.0	86.4	85.8	85.9
Manitoba	80.7	82.7	83.7	85.0	84.8	84.6	84.6
Saskatchewan	79.7	80.5	82.5	82.9	81.1	82.4	83.7
Alberta	83.4	84.3	84.8	85.2	86.9	84.8	85.1
British Columbia	81.2	83.1	83.8	83.7	84.0	81.0	81.9
EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO							
CANADA	66.2	67.4	69.9	70.1	69.6	62.6	62.3
Newfoundland	43.3	43.4	43.9	46.7	43.9	37.4	38.7
Prince Edward Island	61.9	60.8	62.2	59.8	57.7	55.1	58.4
Nova Scotia	56.9	58.3	57.7	60.9	58.8	54.0	56.6
New Brunswick	51.0	53.5	55.6	53.9	54.8	49.7	49.5
Quebec	62.4	63.2	65.8	65.2	63.7	56.5	57.3
Ontario	70.3	71.1	74.2	74.2	73.9	67.3	67.3
Manitoba	70.8	71.4	74.2	74.8	74.7	69.5	68.7
Saskatchewan	71.3	71.6	74.6	74.7	72.5	70.7	69.0
Alberta	75.5	76.7	78.7	78.6	80.0	72.0	68.6
British Columbia	66.7	69.5	71.1	72.7	72.4	60.5	59.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, PARTICIPATION RATE AND EMP/POP RATIO FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS, NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME, WITH PRIMARY/SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT  
NOVA SCOTIA, 1977-1983



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, PARTICIPATION RATE AND EMP/POP RATIO FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS, NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME, WITH PRIMARY/SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT  
ALBERTA, 1977-1983



## LABOUR FORCE RATIOS, PROVINCES

- Unemployment rates for youth (15-24 years) not in-school with primary/secondary educational attainment were above the Canadian average in Quebec and the Atlantic provinces throughout the 1977 to 1983 period. The rates in British Columbia, usually at or below the national average moved above the Canadian rates in 1982 and 1983
- Labour force participation rates, rising in most provinces in the 1970 s, reached their peaks in 1980 or 1981. Labour force participation remained above the national average in 1982 and 1983 in Ontario, the Prairies and British Columbia. Increases were experienced in all provinces but Manitoba in 1983
- Peaks in the employment to population ratio for various provinces were spread over the 1979 to 1981 period
  - the sharpest declines came in Alberta and British Columbia between 1981 and 1982
  - ratios were virtually unchanged from 1982 to 1983 in New Brunswick and Ontario, but slight declines continued in the Prairies and British Columbia

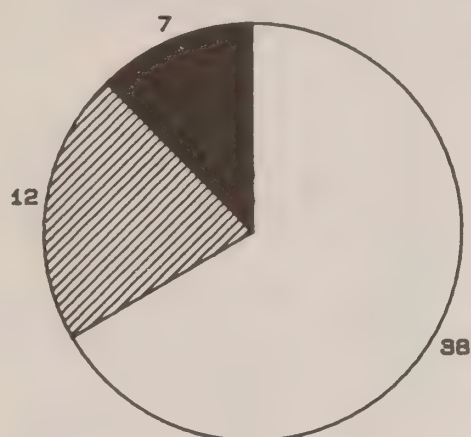


DATA SET 174:  
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME  
WITH SOME OR COMPLETED POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT  
BY AGE, SEX AND DEPENDENCY STATUS  
CANADA, 1983

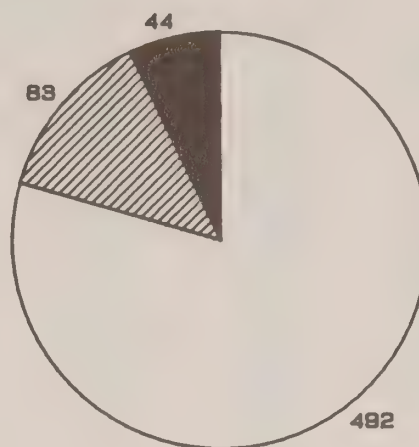
	Popu- lation	Labour Force	EMPLOYED			Unemp Total	Not In Labour Force	Unemp Rate	Part Rate	Emp/ Pop Ratio
			-----							
			Total	Full Time	Part Time					
-----										
15-24 YEARS			(Thousands)							
Both Sexes	677	625	530	469	61	96	51	15.3	92.4	78.3
Dependent	287	267	215	181	33	52	20	19.6	93.1	74.9
Non-dependent	390	358	315	287	28	43	31	12.1	92.0	80.8
Males	294	280	230	211	19	50	14	17.9	95.2	78.1
Dependent	148	138	106	93	14	32	10	23.2	93.3	71.6
Non-dependent	146	142	124	118	6	18	4	12.8	97.2	84.7
Females	382	345	300	258	42	45	37	13.1	90.3	78.4
Dependent	139	129	109	89	20	20	10	15.6	92.9	78.3
Non-dependent	244	217	191	170	22	25	27	11.6	88.8	78.5
15-19 Years										
Both Sexes	57	50	38	29	9	12	7	24.6	88.0	66.3
Dependent	43	38	28	21	8	10	5	26.1	89.3	66.0
Non-dependent	14	11	9	8	2	2	2	19.9	83.9	67.3
Males	23	21	15	12	3	6	2	28.4	90.2	64.6
Dependent	19	17	12	10	3	5	2	29.6	90.4	63.7
Non-dependent	4	3	3	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	89.2	69.7
Females	34	29	23	17	6	6	5	22.0	86.5	67.4
Dependent	24	21	16	11	5	5	3	23.2	88.3	67.9
Non-dependent	10	8	7	5	NA	2	2	19.1	82.1	66.4
20-24 Years										
Both Sexes	620	575	492	440	52	83	44	14.5	92.8	79.4
Dependent	244	229	186	161	26	42	15	18.5	93.8	76.4
Non-dependent	376	347	306	280	26	41	29	11.9	92.2	81.3
Males	271	259	215	199	16	44	12	17.1	95.6	79.3
Dependent	129	121	94	83	11	27	8	22.3	93.7	72.8
Non-dependent	142	139	121	116	5	17	4	12.6	97.4	85.1
Females	349	316	277	242	36	39	33	12.3	90.7	79.5
Dependent	115	108	92	77	15	15	7	14.2	93.8	80.5
Non-dependent	234	208	185	164	21	24	25	11.4	89.1	79.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages, 1983.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTHS NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME  
WITH SOME OR COMPLETED POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT  
BY AGE, CANADA, 1983



15-19 YEARS



20-24 YEARS



### POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

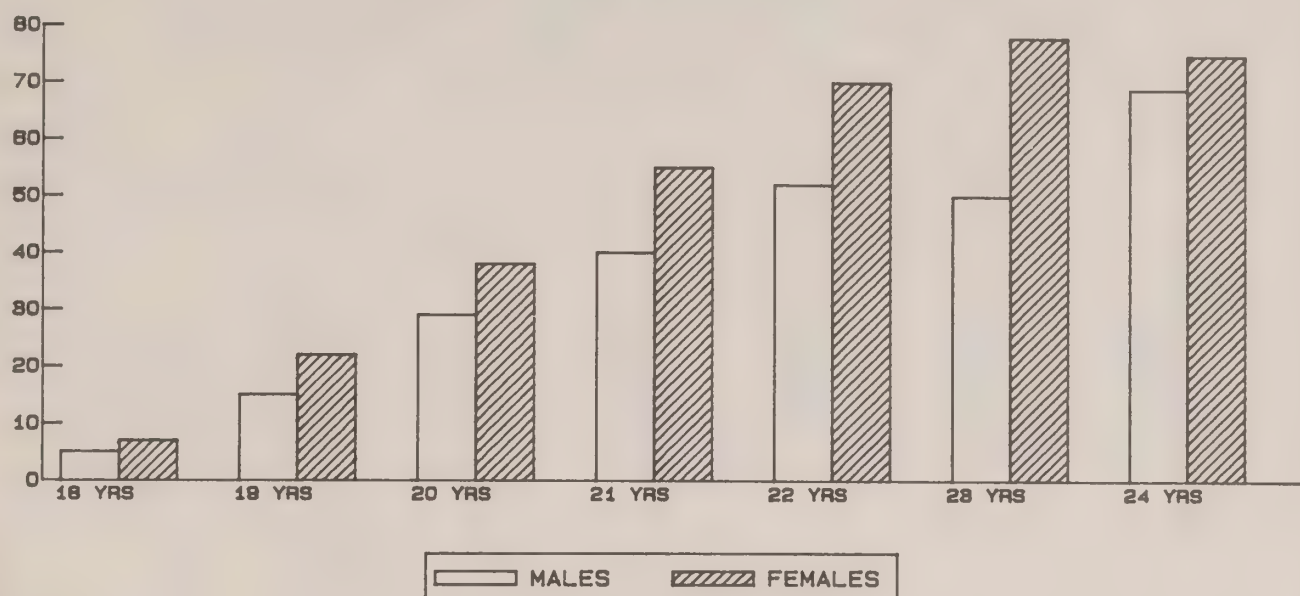
- This is the youth group closest in labour force characteristics to adults
- Close to 92% are 20-24 years, both in the population and in the labour force
- Unemployment rates for the older group are relatively low for youth, while labour force participation rates and employment to population ratios are high
- The younger group (15-19 years) experienced unemployment rates close to 25%, above the average for all youth

DATA SET 175:  
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME,  
WITH SOME OR COMPLETED POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT  
BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1983

	Pop- ulation	Labour Force	EMPLOYED			Unem- ployed	Not In		Unemp Rate	Part Rate	Emp/ Pop Ratio
			Total	Full	Part		Labour Force				
				Time	Time						
(Thousands)											
25-34 Years	1,727	1,535	1,405	1,276	129	130	192	8.4	88.9	81.4	
Male	882	862	788	769	18	75	20	8.7	97.8	89.3	
Female	845	672	617	507	111	55	173	8.1	79.6	73.1	
18 Years	14	12	9	7	2	3	2	24.8	84.0	63.2	
Male	6	5	4	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	87.1	61.4	
Female	8	7	5	4	2	NA	NA	NA	81.9	64.4	
19 Years	41	37	28	21	6	9	4	24.6	89.8	67.7	
Male	17	15	11	9	2	4	NA	27.2	92.0	67.0	
Female	24	22	17	13	4	5	3	22.8	88.4	68.3	
20 Years	74	67	55	45	10	13	6	18.8	91.4	74.2	
Male	32	29	23	19	3	6	3	21.8	91.5	71.5	
Female	42	38	32	25	7	6	4	16.5	91.4	76.3	
21 Years	102	95	78	69	9	17	7	17.8	92.9	76.4	
Male	42	40	31	28	3	9	2	21.6	94.2	73.9	
Female	60	55	47	40	7	8	5	15.1	92.1	78.2	
22 Years	132	122	103	93	10	19	10	15.5	92.8	78.4	
Male	55	52	42	39	3	10	3	19.9	95.1	76.2	
Female	77	70	61	54	7	9	7	12.2	91.0	79.9	
23 Years	157	147	128	116	12	19	10	13.2	93.9	81.5	
Male	72	70	60	56	4	10	2	14.5	97.2	83.2	
Female	85	78	68	60	8	9	8	12.1	91.1	80.1	
24 Years	156	144	128	118	11	15	12	10.7	92.4	82.5	
Male	71	69	60	56	3	9	2	13.1	97.1	84.4	
Female	85	75	69	61	7	6	10	8.5	88.5	81.0	

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.

LABOUR FORCE, PERSONS NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME  
WITH SOME OR COMPLETED POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL  
ATTAINMENT, BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1983



LABOUR FORCE, SINGLE YEARS

- Unemployment rates decline with age, from 24.8% for 18 year olds down to 10.7% for 24 year olds
- Labour force participation is fairly constant in the 90 to 94% range for those 19-24 years old
- Employment to population ratios rise steadily with age from 18 through 24 years
- Females' unemployment rates are consistently below those for males at each age level, as are female labour force participation rates

DATA SET 176:  
LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME,  
WITH SOME OR COMPLETED POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT  
BY DEPENDENCY STATUS  
CANADA, 1977 - 1983

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	(Thousands)						
ALL STATUS							
Employed	527	530	503	521	539	524	530
Unemployed	63	61	49	52	53	80	96
Not In L.F.	59	51	48	49	46	52	51
Population	648	642	600	622	637	657	677
Dependent							
Employed	186	188	180	193	198	202	215
Unemployed	31	30	25	27	28	46	52
Not In L.F.	16	15	13	15	15	19	20
Population	233	234	218	235	241	268	287
Non-Dependent							
Employed	340	342	324	328	341	322	315
Unemployed	32	31	24	25	25	35	43
Not In L.F.	42	36	35	34	31	33	31
Population	415	409	382	387	397	389	390

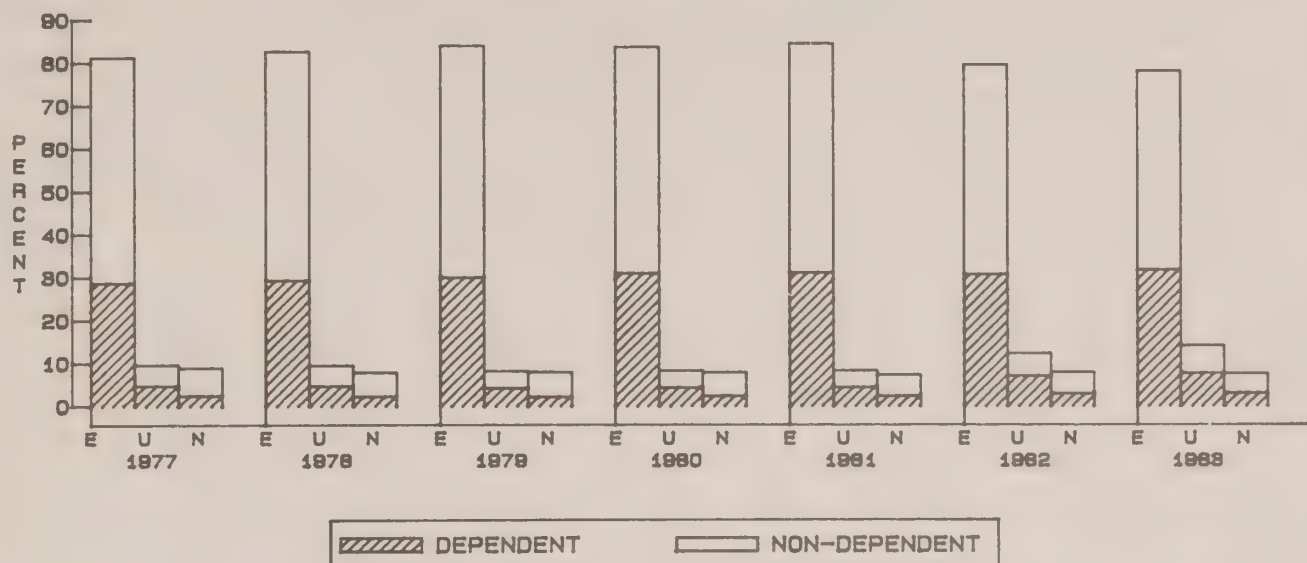
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ALL STATUS							
Employed	81.3	82.6	83.8	83.8	84.6	79.8	78.3
Unemployed	9.7	9.5	8.2	8.4	8.3	12.2	14.2
Not In L.F.	9.1	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.2	7.9	7.5
Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dependent							
Employed	28.7	29.3	30.0	31.0	31.1	30.7	31.8
Unemployed	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.4	7.0	7.7
Not In L.F.	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.0
Population	36.0	36.4	36.3	37.8	37.8	40.8	42.4
Non-Dependent							
Employed	52.5	53.3	54.0	52.7	53.5	49.0	46.5
Unemployed	4.9	4.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	5.3	6.4
Not In L.F.	6.5	5.6	5.8	5.5	4.9	5.0	4.6
Population	64.0	63.7	63.7	62.2	62.3	59.2	57.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.



LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PERSONS 15-24 YEARS NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME,  
WITH SOME OR COMPLETED POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT  
BY DEPENDENCY STATUS  
CANADA, 1977-1983



### LABOUR FORCE STATUS

- Numbers of youth in this category dropped from 1977 to 1979, then rose steadily through 1983
- The proportion of the group living at home (dependents) was fairly steady, at about 36% until 1979, then rose in 1980, 1982 and 1983, reaching 42.4% in 1983
- The proportion of the group unemployed was declining from 1977 to 1979, then rose in 1980, 1982 and 1983
- The proportion of dependents employed rose from 1977 to 1980, and has remained at about 31%
- The proportion of non-dependents employed rose until 1979, dropped slightly in 1980, and then declined sharply in 1982 and 1983

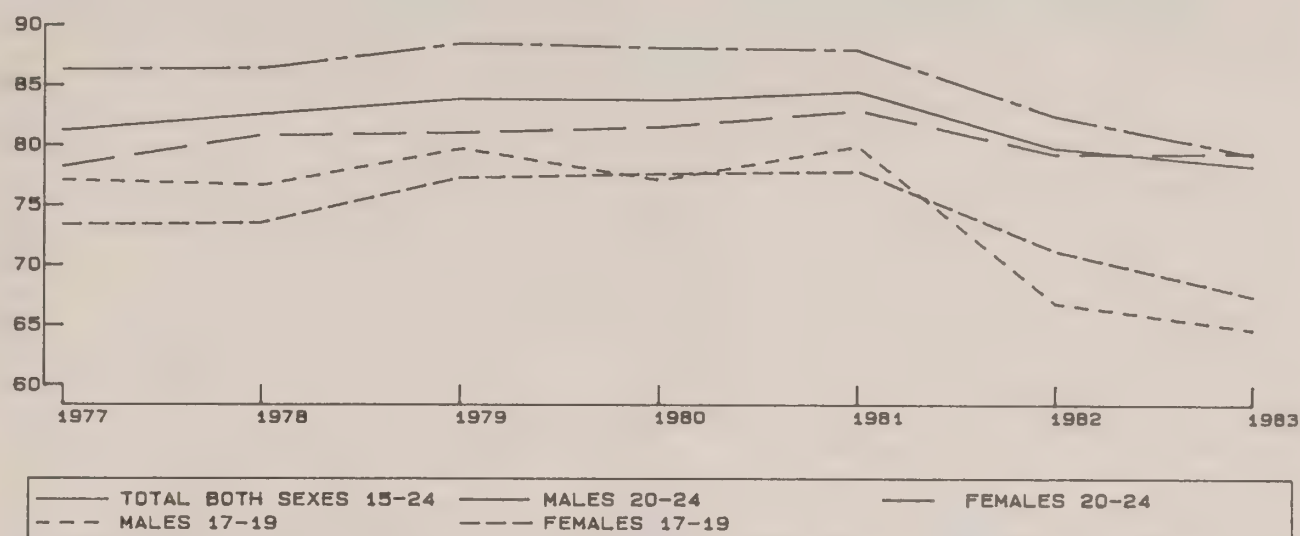
DATA SET 177:  
EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME WITH SOME OR  
COMPLETED POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT  
BY AGE AND SEX  
CANADA, 1977-1983

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
15-24 YEARS	81.2	82.6	83.9	83.8	84.6	79.8	78.3
Males	85.5	85.6	87.8	87.1	87.3	81.3	78.1
Females	83.0	80.0	80.7	81.2	82.5	78.6	78.4
17-19 Years(1)	74.7	74.7	78.2	77.4	78.7	69.4	66.3
Males	77.0	76.6	79.7	77.1	80.0	66.8	64.6
Females	73.3	73.5	77.3	77.7	77.9	71.2	67.4
20-24 Years	82.0	83.4	84.5	84.5	85.2	80.8	79.4
Males	86.3	86.4	88.5	88.1	88.0	82.5	79.3
Females	78.2	80.8	81.1	81.6	83.0	79.3	79.5

(1) Less than 2,000 persons 15-16 years with post-secondary attainment.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.

EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO FOR PERSONS 15-24 (1) NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL  
FULL-TIME WITH SOME OR COMPLETED POST-SECONDARY  
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CANADA, 1977-1983



(1) LESS THAN 2000 PERSONS 15-16 WITH POST-SECONDARY ATTAINMENT

### EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIOS

- Employment to population ratios for this group rose steadily from 1977 to 1979, levelled off, then dropped sharply in 1982 and 1983
- By 1982, except for females 20-24 years old, the employment to population ratios were lower than had been the case in 1977
- Again except for older females (20-24 years), the employment to population ratios continued to decline in 1983

DATA SET 178:  
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES AND PARTICIPATION RATES FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS  
NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME  
WITH SOME OR COMPLETED POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT  
CANADA, 1977 - 1983

	UNEMPLOYMENT RATES						
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
15-24 YEARS	10.7	10.4	8.9	9.0	8.9	13.3	15.3
Males	11.0	10.9	8.6	9.2	9.5	14.6	17.9
Females	10.5	9.8	9.1	8.9	8.3	12.2	13.1
17-19 Years(1)	16.9	17.2	13.3	15.5	13.8	21.1	24.6
Males	16.5	17.2	13.8	16.4	13.9	24.3	28.4
Females	17.2	17.3	13.0	14.8	13.8	19.1	22.0
20-24 Years	10.0	9.6	8.4	8.4	8.4	12.6	14.5
Males	10.5	10.4	8.1	8.5	9.1	13.9	17.1
Females	9.6	8.9	8.6	8.2	7.7	11.5	12.3

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PARTICIPATION RATES

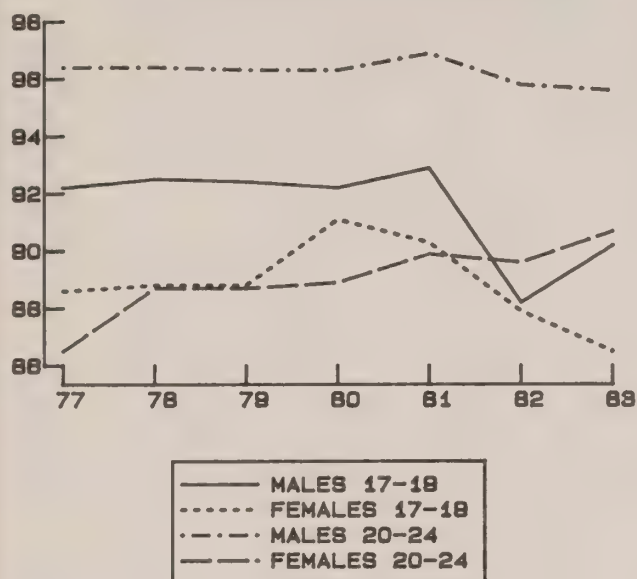
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15-24 YEARS	91.0	92.1	92.0	92.1	92.8	92.0	92.4
Males	96.0	96.1	96.0	95.9	96.5	96.5	95.2
Females	86.7	88.7	88.7	89.1	90.0	90.0	90.3
17-19 Years(1)	90.0	90.3	90.2	91.6	91.3	88.0	88.0
Males	92.2	92.5	92.4	92.2	92.9	88.2	90.2
Females	88.6	88.8	88.8	91.1	90.3	87.9	86.5
20-24 Years	91.1	92.3	92.2	92.2	93.0	92.4	92.8
Males	96.4	96.4	96.3	96.3	96.9	95.8	95.6
Females	86.5	88.7	88.7	88.9	89.9	89.6	90.7

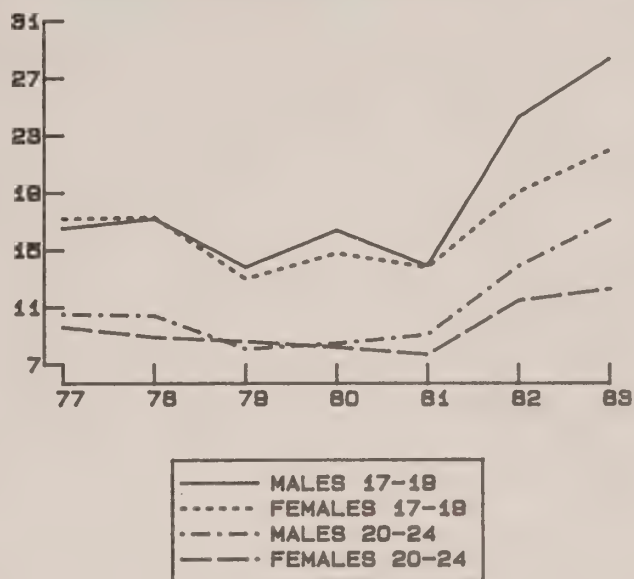
(1) Less than 2000 persons 15-16 years with  
some or completed post-secondary attainment.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.

PARTICIPATION RATES FOR PERSONS 17-24  
NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME WITH  
SOME OR COMPLETED POST-SECONDARY  
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CANADA, 1977-1983



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR PERSONS 17-24  
NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME WITH  
SOME OR COMPLETED POST-SECONDARY  
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CANADA, 1977-1983



### UNEMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATION RATES

- Unemployment rates for the whole group declined from 1977 to 1979, stabilized at about 9%, then rose abruptly in 1982 and 1983
- Females' unemployment rates were consistently lower than those for males, as were their labour force participation rates
- For the large group of older youth (20-24 years), males' unemployment rates started rising in 1979, while for females, declining unemployment rates continued through 1981



DATA SET 179:  
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, PARTICIPATION RATE AND EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO  
FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS, NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME WITH  
SOME OR COMPLETED POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT  
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1977-1983

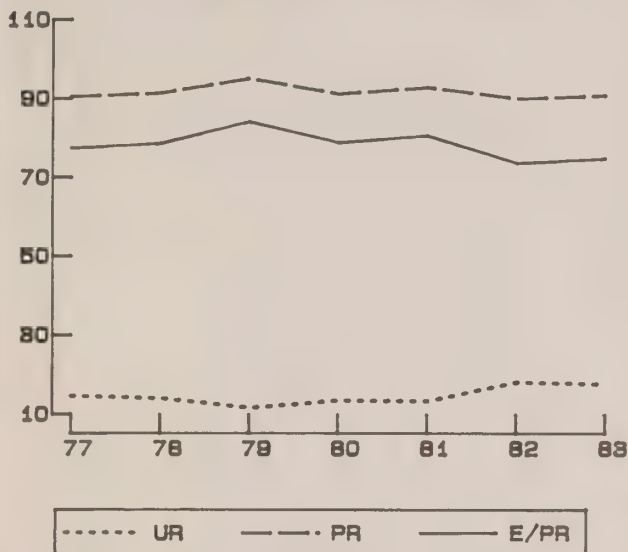
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE							
CANADA	10.7	10.4	8.9	9.0	8.9	13.3	15.3
Newfoundland	16.0	16.5	15.7	13.2	12.9	16.9	23.3
Prince Edward Island	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	11.6	13.0	NA	10.7	NA	16.4	16.6
New Brunswick	13.2	13.3	NA	NA	13.0	16.4	19.5
Quebec	14.5	14.0	11.6	13.5	13.3	18.2	17.7
Ontario	9.4	8.3	7.5	7.4	7.3	11.4	13.9
Manitoba	6.6	8.4	NA	NA	8.2	8.8	10.8
Saskatchewan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.3
Alberta	5.2	6.0	NA	4.0	4.2	8.4	10.9
British Columbia	11.0	10.7	7.9	8.6	6.7	13.7	19.5

PARTICIPATION RATE							
CANADA	91.0	92.1	92.0	92.1	92.8	92.0	92.4
Newfoundland	89.8	86.5	86.7	89.4	88.1	86.9	88.2
Prince Edward Island	87.7	89.3	NA	90.6	91.5	92.4	92.0
Nova Scotia	89.5	91.4	96.9	91.1	88.2	90.7	89.5
New Brunswick	88.2	89.6	95.4	91.1	89.7	88.8	88.2
Quebec	90.5	91.3	95.1	91.2	92.9	90.1	91.0
Ontario	92.4	94.0	96.6	93.4	93.6	93.9	94.1
Manitoba	90.5	92.8	95.9	92.4	92.9	94.7	92.5
Saskatchewan	87.9	90.1	97.0	90.9	89.2	92.9	94.0
Alberta	91.4	91.5	97.5	93.8	94.7	92.4	94.3
British Columbia	90.1	91.9	95.4	90.3	91.3	92.0	91.0

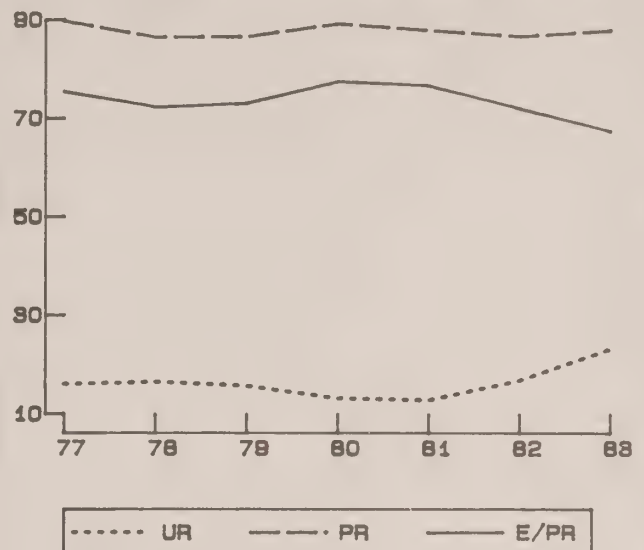
EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO							
CANADA	81.2	82.6	83.9	83.8	84.6	79.8	78.3
Newfoundland	75.4	72.3	73.1	77.6	76.8	72.2	67.6
Prince Edward Island	77.7	77.5	NA	80.8	81.1	78.6	79.7
Nova Scotia	79.2	79.5	85.7	81.3	77.4	75.8	74.6
New Brunswick	76.5	77.7	86.7	82.0	78.1	74.2	71.0
Quebec	77.4	78.5	84.1	78.8	80.6	73.7	74.9
Ontario	83.7	86.2	89.3	86.5	86.8	83.2	81.0
Manitoba	84.5	85.0	90.0	87.0	85.2	86.4	82.6
Saskatchewan	81.8	84.1	93.6	85.6	84.5	87.0	86.3
Alberta	86.6	86.0	94.5	90.0	90.8	84.6	84.0
British Columbia	80.2	82.0	87.8	82.5	85.2	79.4	73.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Annual Averages.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, PARTICIPATION RATE AND EMP/POP RATIO FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS, NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME, POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, QUEBEC, 1977-1983



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, PARTICIPATION RATE AND EMP/POP RATIO FOR PERSONS 15-24 YEARS, NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME, POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, NEWFOUNDLAND, 1977-1983



## LABOUR FORCE RATIOS, PROVINCES

- Unemployment rates in most provinces followed the pattern of declines from 1977 to 1979, followed by sharp increases in 1982 and 1983
- The Atlantic provinces and Quebec experienced unemployment rates above the Canadian average throughout the 1977 to 1983 period
- The largest relative increase in unemployment rates occurred in Alberta in 1982 and 1983
- Labour force participation rates are remarkably consistent across the provinces and over time, fluctuating in the 85 to 95% range
- With fairly constant participation rates, changes in unemployment rates tended to be accompanied by opposite changes in the employment to population ratios



## K. YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

Youth and unemployment insurance was examined in the income context. Over the period from 1972 to 1982 the following trends emerged

- over the period 1972 to 1982, total unemployment insurance benefits amounted to \$43 billion. Youth (15 to 24) claimed about \$13 billion of these benefits over the period
- on an annual basis, the share of benefits paid to youth remained relatively constant at about 30%, with the bulk of the (about 75%) going to youth aged 20 to 24 years. For 1982, this amounts to roughly \$2.5 billion paid to youth with \$1.9 billion going to youth aged 20 to 24
- over the period 1972 to 1982 total contributions by employees totalled \$13 billion. Premium contributions from youth amounted to roughly \$3 billion
- the share of contributions made by youth declined from 24.7 % in 1972 to 19.7 % in 1982, while that of adults increased accordingly. Of the 19.7 % share in 1982, 4.6 % was from persons 15 to 19 years of age while 15.1 % came from persons 20 to 24 years of age
- the share of benefit periods established by youth has fallen from 39.8 % (863,000) in 1977 to 32.5 % (886,400) in 1982. Youth aged 15 to 19 were most affected with their share falling from 15.7 % (341,000) in 1977 to 9.3 % (253,700) in 1982. The main reason for this decline was UI program changes in 1979 making it more difficult for repeaters and new entrants to obtain benefits
- the numbers of adults contributing to UI increased by 806,700 while that for youths increased by only 424,700 over the period. Most of the youth increase (357,000) was in the 20 to 24 group
- the average number of weeks drawn increased from 19.8 to 23.3 for youth but from 21 to 21.7 for adults
- average weekly benefit levels for youth and adults more than doubled but the average youth weekly benefit amount continued to lag behind that for adults (\$120.43 for youth versus \$138.47 for adults in 1982)

- the average amount of benefits drawn per benefit period established increased significantly for both youth (\$1,060 to \$2,806) and adults (\$1,280 to \$3,009) over the period.



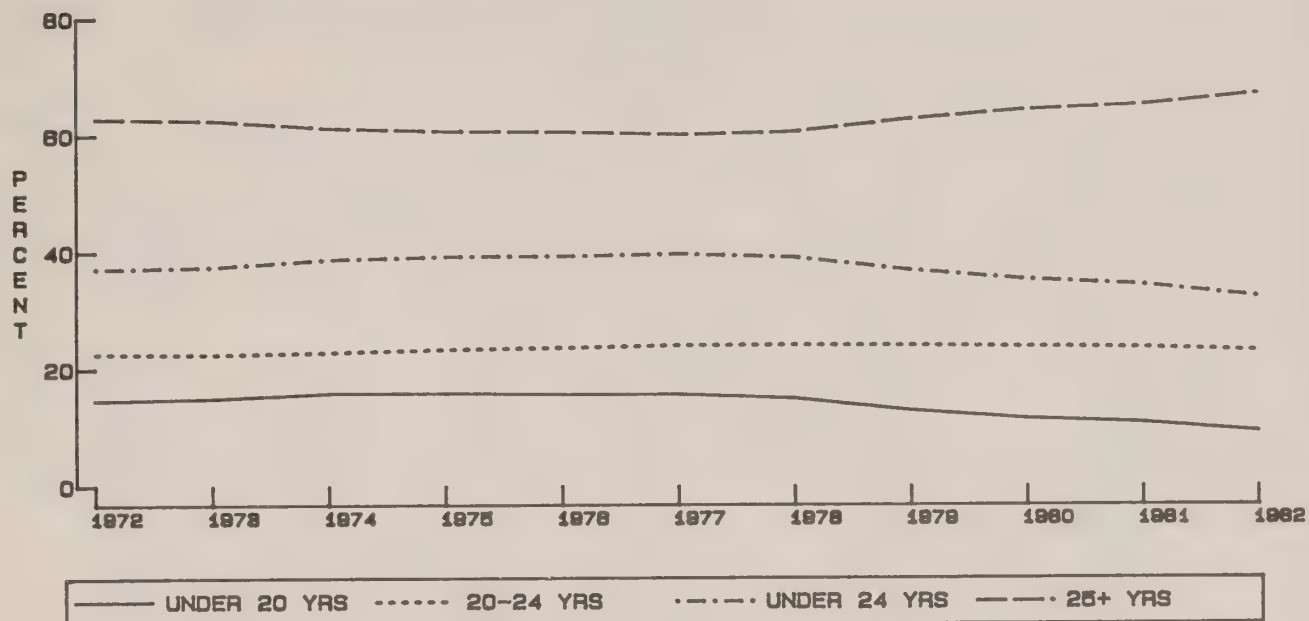


DATA SET 180:  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT PERIODS ESTABLISHED  
BY AGE GROUPS  
1972-1982

	TOTAL	UNDER 25 YEARS			25 Yrs and Over
		Total	Under 20 Yrs	20-24 Yrs	
		(Thousands)			
1972	1,910.4	711.3	279.1	432.2	1,199.1
1973	1,798.8	675.7	270.5	405.2	1,123.1
1974	1,947.4	755.0	309.7	445.3	1,192.4
1975	2,270.5	892.8	360.7	532.1	1,377.7
1976	2,186.1	861.7	342.9	518.8	1,324.4
1977	2,166.8	863.6	341.1	522.5	1,303.2
1978	2,117.3	829.4	317.3	512.1	1,287.9
1979	1,883.8	696.9	242.5	454.4	1,186.9
1980	1,935.7	683.7	221.7	462.0	1,252.0
1981	2,156.6	744.7	232.7	512.0	1,411.9
1982	2,721.7	886.4	253.7	632.7	1,835.3

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION					
1972	100.0	37.2	14.6	22.6	62.8
1973	100.0	37.5	15.0	22.5	62.5
1974	100.0	38.8	15.9	22.9	61.2
1975	100.0	39.3	15.9	23.4	60.7
1976	100.0	39.4	15.7	23.7	60.6
1977	100.0	39.8	15.7	24.1	60.2
1978	100.0	39.2	15.0	24.2	60.8
1979	100.0	37.0	12.9	24.1	63.0
1980	100.0	35.4	11.5	23.9	64.6
1981	100.0	34.5	10.8	23.7	65.5
1982	100.0	32.5	9.3	23.2	67.5

### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT PERIODS ESTABLISHED BY AGE GROUPS



### BENEFIT PERIODS ESTABLISHED BY YOUTH

- The proportion of benefit periods established by persons under the age of 25 has fallen since the mid-1970 s
- This is mainly due to two factors: (1) the fall in the proportion of individuals in this age group, and (2) Unemployment Insurance program changes in 1979 making it more difficult for repeaters and new entrants to qualify for benefits
- These policy changes affected mainly those in the under 20 age group as the proportion of benefit periods established by this group fell from 15.0% in 1978 to 11.5% in 1980
- The subsequent decline in the proportion of claims made by this group can be attributed to the rapid increase in the number of claims made by those 25 and over during the recession

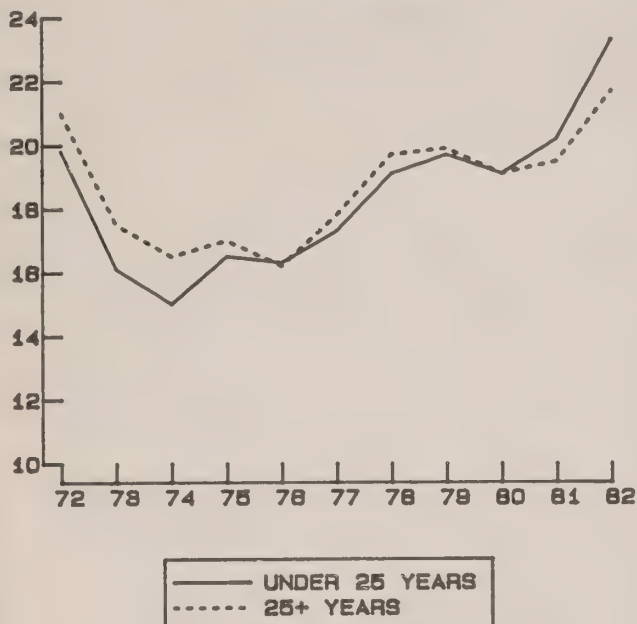
DATA SET 181:  
COMPARISON OF AVERAGE WEEKS, AVERAGE WEEKLY BENEFITS,  
AND AVERAGE AMOUNT OF BENEFITS  
BY AGE GROUPS  
1972-1982

Average Number of Weeks	TOTAL	UNDER 25 YEARS			25 Yrs and Over
		Total	Under 20 Yrs	20-24 Yrs	
		(Weeks)			
1972	20.6	19.8	18.4	20.5	21.0
1973	17.0	16.1	15.5	16.4	17.5
1974	16.0	15.0	14.7	15.1	16.5
1975	16.8	16.5	16.7	16.4	17.0
1976	16.2	16.3	16.6	16.1	16.2
1977	17.6	17.3	17.6	17.2	17.8
1978	19.3	19.1	19.6	18.9	19.7
1979	19.8	19.7	20.0	19.6	19.9
1980	19.1	19.1	19.6	19.0	19.1
1981	19.7	20.2	20.9	20.0	19.5
1982	22.2	23.3	24.6	23.0	21.7

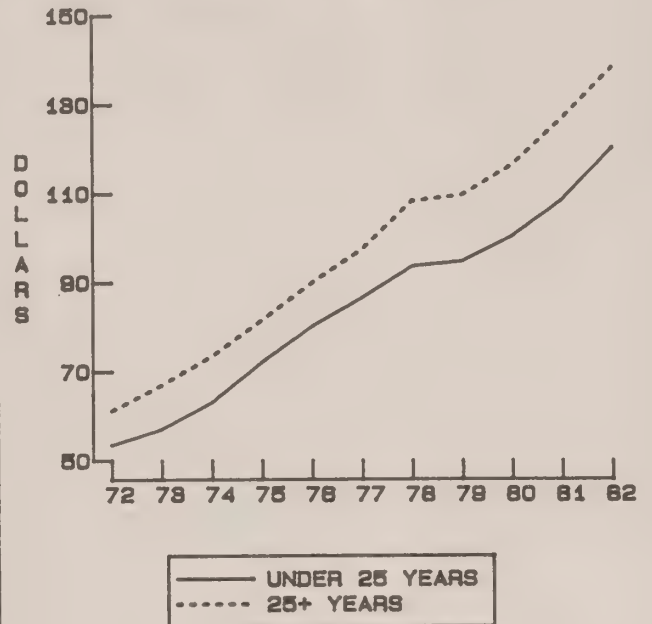
Average Weekly Benefits	(dollars)				
1972	\$58.54	\$53.42	\$48.05	\$56.16	\$61.18
1973	63.64	57.07	51.20	59.61	66.99
1974	69.94	63.12	57.36	65.78	73.50
1975	78.23	72.17	67.09	74.63	81.65
1976	86.59	80.25	73.43	83.28	90.06
1977	93.64	86.69	79.20	90.03	97.62
1978	102.42	93.75	84.40	97.46	108.49
1979	104.63	94.93	84.25	99.00	109.87
1980	111.30	100.55	89.84	103.83	116.57
1981	121.25	108.71	96.38	112.13	126.99
1982	132.97	120.43	106.25	124.13	138.47

Average Amount of Benefits	(dollars)				
1972	\$1,205	\$1,060	\$885	\$1,149	\$1,280
1973	1,082	920	792	975	1,165
1974	1,117	947	843	995	1,206
1975	1,317	1,191	1,122	1,225	1,388
1976	1,401	1,306	1,219	1,345	1,453
1977	1,644	1,487	1,359	1,544	1,734
1978	1,973	1,788	1,655	1,841	2,099
1979	2,074	1,866	1,681	1,936	2,186
1980	2,126	1,927	1,763	1,977	2,224
1981	2,389	2,194	2,012	2,244	2,478
1982	2,947	2,806	2,609	2,857	3,009

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WEEKS  
BY AGE GROUP



AVERAGE WEEKLY BENEFITS  
BY AGE GROUP



### AVERAGE BENEFIT AMOUNT FOR YOUTH

- Average amount of benefits received by individuals under 25 years was less than that received by individuals over 25 in all years from 1972 to 1982
- This was mainly due to higher average weekly benefit rate for those over 25
- Average weeks of benefits for those under 25 years of age have been increasing at a faster rate in recent years than those over 25
- Average weeks of benefits increased rapidly for all groups in 1982, those individuals under 20 years of age showing the largest increase

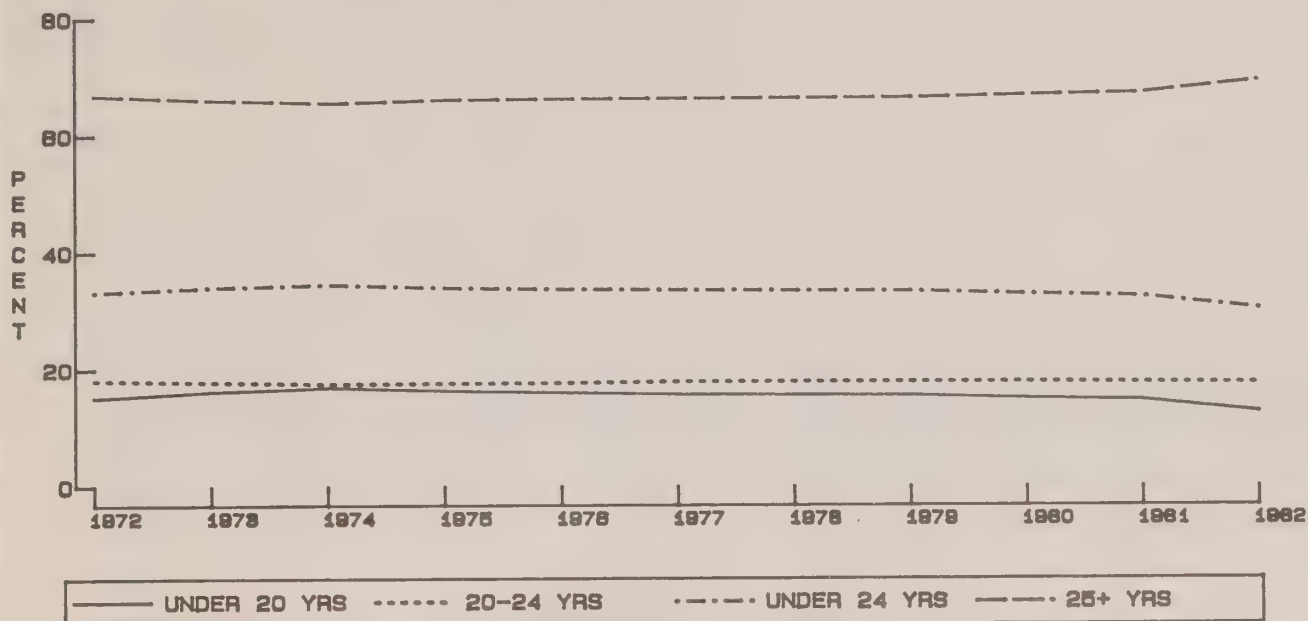


DATA SET 182:  
EMPLOYEES CONTRIBUTING TO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE  
BY AGE GROUPS  
1972-1982

	TOTAL	UNDER 25 YEARS			25 Yrs and Over
		Total	Under 20 Yrs	20-24 Yrs	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
		(Thousand)			
1972	8,949.2	2,973.0	1,348.8	1,624.2	5,976.2
1973	9,456.5	3,208.6	1,528.8	1,679.8	6,247.9
1974	9,961.8	3,432.2	1,684.6	1,747.6	6,529.6
1975	10,176.7	3,444.4	1,656.5	1,787.9	6,732.3
1976	10,278.9	3,470.4	1,648.0	1,822.4	6,808.5
1977	10,393.5	3,486.4	1,629.7	1,856.7	6,907.1
1978	10,567.0	3,543.2	1,649.3	1,893.9	7,023.8
1979	10,786.0	3,609.5	1,675.2	1,934.3	7,176.5
1980	10,953.9	3,596.8	1,638.0	1,958.8	7,357.1
1981	11,441.9	3,713.7	1,677.0	2,036.7	7,728.2
1982	11,180.6	3,397.7	1,416.5	1,981.2	7,782.9

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION					
-----					
1972	100.0	33.2	15.1	18.1	66.8
1973	100.0	34.0	16.2	17.8	66.0
1974	100.0	34.5	16.9	17.5	65.5
1975	100.0	33.9	16.3	17.6	66.1
1976	100.0	33.7	16.0	17.7	66.3
1977	100.0	33.6	15.7	17.9	66.4
1978	100.0	33.5	15.6	17.9	66.5
1979	100.0	33.4	15.5	17.9	66.6
1980	100.0	32.9	15.0	17.9	67.1
1981	100.0	32.5	14.7	17.8	67.5
1982	100.0	30.4	12.7	17.7	69.6

# EMPLOYEES CONTRIBUTING TO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY AGE GROUPS



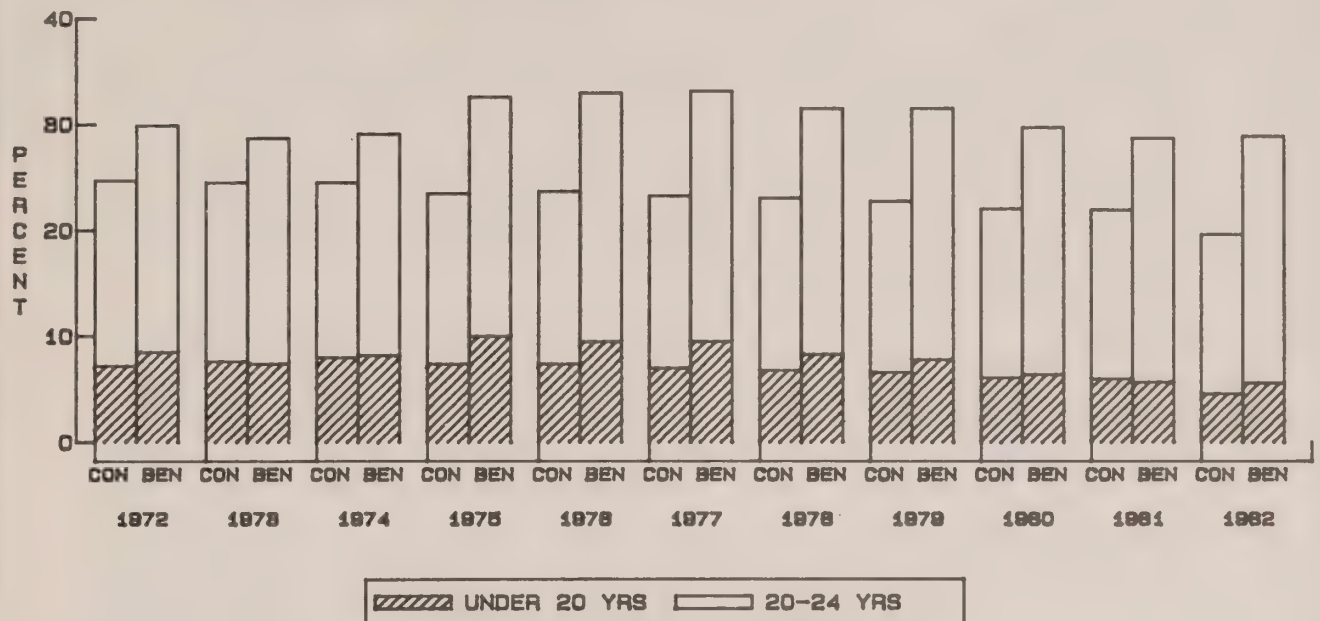
## CONTRIBUTION TO U.I. BY AGE

- The proportion of employees contributing to Unemployment Insurance in the under 25 age group has declined slightly since the mid-1970 s
- This decline has been almost entirely due to a decline in the under 20 age group. The proportion for those aged 20-24 has been quite stable
- A significant decline did take place for persons under 20 years of age in 1982, probably due to higher unemployment rates and declining participation rates during the recession

DATA SET 183:  
COMPARISON OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND BENEFITS RECEIVED  
BY AGE GROUPS  
1972-1982

Contribution	TOTAL	UNDER 25 YEARS			25 Yrs and Over
		Total	Under 20 Yrs	20-24 Yrs	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
		(Percent)			
1972	100.0	24.7	7.2	17.5	75.3
1973	100.0	24.5	7.6	16.9	75.5
1974	100.0	24.5	8.0	16.5	75.5
1975	100.0	23.5	7.4	16.1	76.5
1976	100.0	23.7	7.4	16.3	76.3
1977	100.0	23.3	7.0	16.3	76.7
1978	100.0	23.1	6.8	16.3	76.9
1979	100.0	22.8	6.6	16.2	77.2
1980	100.0	22.1	6.1	16.0	77.9
1981	100.0	22.0	6.0	16.0	78.0
1982	100.0	19.7	4.6	15.1	80.2
Benefits Received					
-----					
1972	100.0	29.9	8.5	21.4	70.1
1973	100.0	28.7	7.4	21.3	71.3
1974	100.0	29.1	8.2	20.9	70.9
1975	100.0	32.6	10.0	22.6	67.4
1976	100.0	33.0	9.5	23.5	67.0
1977	100.0	33.2	9.5	23.7	66.8
1978	100.0	31.6	8.3	23.3	68.4
1979	100.0	31.6	7.8	23.8	68.4
1980	100.0	29.8	6.4	23.4	70.2
1981	100.0	28.8	5.7	23.1	71.2
1982	100.0	29.0	5.6	23.4	71.0

# COMPARISON OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND BENEFITS RECEIVED BY AGE GROUPS



## CONTRIBUTIONS AND BENEFITS FOR YOUTH

- Persons under the age of 24 received a larger proportion of unemployment insurance benefits than they paid in contributions in each year over the period 1972 to 1982
- The gap between benefits received and contributions paid was largest for persons aged 20-24. This was due to the fact that unemployment rates are higher for this group compared to older workers, as well as that these workers have more labour market experience than those under 20 years of age
- Both benefits received and contributions paid fell as a proportion of the total since the mid-1970s for persons under 20





## L. EXPLANATORY NOTES

The following are supplementary explanatory notes for one or more data sets. They do not appear on the tables but are nevertheless important.

1. Unless otherwise specified, in-school refers to those persons attending school full-time. Not in-school refers to those persons not attending school full-time. Students on vacation are treated as attending school full-time during the summer months.

2. Labour Force Survey Annual Averages data are the averages of the 12 monthly labour force surveys.

3. Cell frequencies of less than 2000 have been repressed in Labour Force Survey Annual Averages for tables distinguishing between in- and not in-school youth.

4. Dependent (in relationship to the head of the household) is defined as one of either a single son or daughter, a foster child, or a grandchild. All other members of the household are considered to be non-dependent.

5. In Data Set 23, the distribution by industry may not total 100% due to small numbers of unspecified workers.

6. In Data Sets 83 and 85, Language Retention Rate is the proportion (%) of persons of a given mother tongue in each age group who reported that they used the same language most often at home.

7. In Data Sets 84 and 85, Bilingualism Rate is the proportion (%) of persons of a given mother tongue, in each age group, who reported that they could carry on a conversation in both of Canada's official languages.

8. In the text and data sets where international comparisons are made, Germany refers to the Federal Republic of Germany.



M. SOURCE NOTES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Education and Work The Views of the Young, Centre for Educational Research and Innovation, Paris: 1983, p. 14.

2. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, ibid., p. 14.

3. Employment and Immigration Canada, Labour Market Development in the 1980 s Minister of Supply and Services Canada, Ottawa: 1981, p. 58.

4. The analysis which follows was based on information taken from:

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Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, OECD Employment Outlook September 1983, Paris: 1983, various pages.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Economic Outlook 34 December 1983, Paris: 1983, pp. 45-48.











